

EXAMINER

on
HISTORY
of
ENGLAND



T. J. KRISHNAMURTHI IYER, B.A., L.T.

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NEW MODEL EXAMINER

ON HISTORY OF ENGLAND

(A-GROUP)

WITH

ANSWERS TO THE POINT

FOR THE USE OF IV, V & VI FORMS

BY

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PREFACE

There is no need to introduce this English History Examiner to pupils of the High School classes, since it has been a popular guide for many years.

This edition has been specially revised and many of the answers have been rewritten to suit the present-day needs of pupils; another reason for the changes being that new facts have come to light and new methods have been adopted in teaching the subject.

All readers of this book will find it both up-to-date and accurate; and we are sure that it will be most helpful to them in answering their examination questions.

PUBLISHERS.

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SYLLABUS

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2. **England in the Middle Ages** :—The Norman Kings. Henry II and his reforms. Richard and John. The Great Charter. Henry III and Edward I. The growth of Parliament. Edward II and Bannockburn. Edward III. and the Hundred years' War. The Black Death. Richard II. The accession of the Lancastrians. Henry IV. Henry V and war with France. Henry VI. The Wars of the Roses. Edward IV and Richard III.

3. **England under the Tudors** :—Henry VII and the New Monarchy. Henry VIII and Wolsey. The Reformation in England. Elizabeth and the Church Settlement. The Spanish Armada. Formation of the East India Company. The glories of Elizabeth's reign.

4. **England under the Stuarts** :—James I and his rule. Charles I and his conflict with Parliament. Outbreak of the Civil War. Oliver Cromwell and his rule. Restoration of Charles II. The Plague and the Fire of London. Whigs and Tories. James II and the Revolution of 1688. Accession of William III. Wars with France. Queen Anne, Marlborough's victories. Union with Scotland. Growth of English trade and colonies.

5. **England under the Hanoverian Kings** :—George I and George II. Walpole and the growth of the Cabinet. Pitt the Elder and the Seven Years' War. English victories in America and India. George III. The War of American Independence. Pitt the Younger. Union with Ireland. Wars with France; Nelson and Wellington. Waterloo. Rule of George IV and William IV. Beginnings of steamship and railways. England a great manufacturing country. The Reform Bill of 1832. Establishment of Empire in India.

6. England under Victoria and After :—Accession of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert. Peel and Palmerston. The Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Disraeli and Gladstone. Ireland and Home Rule. Growth of Colonies ; the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. The English and the Boers in South Africa ; Union of South Africa. Reigns of Edward VII and George V. The Great War : and the Peace of Versailles. The British Empire at the present day.

Fifth Form : **1. Early Britian :—**The Celts and Celtic Civilization. The Roman conquest of Britain. Roman Rule in Britain. The Making of England. The Anglo-Saxon conquest. The Heptarchy. The conversion of the English. The supremacy of Wessex, The Danish invasions. Canute. Restoration of the English line. Norman influence. Life in Anglo-Saxon England.

2. The Norman and Angevin Kings :—The Norman Conquest. The Rule of the Norman Kings. Feudalism. The Angevin dynasty : Henry II ; his empire and reforms. Richard I and the Third Crusade. John, and the Great Charter.

3. The Growth of Parliament :—The misrule of Henry III and Simon de Montfort. Edward I ; his domestic and foreign policy. The making of Parliament. Edward II's misrule. Bannockburn. Edward III. The First French War. The growth of Parliamentary power. The Black Death. The despotism of Richard II. The Lollard Movement.

4. Lancaster and York :—Henry IV. The advance of Parliament. Henry V. The second French War. Henry VI. Failure in France. The Wars of the Roses (in outline). The Yorkist Kings. Revival of monarchical power. The close of the Middle Ages. Geographical discoveries. The Renaissance. Invention of printing.

5. The Tudor Monarchy :—Henry VII. His foreign and domestic policy. Henry VIII. Wolsey. The Reformation. Reform of the Church under Henry VIII and Edward VI. Mary and the Catholic Reaction. Elizabeth and religious settlement. The Puritans. Rivalry with

Spain. The Spanish Armada. England under the Tudors. Relations with Scotland. Ireland and Wales. Maritime activity. Trading Companies. Literature.

6. The Early Stuarts:—James I. Divine Right. Growth of the Puritan Party. Growing opposition of Parliament. Charles I. Conflict with Parliament. Petition of Right. Charles' arbitrary government. The Long Parliament. Civil War. Oliver Cromwell; his domestic and foreign policy.

Sixth Form: 1. **The Restoration and the Revolution:**—Charles II; his home and foreign policy. Whigs and Tories. James II; his arbitrary rule. The Revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights. William III; his work at home and abroad. The Act of Settlement. War of the Spanish Succession. Queen Anne. Party Government. Union with Scotland.

2. **The Hanoverian Dynasty:**—Reigns of George I and George II. The ministry of Walpole. Development of Cabinet Government. War of the Austrian Succession. William Pitt (the Elder). The Seven Year's War. George III; his system of Government. War of American Independence. The Industrial Revolution. Pitt the Younger. Union with Ireland. The French Revolution. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. The Congress of Vienna. England after the Napoleonic Wars. The Reform Bill of 1832.

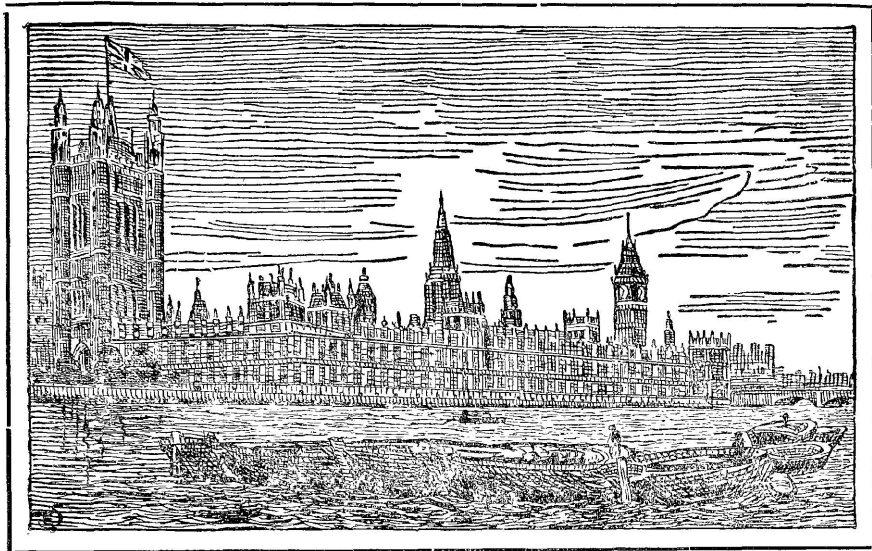
3. **The Reign of Victoria:**—Accession of the Queen. Chartism. Peel's Ministry. Repeal of the Corn Laws. Palmerston's foreign policy. The Crimean War. Disraeli. Further Parliamentary Reform. Gladstone's First Ministry. The Treaty of Berlin. England and Egypt. Ireland and Home Rule. Colonial expansion. New colonial policy.

4. **Reigns of Edward VII, 1901-10 & George V, 1910-35**—The Union of South Africa. Tariff Reform. The Fourth Reform Act. Irish Free State,



His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth: Ascended the throne in 1936 soon after the abdication of his brother King Edward VIII and was crowned King in 1937.

May God grant Our King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress long life and prosperity!



“The Mother of Parliaments”—The British Parliamentary Buildings.

NEW MODEL EXAMINER

ON

ENGLISH HISTORY

"A" GROUP



1. EARLY BRITAIN

Q. 1. Who were the earliest inhabitants of Britain? Give a short account of their civilisation.

A. The earliest inhabitants of Britain were the *Palaeolithic men* or men of the *Old Stone Age* and the *Neolithic men* or men of the *New Stone Age*.

The Old Stone Age Men were a race of stunted savages who lived largely by hunting and fishing. They were called Old Stone Age men because they used stone implements made of rough flints sharpened to a point.

The New Stone Age Men came after the Old Stone Age Men and they were so called because their stone implements were of a newer and more improved kind, being more polished and serviceable than those used by their predecessors. They knew the art of agriculture, manufactured a rude kind of pottery and buried their dead. These people are sometimes called the *Iberians* owing to their similarity with the people of Iberia (Spain.)

Q. 2. Who were the Celts?

A. The Celts were the people who came next to the Iberians. They belonged to the Aryan race and came to Britain in two different waves of migration. The first set, the *Goidels* or *Gaels* drove the Iberians to the north and the west of Britain and the second set called *Brythons* or *Britons* defeated the Gaels and drove them northwards into Scotland.

Q. 3. Write what you know of the Celts.

A. The Celts were a fair-skinned and tall people. They used bronze and iron weapons, raised crops of (Their life was based on the clan system) wheat and barley, made pottery, reared large flocks of sheep and cattle, opened up lead and tin mines and carried on trade with Europe. In war they were far advanced, for they used chariots, swords, bucklers, darts and axes. They burned instead of burying their dead.

The religion of the Celts was Druidism. They worshipped the sun, the moon and the stars, rain, dew and wind.

Q. 4. Who were the Romans? When did they come to Britain?

A. The Romans were the people who at first settled more than 2500 years ago on the west coast of Italy and built Rome. Then they conquered land after land, and about 2000 years ago they became masters of the south and west of Europe and all lands bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. They first invaded Britain in 55 B. C.

Q. 5. Why did Caesar invade Britain?

A. About half a century before the beginning of the Christian era, *Julius Caesar*, the great Roman General, was engaged in subduing the Gauls (the people of Northern France). The Britons were of a kindred race to the Gauls, and so they sometimes helped their continental kinsmen against the Romans. Caesar wished to punish the Britons for this and to extend Roman Power over Britain.

**Q. 6. Give a short account of Caesar's invasions.**

A. In 55 B. C. Julius Caesar led a small expedition to Britain. The Britons vigorously opposed his landing but were repulsed. Caesar could not make much impression on the Britons and so went back shortly. Next year, (54 B. C.) he again invaded Britain. He defeated the British Chief, *Cassivellaunus*, stormed his stronghold near

St. Albans and forced him to come to terms. Caesar returned to Gaul after receiving the submission of Cassivellaunus, who gave hostages and promised to pay a yearly tribute.

Q. 7. Why did the Romans invade Britain again and annex it ?

A. After Caesar's invasions, for about ninety years the Britons were left to themselves. Hence they became bold and helped the Gauls against the Romans. The Roman Emperor *Claudius* sent an army to Britain under *Aulus Plautius*. He subdued the British Chiefs and made Britain a Roman Colony.

Q. 8. Name the Roman Governors who ruled Britain from 43 A. D. to 85 A. D. and state briefly what they did.

Aulus Plautius was the first Roman Governor, *Ostorius Scapula*, the next Governor, extended the Roman frontier as far as Wales, and strengthened his rule. He established garrisons at Chester to check the mountain tribes of Wales. The next Governor *Seutonius Paulinus* conquered Mona the holy island of the Druids. He defeated *Boadicea*, queen of one of the Briton tribes. All Britain south of the Humber came under his control. *Julius Agricola*, the fourth Governor (78-85 A.D.) completed the conquest of Wales. He then extended the Roman frontier in the north as far as the Forth and the Clyde, and made York the centre of Roman power in the northern districts. He defeated the Caledonians or northern Britons and constructed a line of forts from the Clyde to the Forth to keep off the savage tribes of Picts and Scots.

Q. 9. When did the Romans leave Britain and why ?

A. During the fourth century A. D. the Roman Empire was decaying, being attacked at many points by the Goths and other barbarians. This compelled the Emperor to withdraw the Roman troops from Britain in order to employ them for the defence of his own country against the inroads of the barbarians (410 A. D.)

Q. 10. Give a brief account of the Roman rule in Britain.

A. The Romans divided the country into five provinces, each under a Roman Governor. The whole country was placed under the charge of a prefect who had absolute power. Roman law was introduced and justice was done between man and man. The Romans developed the material resources of the country and introduced system and order everywhere.

Q. 11. What were the chief benefits of Roman rule to Britain?

A. (1) The Romans set up a strong Government which put an end to the constant wars between the different tribes. (2) They built walled towns and joined them by a network of splendid roads which opened up the country to trade and civilisation. (3) Forests were cleared, marshes were drained and the soil was improved so that Britain became one of the granaries of the Empire. (4) They erected many public buildings and constructed baths, theatres and luxurious villas. (5) Iron, lead and tin mines were worked and trade was carried on with other parts of the Empire. (6) Christianity was introduced and the Celtic Church was established in Britain with its own Bishops and priests. (7) Roman laws were introduced and justice was done between man and man. (8) In short, under the rule of the Romans, the Britons enjoyed peace and prosperity and became, on the whole, fairly civilised.

Q. 12. What was the condition of Britain after the departure of the Romans?

A. When the Romans went away, Britain became a prey to barbarian inroads. The Picts raided the north, the Scots plundered the west and the Saxon pirates ravaged the eastern coast of the country. The Britons were quite unable to defend themselves against these barbarians, and in their distress made a piteous appeal to the Roman Governor of Gaul to save them. Their appeal proved fruitless and so they called in the aid of the Jutes to help them against the Picts and the Scots.

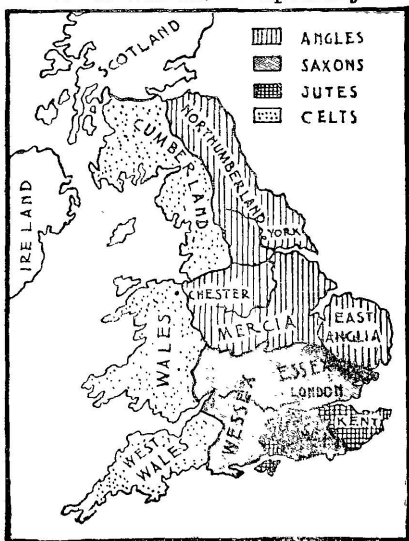
Q. 13. Write short notes on : (1) The Jutes ; (2) The Saxons ; (3) The Angles.

A. (1) The *Jutes*, the inhabitants of Jutland in North Denmark, came to Britain in 449 A.D. at the invitation of the British prince *Vortigern*. Their chiefs *Hengist* and *Horsa*, helped Vortigern against the Picts and the Scots. Later they turned against Vortigern and established for themselves an independent kingdom in *Kent*. Then they conquered the Isle of Wight and Hampshire.

(2) The *Saxons* came from the region of the Elbe and set up the kingdoms of Sussex, Wessex and Essex.

(3) The *Angles* came from Holstein (North Germany) and settled down in Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia.

Q. 14. What was the "Heptarchy?"



A. The seven kingdoms established by the Anglo-Saxons were called the "*Heptarchy*." Northumbria,

Mercia, and East Anglia belonged to the Angles. Wessex, Essex and Sussex were in the hands of the Saxons; Kent was the kingdom of the Jutes.

Q. 15. Distinguish between the Roman conquest and the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain.

A. (1) The Roman conquest was a *military occupation* whereas the English conquest was a *national migration*. (2) The Romans never became permanent settlers as the Anglo-Saxons did. (3) The Romans civilised the barbarian Britons. The Anglo-Saxons brought back worse barbarism. (4) The Romans taught the Britons the laws of a peaceful and orderly government; the Anglo-Saxons destroyed everything, drove the Britons to the hills or enslaved them. (5) Under the Romans, Britain came into contact with the Continent and became part of the Great Roman Empire; while under the English, she, for a time, lost touch with the Continent.

Q. 16. What were the effects of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain?

A. (1) Britain was temporarily cut off from the Continent and thus she lost touch with the civilising influence of Roman arts and letters. (2) The English at that time were a barbarous people and so they destroyed all traces of Roman civilisation. Christianity disappeared from the land; learning declined. (3) The country was given up to endless wars in the course of which the Britons were mostly killed or driven to take refuge in the mountainous districts. (4) Britain got a more energetic and vigorous race of men and so eventually rose to be a great country.

Q. 17. What religion did the English first follow? When did they become Christians and how?

A. The English first worshipped gods like Woden and Thor till the end of the sixth century, when Ethelbert, the King of Kent, married a Christian princess and brought her to England.

In 597 A. D. at the wish of Ethelbert, a mission under St. Augustine was sent to England by Pope Gregory

the Great. Augustine was well received by the king, who became a convert. Soon the whole land was christianized.

Q. 18. What was the "Synod of Whitby"? Why was it summoned? What did it decide?

The *Synod of Whitby* was an ecclesiastical council summoned in 654 A.D. by the Northumbrian King, Oswy, to settle some points of dispute between the celtic and the Roman forms of Christianity. The Synod decided in favour of the Roman Church.

Q. 19. How was England benefited by the introduction of Christianity?

A. i. Christianity gave the English higher ideals of conduct and justice. ii. It promoted learning for the monasteries were centres of art and education. iii. The Church offered an example of union. It recognised no distinction between Angles, Saxons and Jutes but regarded them all as Christians. This religious unity paved the way for political unity; iv. The Roman Church was a highly organized institution with a centralised form of government. This became the model for the organisation of the State under the centralised control of a single king. v. Kingship gained a new sanctity and a higher claim on the loyalty of the subjects.

Q. 20. Of the seven kingdoms established by the English, which became supreme, and how?

A. Wessex finally became supreme. At first Northumbria held a high place under its powerful ruler *Edwin* (517-633 A.D.) Then Mercia became supreme under *Offa* and *Cenulf* (685-825). During the reign of Offa, *Egbert*, the king of Wessex, had to run away to the continent. But in 802, at the death of Offa, he returned and fought with the Mercians, defeated them (825) and gradually conquered and annexed the other kingdoms. Thus Wessex became supreme.

Q. 21. Account for the supremacy of Wessex.

A. The causes that led to the supremacy of Wessex were:—i. Northumbria and Mercia had become weak, ii. The kings of Wessex beginning from *Egbert* were

great warriors and statesmen. iii. Wessex had greater resources and was in closer touch with the continent. iv. The West Saxon Kings were friends of the Church, which had very great influence over the State. v. The frequent invasions of the Danes forced the people to unite under one strong king—the King of Wessex.

Q. 22. Write what you know of Egbert's successors.

A. Egbert had a son named *Ethelwulf*. Ethelwulf had four sons, of whom *Alfred*, the youngest, was the greatest. It was he that attacked the Danes fiercely, defeated and drove them to the north. Alfred had a son *Edward*. Edward had three sons Athelstan, Edmund and Edred. These eleven kings ruled over the land one after another from 839 to 975 A.D.

Q. 23. Who were the Danes? When, and why, did they invade England?

A. The Danes or Northmen were a race of pirates who lived in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Their own lands were too poor to sustain them and so they periodically came out in their long ships and raided the coasts of England. Their first plundering raid of Britain was in 789 A.D.

Q. 24. Briefly describe the Danish invasions.

A. From 789 to 858 the Danes led a series of plundering raids. King Egbert of Wessex once defeated them at *Hengist Down* 836. During the reign of Egbert's son Ethelwulf, the Danes renewed their raids and this time their object was to settle in England. They gradually conquered large portions of Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia. They then attacked Wessex but Ethelwulf's son Ethelred, assisted by his younger brother, Alfred, defeated them at *Ashdown*. The Danes, however, continued the attack and forced Alfred to take refuge in *Athelney* in 878. But the same year Alfred issued from his retreat and defeated the Danes at *Ethandune* (*Edington*) and forced them to accept the treaty of *Wedmore* in 879. The Danes kept quiet for nearly 150 years. During the reign of Ethelred the Unready, they began to make fresh

incursions. In 1002 A. D. Ethelred ordered a general massacre of the Danes, and this infuriated King *Sweyn* of Denmark, who came over to England with a large army, defeated Ethelred and became King of England.

Q. 25. Give a brief account of Alfred's struggle with the Danes.



A. Even before his accession to the throne Alfred had ably helped his brother in his struggle with the Danes. After his accession he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Danes at *Wilton* and had to patch up a truce. Next the great Danish Chief Guthrum, for a time, compelled Alfred to take refuge in *Athelney*. But soon Alfred issued from his retreat and defeated Guthrum at *Edington* in 878. A peace was then concluded between Alfred and Guthrum, called the *Treaty of Wedmore*.

Q. 26. What were the terms of the *Treaty of Wedmore*? How was it important?

A. By this treaty Guthrum and his men accepted Christianity. England was divided between the English and the Danes. The north and east of England fell to Guthrum's share—and this was called the *Danelaw*—while the south and west remained to Alfred.

The *Treaty of Wedmore* saved not only Wessex but the whole of England from becoming a Danish province. Since Alfred had taken a compact area for himself, he consolidated it soon, as a result of which his successors were able to reconquer the *Danelaw*.

Q. 27. Why was Alfred called the Great?

A. Alfred was called the Great because: i. He defeated the Danes a number of times and thus protected the country. ii. He built up a strong army and navy. iii. He built churches and trained priests to preach the

Gospel to his subjects. iv. He opened schools and wrote books in the West Saxon tongue and the Anglo-Saxon chronicle owed its origin to him. v. He collected the old laws of the English, codified them and added new ones to them. vi. He was a wise administrator. vii. He promoted trade and encouraged discoveries of new lands. In fine, he gave order and safety and peace and plenty to the country.

Q. 28. Who was Dunstan ?

A. Dunstan was the first ecclesiastical statesman of England. He began his career as an abbot but soon rose to be chief adviser successively of Edmund, Edred and Edgar. He was banished by Edwy but Edgar recalled him and made him Archbishop of Canterbury.

Q. 29. Briefly describe Dunstan's work.

A. As a statesman Dunstan consolidated the power of Wessex. He conciliated all hostile elements especially the Danes, by allowing them to retain their own laws. He also gave them high posts in the Church and the State. His conciliatory method helped to bring about the political unity of the whole of England. He restored peace and prosperity by establishing order everywhere and by guarding the coasts and putting down piracy. As a churchman he ceaselessly attempted to improve the moral tone of the clergy.

Q. 30. Why was Ethelred called the "Unready" ? What did he do to merit that title ?

A. Ethelred was a weak and foolish king and so gained the title of "Unready" or *redeless*, which means without good council. He was obstinate in all the state matters, and the land was filled with blood-shed and violence. When the Danes invaded England, he raised a tax called *Danegeld* (Danes' money) and paid it over to the Danes. This only induced the Danes to come to England very often. So, in 1002 Ethelred massacred all the Danes in England. Sweyn, the King of Denmark, therefore invaded England and conquered it.

Q. 31. Who was Canute ? How did he become King of England ?

A. Canute was the son of Sweyn, King of Denmark. He ascended the throne after the death of Sweyn. But Edmund Ironside, the English King, was as brave a soldier as Canute and so carried on a mighty war. In 1016 six battles were fought but neither side won a complete victory over the other. Hence a treaty was made at *Olney* by which the two Kings divided the land between them. Northumbria and Mercia were left in the hands of Canute and Wessex was in the possession of Edmund. But Edmund died in a few months and the *Witan*, the national council of England, chose Canute as King.

Q. 32. Give a short account of Canute's rule.

A. Canute was King of Denmark and Norway besides England. He made England the head and centre of a great Northern Empire. He treated the English and the Danes as equals and chose English advisers. He ruled England according to national laws by restoring the laws of Edgar. He joined himself to the West-Saxon royal house by marrying Emma, the widow of Ethelred the Unready. He divided England into four earldoms and placed them under Anglo-Saxon earls. In short, though a foreign conqueror, Canute proved himself an excellent King.

Q. 33. What were the effects of the Danish conquest ?

A. 1. The Danes became Christians, talked English and adopted English manners and customs. ii. They intermarried with the English and thus the fusion of the two peoples took place. iii. Since the Danes and the English united together under one King, the King of Wessex, the king's power increased and the country prospered. iv. Trade flourished between the Continent and England. v. Exploration of distant seas took place. vi. A strong navy was built to defend the shores of England. vii. A standing army was maintained.

Q. 34. How did the line of the Danish Kings come to an end ?

A. The successors of Canute were weak and foolish ; and the earls of different kingdoms grew powerful. The

two sons of Canute *Harold Harefoot* and *Hartha Cnut* ruled badly ; and when they died, the English who were tired of the Danish rule brought back Edward, the son of Ethelred the Unready, and made him their King. Thus the line of Danish Kings came to an end (1042).

Q. 35. Give a brief account of Edward the Confessor's rule.

A. Edward the Confessor was of a pious and gentle disposition ; but he was weak-willed and easily led. He was better fitted to be a monk than a king. He was governed in every one of his actions by the Normans, to whom he gave high offices in Church and State. The English rose under Earl Godwin, but Godwin was defeated and expelled from the country. During Godwin's absence, William, Duke of Normandy, was warmly received by the King. But Godwin and his son Harold returned and besieged London. Edward had to yield. The Normans were sent out of England and the English were appointed in their places. In 1066 Edward died.

Q. 36. Write a short account of Godwin

A. Godwin was the Earl of Wessex and the most powerful man in the kingdom during the reign of Edward the Confessor. He gave his daughter in marriage to the king. He opposed the Norman influence in the court and made himself the spokesman of the national hatred of the foreigners. Hence Edward banished Godwin and his son. But Godwin and his son soon returned to England. As the popular feeling was in their favour, Godwin was restored to his earldom and he regained his influence.

Q. 37. Give a brief account of the social life of the people in Anglo-Saxon England.

A. The English were mainly an agricultural people. They lived in villages. Each village was a self-contained unit. Most of the freemen held lands of their own but there were wastes which belonged to the community as a whole. The basis of their society was the free landholder and the tie of blood was the strongest social tie. The people were divided into three main classes : i. The *Earls*, men of noble blood, ii. the *Ceorls* or landed freemen

and iii. *Theows* or slaves, who were either conquered Britons or men reduced to slavery by debt or crime

Q. 38. What do you know of the political life of the English before the Norman Conquest?

A. i. The *township* was the smallest political unit. Its meeting, called the *townmoot*, had freemen for its members. All local questions were settled there under the presidency of the town-reeve. ii. A group of township formed a *hundred* and a *hundred-moot* was attended by the reeve, four men from every townmoot and Earls. The hundred moot settled disputes about property and gave judgment in criminal cases as well. iii. The *Shire-moot*, the assembly of the whole folk or tribe, decided questions of peace and war. It was also a court of appeal from the hundred-moot. iv. The *King* was vested with the central power. v. The *Witanagemot* was an advisory council of wise men.

Q. 39. Write a short note on the Witanagemot.

A. The Witanagemot was an advisory council attended by leading men only, such as members of the royal family, barons, archbishops and bishops. It resembled, to a great extent, the modern House of Lords. It discussed all questions of war and peace, elected kings, assented to the passing of new laws and ratified royal grants of public lands. On rare occasions it also deposed a king who was unfit for his post.

Q. 40. Write briefly on the religious life of the English before the Norman Conquest.

A. The English were at first heathens but they were gradually converted to Christianity. The Church exercised great influence on the State. The archbishops and bishops advised the king and took a leading share in the conduct of the State business. The churchmen were teachers as well as politicians.

Q. 41. What do you know of the Judicial System of the Anglo-Saxons?

A. There were two modes of trial: i. The person accused had to bring twelve honest men who could swear

to his innocence; ii. He had to plunge his hand into boiling water or to work blindfolded over red-hot ploughshares and if he was not healed within a fixed time he was held guilty. The former mode was called *comburgation* and the latter, *ordeal*. Punishments usually consisted of fines which varied according to the rank of the person and not according to the gravity of the offence.

2. THE NORMAN AND ANJEVIN KINGS

Q. 42. What was the condition of England on the eve of the Norman conquest?

A. On the eve of the Norman conquest, England was a country divided against itself. Harold's own brother, Tostig, rebelled against him but was defeated and killed at Stamford Bridge. Edwin and Morcar, whom Harold had saved from destruction, remained aloof and gave him no help in return. Hence there was no national spirit in England and consequently no national resistance to William.

Q. 43. Upon what circumstances did William of Normandy base his claims to the throne of England?

A. i. Edward the Confessor, William's cousin, had promised him the crown of England. ii. Harold was once ship-wrecked on the coast of France and put into prison. William procured his release and made him swear that he would help him to become King of England after the Confessor's death. iii. The Pope also gave him his support and William considered himself as fighting for the cause of the Church.



Q. 44. How did William become King of England?

A. After the death of Edward the Confessor, William claimed the throne as Edward's heir. So in 1066, he landed with a large army in Sussex and fought with Harold, the English King, at *Hastings*. This battle was a

decisive one. Harold was killed and his army almost annihilated. Then William was crowned King of England.

Q. 45. What were William's early difficulties and how did he overcome them?

A. i. During William's absence in Normandy, the people of the west rose in revolt. William came back and put down the rebellion (1067). ii. *Edwin* and *Morcar* revolted in the north and William frightened them into submission. iii. The Northumbrians, led by their King *Edgar Aetheling*, and assisted by the Danes, captured York and massacred the Danes. William hurried to the spot, bought off the Danes and defeated the English. iv. There was another rising under *Hereward* in the Isle of Ely. The revolt was put down after a desperate resistance.

Q. 46. How did William keep the English in check?

A. He punished all those who had fought against him at Hastings by confiscating their lands. He erected numerous castles all over the country and filled them with Norman soldiers. Thus he thoroughly subdued the English, but took care not to crush them altogether.

Q. 47. What is meant by "feudalism"?

A. Feudalism was a system by which society was arranged in the ascending order from the serf at the bottom to the king at the top. The King was the Supreme Lord of all the lands in the country. He granted large estates to his nobles who were called his *tenants-in-chief*, and who received them on condition of serving him in times of War. These chief tenants in their turn granted away parts of their estates to *sub-tenants* on similar conditions. Below the sub-tenants were the *serfs* or *villeins* who were bound to the soil and were completely at the beck and call of their masters.

Q. 48. What changes were made by William when he introduced feudalism in England?

A. Under this system in the Continent, each set of tenants took the oath of allegiance to their immediate

master. But William found that he could have no control over the people except through the Barons. He therefore ordered that the chief as well as the mesne tenant should take oaths of allegiance directly to him. Thus he brought all of them under his direct control.

Q. 49. What were the feudal rights of the king ?

A. The feudal rights of the King were the rights of *Wardship, Marriage, Relief* and *Aids* :—i. *The right of Wardship* : By this the lord would be the guardian of a minor's estate and would enjoy its income. ii. *The right of marriage* : By this the King could insist on a heiress marrying a person whom the King chose. iii. *Relief* : If a heir succeeded to his father's estate, he should make certain payments, called relief. iv. *Aid* : It was money paid by a vassal on certain occasions.

Q. 50. How did William I prevent the feudal barons from being troublesome to him ?

A. William I gave his barons lands only in scattered estates so that they might find it difficult to collect their forces if they wished to rebel. He had a thorough survey made of every acre of land and the results entered in the *Domesday Book* so that he may know exactly what each vassal should pay. He introduced the Oath of Salisbury. By it every mense-tenant was required to take an oath that he would obey the King first and then the feudal superior. This system also cut down the power of the nobles and prevented them from rising against the King.

Q. 51. What was the chief difference between English feudalism and Continental feudalism ?

A. On the Continent the vassals took oaths only to the lord above them and hence they were bound to the lord but not to the King. So the great landholders on the Continent could rebel against the king at any time and get freedom within their estate. In England, the King had direct control over all. For, the vassals had to take oath first to the King and then to their feudal superior.

Q. 52. What reforms did William I make in the Church ?

A. i. With the help of *Lanfranc*, the Archbishop of Canterbury, William I removed the English bishops and abbots and filled their places with Norman ecclesiastics. ii. He set up Church Court for the trial of the clergy and ecclesiastical suits. iii. He forbade the clergy to marry and ordered them to refrain from receiving money for benefices. iv. Though he aimed at making the Church completely independent of the State he passed several measures to maintain his control over the Church.

Q. 53. What was the Domesday Book ? How is it important ?

A. With a view to ascertaining the amount of taxable property in the kingdom so that he might clearly know what payments were due to him, William I ordered in 1085 a very minute enquiry to be made into the wealth and resources of England. The results of these enquiries were recorded in a book called Domesday Book.

It marked the real beginning of an ordered financial system. It gives us a picture of the economic condition of England during the reign of William I.

Q. 54. Write briefly on William I's foreign relations.

A. i. He invaded Scotland and forced the King of the Scots to do him homage. ii. He made war upon the King of France who had helped his brother Robert to rebel against him. He captured Mantes and gave it up to flames. His horse stumbled among the ruins and threw him from the saddle. He was so severely injured that he died in 1087.

Q. 55. How did the Norman Conquest benefit England ?

A. i. The Norman Conquest made the English nation more vigorous and promoted the sense of unity and freedom among them. ii. It increased intercourse and trade with other lands. iii. It led to the revival of their navy.

iv. It introduced changes in English warfare. v. It improved the language and literature of England by the introduction of new ideas and new words.

Q. 56. How did William II become King of England ?

A. William I had three sons, Robert, William Rufus and Henry. Robert, being an easy-going man, William Rufus was chosen King. The Norman barons, who were in favour of Robert, rose in revolt, but William with the help of the English soon put down the revolt.

Q. 57. Why did William II quarrel with the Church ?

A. William II was not so religious as William I. So he soon quarrelled with the Church. When Lanfranc, the aged Archbishop died, he did not appoint a new Archbishop for four years, because he wished to enjoy the income of the rich lands of the Archbishop. At last William allowed *Anselm* to be chosen. Anselm asked the King to restore the church lands in his possession. But William refused and Anselm was forced to leave the country and to remain in exile for the rest of William's reign.

Q. 58. What was a Crusade ? In whose reign was the First Crusade carried on ?

A. It was a holy war for the recovery of Jerusalem, the sacred land of the Christians, from the hands of the Turks who ill-treated the Christians. It was in William II's reign that the First Crusade began. The preachings of Peter the Hermit and the support of Pope Urban II roused the whole Christendom against the Turks. William's brother Robert joined the Crusade and to raise money for the purpose pledged Normandy to William. The Crusaders conquered Jerusalem and established a Christian kingdom.

Q. 59. Who was Flambard ?

A. Flambard, the Bishop of Durban, was an unscrupulous man. He was noted for his ingenuity in squeezing

money out of the country. So William II chose him as his chief agent of financial extortions. Flambard not only exacted to the full all sorts of feudal dues but in many cases increased the people's burden.

Q. 60. How did Henry I become popular ?

A. Henry I issued a charter, conciliating the Church and the barons. He recalled Anselm and put Flambard in prison, to the delight of all. He married Matilda, a princess of English royal blood ; and this marriage pleased all.

Q. 61. Why did Henry I quarrel with Anselm? How did the quarrel end ?

A. The bone of contention between Henry I and Anselm was the Investiture of Bishops. Henry wanted Anselm, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to receive from him the ring and the staff, the signs of bishop's authority, and to do homage to him, thus acknowledging himself to be the King's man. Anselm refused to do so. He wanted the Church to be independent of the King.

The struggle went on for some time. At last a compromise was made (1107). By this Henry gave up his claim on the Archbishop. Anselm agreed to permit the clergy to do homage to the King for the lands they possessed.

Q. 62. What were the judicial reforms of Henry I ?

A. He revived the old Hundred and Shire Courts. He split the Anglo-Saxon *Witanagemot*, into two courts, the *Curia Regis* and the *Court of Exchequer*. The *Curia Regis* decided cases in which the tenants-in-chief were concerned and heard appeals from the lower courts. Besides, this court authorised certain judges to go on circuit and to try cases in the shire courts. The Court of Exchequer supervised the finances of the country. The members of the *Curia Regis* also sat in the Court of Exchequer and the Justiciar presided over both the courts. These reforms were very helpful to Henry in ruling justly.

Q. 63. Why was Henry I called the Lion of Righteousness ?

A. i. He maintained order and good government.
ii. He ruled justly and his subjects were content to be ruled by him because they knew that he would protect them from being ill-treated by the barons and their men.

Q. 64. What were the causes for the Civil War during the reign of King Stephen ?

A. Henry I's son William having died in a shipwreck, Matilda, his daughter, was the rightful heir to the throne, and before Henry's death the nobles promised to put Matilda on the throne as his successor. But when he died they chose one Stephen, the cousin of Matilda, as their king. Thereupon Matilda came to England and supported by the king of Scotland claimed the throne. Some of the nobles joined Matilda and some Stephen. Thus the civil war broke out.

Q. 65. Give a short account of the Civil War.

A. At first Matilda had some success. Stephen was taken prisoner and Matilda was acknowledged as the Queen of England. But her insolence resulted in a reaction in Stephen's favour. Soon Matilda's chief supporter himself was taken prisoner ; as a result, an exchange of prisoners took place and Stephen was set free. Then Stephen forced Matilda to flee to Normandy. In 1153, Matilda's son Henry invaded England. As Stephen was unwilling to continue the war, he concluded a treaty with Henry by which it was arranged that Stephen should retain the crown for life and that Henry should succeed him as his heir.

Q. 66. What was the condition of England during Stephen's reign ?

A. The barons, let loose from all restraint, plundered and tortured the people in a most inhuman manner. The foreign troops brought over by both Stephen and Matilda plundered every district through which they passed. Anarchy and confusion prevailed everywhere and the

wretched peasantry suffered unspeakable misery. Hence it is said that "Christ and his saints slept" during the reign of Stephen.

Q. 67. What were the claims of Henry II to the throne of England?

A. He was the son of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. Stephen had also recognised his claim to the throne of England, in the treaty of Wallingford.

Q. 68 How did Henry of Anjou, Metilda's son, become King of England?

A. During the time of Stephen there was anarchy in the land. Henry of Anjou took this opportunity to revive his mother's claim to the throne. He came to England, and soon the weak Stephen made a treaty with him. By this Stephen was to be king as long as he lived and Henry was to succeed him. When Stephen died in 1154, Henry of Anjou became King Henry II of England.

Q. 89. Why were the Angevin Kings called Planta-genets?

A. The Angevin Kings were also called Plantagenets because, Geoffrey of Anjou, Henry II's father, used to wear a sprig *plantagenista* or broom plant on his cap.

Q. 70. What were the chief aims of Henry II?

A. His chief aims were: i. to weaken the power of the feudal barons, ii. to curtail the privileges of the clergy and iii. to rally round him the national forces of the kingdom.

Q. 71. How did Henry II restore order in England?

A. i. Henry II cleared the country of unruly elements, especially of the foreign troops that had been brought into England by Stephen and Matilda. ii. He restored the royal revenue by resuming grants of land made by Stephen to his friends and favourites, iii. He ordered the demolition of all the castles built by the barons without

royal permission during the anarchical times of Stephen's reign. iv. He compelled the King of Scotland to surrender the northern counties and to do him homage.

Q. 72. How did Henry II keep the barons in check ?

A. He imposed a tax called the *Scutage* or shield-money by which he exempted the barons from personal military service in return for a payment in money. This indirectly weakened the barons. Secondly he passed the *Assize of Arms* which reorganised the national militia and declared that every freeman was bound to provide himself with arms suitable to his means. Thirdly, he removed the great barons from important posts and filled up the vacancies with royal officers who were more submissive to him. Fourthly, he curtailed the jurisdiction of baronial courts.

Q. 73. What were the judicial reforms of Henry II ?

A. Henry II strengthened the *Curia Regis* and made its members go from country to country as touring justices; a committee of land-holders from every shire known as the *Jury* were called upon to produce before them all persons suspected of criminal offences within the shire. In 1176 he passed the *Assize of Northampton* which imposed hard penalties on offenders. Then again he passed the *Grand Assize* to abolish the evil system of deciding disputes by trial by battle.

Q. 74. Who was Thomas Becket ?

A. He was the son of a London merchant. He was well educated. He took service under the Archbishop of Canterbury. Noticing the energy and ability of his character, Henry II made him his Chancellor. On the death of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Becket was appointed to the post. Becket led a simple life and stood forth as the champion of the privileges of the Church.

Q. 75. What were the Constitutions of Clarendon ?

In order to put an end to the abuses in the Church Courts King Henry II called his great council of bishops and barons (1164) and with their consent drew up the laws known as the *Constitutions of Clarendon*. According to these laws i. tenants-in-chief should not be ex-communicated without the king's permission: ii. the election and investiture of bishops should be held as in the days of King Henry I. and iii. offending clergymen should be first tried in the Church Courts, and if the guilt is brought home, they should be sent to the King's Court to receive suitable punishment.

Q. 76. Why did Henry II quarrel with Thomas Becket?

A. Since the Norman Conquest Church Courts alone could try the clergy and they misused their power. They punished the clergy very lightly, while laymen were severely punished by the laws of the country. Henry took objection to this "benefit of clergy" and said that the clergy also should be tried by the King's Court and according to the King's laws. Thomas bitterly resisted this change and the King drove him out of the country. Thus quarrel arose between Henry and Becket.

Q. 77. How did the quarrel end?

A. Thomas Becket remained in exile for six years. In 1170, the quarrel was made up and Becket returned to England. But fresh dissensions arose. During Becket's absence Henry had his eldest son crowned in his lifetime by Roger, Archbishop of York. Becket excommunicated Roger and other bishops who had taken part in the coronation. At this Henry got wild and let fall some angry words suggesting Becket's murder. Four knights at once hurried to Canterbury and killed Becket in the Cathedral. Becket was revered as a Martyr and the Pope declared him a saint. Henry was declared a great sinner and was forced to perform heavy penance. The Church triumphed.

Q. 78. How did Henry II become the Lord of the British Isles?

A. Henry II was the first King to have real authority over all parts of the British Isles. The friendly Kings of the Scots did homage to him as overlord. He put down revolts in Wales and brought it under control. In 1166 Dermot, Chief of Leinster, sought his help. Thereupon Henry sent an army under the Earl of Pembroke, and drove the Irish chieftains to the mountains and moors. In 1171 Henry himself went to Ireland and forced the Irish chieftains to acknowledge him as their overlord. Thus Henry II became the Lord of the British Isles.



Q. 79. What was the extent of Henry II's Empire?

A. Henry II's empire extended from the Pyrenees to the Scottish border. He got Normandy and Maine from his mother. Anjou and Tourane from his father, and Poitou, Aquitaine, Gascony and Guinne from his wife. Thus he was master of western half of France, King of England, Overlord of Scotland and Lord of Ireland.

Q. 80. Who succeeded Henry II? What was his sole aim?

A. Richard I, the Lion Heart, the eldest son Henry II, succeeded him in 1189. His sole aim was to win glory in the Holy Land of Jerusalem.

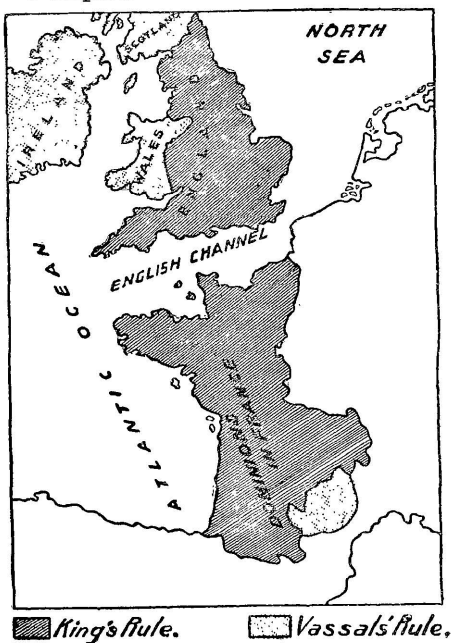
Q. 81. Why was the Third Crusade started? What part did Richard I play in it?

A. In 1178, Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria capturee Jerusalem and drove the Christians out of it. The Christian monarchs of Europe, therefore, started the Third Crusade to relieve the Holy land from the Moham-madens.

Richard I took a prominent part in the Third Crusada. He joined with the Emperor of Germany and the French King and advanced towards Jerusalem. On the way the French King picked up a quarrel with Richard and returned

to his country. Yet, Richard alone fought and won several victories over Saladin. In the end, Richard made a truce with the Sultan by which Christian pilgrims were allowed to go to Jerusalem. He then took ship for home. On the way, while crossing Germany, he was captured and imprisoned by the German Emperor. England, which heard of this, raised a large sum of money as ransom, and Richard was set free in 1199.

Q. 82. Draw a map to show the extent of Henry II's empire.



Q. 83. Why did John lose Normandy ?

A. The barons of Poitou complained to the French King that John was very oppressive in his rule. Thereupon, Philip, the King of France, who was overlord, ordered John to come to France and answer the charge. John refused. Hence the French King declared that John had forfeited all his possessions in France, and invaded and took possession of Normandy.

Q. 84. What were the results of the loss of Normandy and other continental possessions ?

A. The loss of Normandy and other continental possessions was a *gain to England*. As long as the Norman nobles continued to hold lands in France, as well as in England, they could not easily become good Englishmen. But now they had to choose between Normandy and England. Those that chose to remain, soon gave up the French ways, manners and customs and became true Englishmen.

Q. 85. Why did John quarrel with the Pope ?

A. When the Archhishop of Canterbury died in 1205, John chose one man, and the monks another to succeed him. They both appealed to the Pope. The Pope appointed another man, an English priest, named Stephen Langton. John objected to this and quarrel ensued between the two.

Q. 86. Narrate the circumstances that led to the signing of the Magna Carta by King John.

A. From the beginning of his reign John was a cruel despot. The barons hated him. The middle and the poor class people joined them. Archbishop Langton tried to bring together all the different classes of Englishmen against John. In the end, the barons, the Bishops, and the representatives from different towns met in council and drew up the Magna Carta. King John was forced to sign the Charter.

Q. 87. What were the chief provisions of the Magna Carta ?

A. i. The Church was to be free and was to enjoy all its rights and privileges. ii. The people's rights were to be respected. iii. No freeman was to be imprisoned, outlawed or punished except by the law of the land. iv. Right of justice should not be sold, denied or delayed to anyone. v. The barons were not to be oppressed by excessive feudal dues. vi. The towns were to enjoy freedom of trade. vii. Forest laws were to be made lighter. viii. Fresh taxes should not be raised without the consent of the Great Council.

Q. 88. What safeguards did the barons take to prevent John from breaking his word ?

A. i. They demanded the dismissal of the foreign mercenaries. ii. They established a committee of twenty barons whose duty it was to safeguard the charter.

Q. 89. What was the importance of the Magna Carta ?

A. It was the most important constitutional document in the history of England. It was the "Keystone of English liberty." It recognised the rights of the people and thereby set limits to the arbitrary power of the Crown.

3. THE GROWTH OF PARLIAMENT

Q. 90. Give a brief account of the life of the English before the Norman Conquest.

A. The English lived by hunting and rearing sheep. They lived a simple life. They lived in ill-built houses. Their laws were not severe. The *thegns* were the highest class of people, and the lowest class consisted of slaves. There were no regular soldiers. But every man was called upon to fight for his country whenever war arose. The King was the head of the nation and was advised on all important matters by the Witanagomoot. There were also shire and hundredmoots to decide cases of less importance.

Q. 91. Write what you know of the life of the English people in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

A. After the Norman Conquest the English soon acquired Norman ways of life and manners. They held sports and tournaments. They were interested in horse-racing and archery. Their houses were built of wood and were often dirty. But churches, monasteries and castles were strongly built and the people earned their living by agriculture. Their chief wealth lay in land. The nobles were the owners and the villeins or serfs who were bound to the soil had to work for their lords. Latin was taught by the clergy.

Q. 92. Why was the reign of Henry III a failure?

A. i. He was weak and incapable and could not rule the country without the advice of others. He did not trust his own barons. He had confidence only in his foreign favourites. iii. He broke his promise to observe the Great Charter. He always collected heavy taxes. He did not keep good order. iv. He meekly submitted to Papal exactions which were all out of proportion. Thus his reign became quite unbearable.

Q. 93. What was the Mad Parliament? Why was it so called?

A. It was a parliament held at Oxford in 1258 by the discontented barons under the leadership of one Simon de Montfort. It formed a committee of twenty-four and drew up a new scheme of government known as the *Provisions of Oxford*.

It was so called by the King's friends because the barons appeared in arms.

Q. 94. Who was Simon de Montfort? Why did he quarrel with Henry III?

A. Simon de Montfort was a foreigner to whom Henry III had given his own sister Eleanor in marriage. He was appointed Governor of Gascony with full power to reduce the unruly Gascons to submission. Simon ruled so rigorously that the Gascons appealed to the King for help. Thereupon the King resented his action. Simon instantly resigned his office and thenceforth became the King's bitterest enemy.

Q. 95. What part did Simon play in getting political rights for the people?

A. When King Henry III and his son broke the promise they were made to rule with the advice of the barons. Simon took up arms, defeated the King and called into existence the first real Parliament, in which was introduced the House of Commons for the first time. With the help of the Parliament, Simon obtained some political rights for the people.

Q. 96. Account for the Baronial Revolt in the reign of Henry III.

A. i. When Henry III wanted to reconquer the continental possessions that had been lost by John, the barons refused to help him. ii. The promises that the King would rule according to the Magna Carta were not kept. iii. The country was badly governed. Henry III collected taxes and wasted his revenues on his foreign friends and on the Pope. iv. The Barons met in 1258, drew up the Provisions of Oxford and forced Henry to rule according to it. At first Henry and his son, Edward, agreed to do so. But, later on they refused. Thus the baronial revolt broke out under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, in 1253.

Q. 97. What were the chief clauses of the Provisions of Oxford?

A. i. A standing council of fifteen was to be established to control the Chief Government. ii. This Council was to control the appointment of ministers. iii. It was to meet thrice a year and discuss the affairs of Government. iv. A body of twelve was chosen to represent the baronial nobility. This was to meet thrice a year to discuss public affairs with the committee of fifteen. v. Foreigners were to be expelled from office and new ministers were to be appointed according to the wishes of the Council.

Q. 98. What was the significance of the Provisions of Oxford?

A. It checked the irresponsible power of the King and marked the growth of the idea of constitutional monarchy first expressed in the Great Charter.

Q. 99. What do you know of Simon's Parliament of 1265 ?

A. Simon's famous Parliament of 1265 contained besides the great nobles and the chosen knights from each shire, two citizens from certain cities and two burgesses from certain buroughs. Thus his Parliament marked an advance upon the baronial committee set up by the Provisions of Oxford because he took the common people into partnership with him in governing the kingdom.

Q. 100. How was Prince Edward able to restore his father Henry III to the throne ?

A. As some of the barons were discontented with Simon's power, Edward contrived to escape from prison, joined the discontented barons, raised a large army, and defeated and killed Simon at the Battle of *Evesham*. Thus he was able to restore his father to the throne, and Henry III ruled peacefully for the rest of his reign.

Q. 101. What were the aims of Edward I as King ?

A. i. He wanted to unite the whole of the British Isles under one rule. ii. He wished to strengthen the royal authority by setting up an efficient system of administration based upon good laws. iii. He wanted to take the people into his confidence by giving them a greater share in the government of the country. He thus wanted to rule as a national king.

Q. 102. How did Edward I conquer Wales and bring it under his control ?

A. When Edward I came to the throne, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, refused to take the oath of allegiance to him. So in 1277 Edward led an army into Wales, and crushed Llewelyn's power. In 1282 Llewelyn rose again in revolt, Edward defeated him completely. Llewelyn died on the battlefield. Thus Wales was conquered; and to secure his conquest, Edward built towns and castles and filled them with English soldiers.

Q. 103. Account for the War between the Scots and Edward I.

A. In 1289 Margaret, Queen of Scotland, died leaving no heir. John Balliol and Robert Burce rose up as claimants. In 1290 the Scots appealed to Edward I to settle the dispute. But Edward required that the claimants should do homage to him before he began to examine the question. This done, he decided in favour of John Balliol who was crowned. After his accession, Edward declared that he, as their overlord, had every right to hear appeals from the Scottish courts. But King Balliol refused to permit such appeals. Thereupon Edward declared war and a large army was led into Scotland in 1296.

Q. 104. How did the War end?

A. At first John Balliol surrendered after a very poor resistance and Edward deprived him of his throne. Scotland was annexed to England and English nobles ruled over the Scots. But the Scots who hated the English rule soon rose in revolt under Sir William Wallace. In 1298 Edward once more invaded Scotland and defeated Wallace at *Falkirk*, and the English rule was restored. But Edward could not hold his conquest. In 1306 the Scots rose again under another leader named Robert Bruce. Edward therefore marched into Scotland for the third time but died on the way (1307).

Q. 105. Why was Edward I's Parliament called "The Model Parliament"?

A. His Parliament was called *The Model Parliament* because it was thoroughly representative. It consisted of the barons bishops, some of the lower clergy, two elected knights from each shire, two elected representatives from each city and burough. It formed the model for all the later Parliaments.

Q. 106. What do you know of Edward I as a Legislator?

A. i He passed a statute which forbade gifts of land to the Church without the King's consent. ii, He pre-

vented the Church Courts from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the Law Courts. iii. He checked the practice adopted by the tenants of granting away parts of their lands to sub-tenants. iv. He enacted another statute by which he caused an enquiry to be made as to the titles by which the barons held their estates, private jurisdictions and others privileges. v. He re-enacted the best provisions of the Magna Carta and provided for the freedom of elections to Parliament. vi. He renewed Henry II's Assize of Arms by declaring that all freeholders were to provide themselves with arms suitable to their needs.

Q. 107. When was the battle of Bannockburn fought and what were its results?

A. It was fought in 1314 between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II of England. The English were thoroughly defeated in the battle. It broke the domination of England over Scotland.

Q. 108. Why was Edward II deposed?

A. i. He was lazy and indolent and led a life of pleasure, ii. He depended on favorites who were selfish and cruel. iii. He lost Scotland by his incompetence. iv. He ill-treated his own queen who rose against him.

Q. 109. How did Robert Bruce get independence for Scotland?

A. When Edward III became King of England, he was only fifteen years old. During his minority his mother and her favourite Mortimer ruled the country. Taking advantage of this, Robert Bruce ravaged the north of England. Mortimer was helpless and so he concluded a treaty with Robert Bruce at Northampton by which he acknowledged the independence of Scotland.



Q. 110. What led to the 'Hundred Years' War?

A. i. When Charles IV, the King of France, died leaving no children, Edward III of England claimed the throne as his sister's son ; the French *Salic Law* disqualified him. ii. The French King had helped David Bruce of Scotland against England. iii. French ships had attacked the English ships on the seas. iv. England was dependent upon the Flemish for her woollen goods, and France wanted to annex Flanders. v. Edward III wished to be independent of France in respect of his French territories.

Q. 110. Why is the Hundred Years' War so called ?

A. The hostilities that broke out between England and France in 1338 lasted with occasional breaks for about a century and that is why the war is so called.

Q. 111. Into how many phases can the Hundred Years' War during the reign of Edward III be divided ? Trace the chief events of each phase.

A. It can be divided into two phases :—

The beginning of the first campaign was unfavourable to the English, but in 1340 Edward won the naval battle off *Sluys*. During the next four years there took place indecisive campaigns in Brittany and Gascony. In 1346 Edward suddenly invaded Normandy and advanced towards Paris. But he had to retreat towards Flanders. However, he obtained a brilliant victory over the French at *Crecy* (1346). The following year he captured Calais and thereby secured a gateway into France. This ended the first period of the war.

The second phase began in 1355 under the Black Prince, the eldest son of Edward III. He defeated the French at *Poitiers* and took the French King John prisoner. Therefore the French concluded a treaty with the English at Breigny in 1360.

Q. 112. Draw a map to show the important battle fields of the Hundred Years' War.

The Black Prince who was Governor of Aquitaine



levied unjust and oppressive taxes on his French subjects. This led to a renewal of the war. As the English had already been exhausted both on land and in sea, they began to lose ground. The French rapidly recovered their lost possessions and in 1375 the English were forced to conclude a treaty with them at *Calais*. This treaty ended the Hundred Years' War during the reign of Edward III.

Q. 113. What were the important terms

of the Treaty of Calais ?

A. By the Treaty of Calais, i. Edward gave up his claim to the French throne but retained Aquitaine and the districts round Calais and Ponthieu as an independent ruler ; ii. The French King was set free on payment of a ransom of three million crowns.

Q. 114. What was the Black Death ? How did it affect England ?

A. It was a terrible plague which, after devastating the greater portion of Europe, visited England towards the close of 1348.

It destroyed half the population of England. Its immediate consequences were terrible. As a large number of labourers died, the survivors got high wages. To prevent this, Parliament passed the Statute of Labourers ; but it was of no use. It simply aggravated the discontent and led later to open revolt which was put down. The villeins who were allowed before the Black Death to make money payments instead of rendering services, were now forced to work in their masters' fields.

Q. 115. How did the power of the Parliament grow during the reign of Edward III ?

A. As Edward III required huge sums of money for carrying on his wars with France, he had to depend on Parliament for sanction of such sums. In turn he was forced to concede certain privileges to the Parliament. They were : i. He consented not to levy taxes without the consent of Parliament. ii. He permitted the members of the House of Lords to be tried by their peers. iii. The Commons got the power of examining the accounts of the Kingdom and nominating the Ministers of the Crown.

Q. 116. Why was the Parliament of Edward III called the Good Parliament ?

A. It was so called because it did much good to the people. The House of Commons invented the method of impeachment and punished evil ministers. The Commons in this Parliament refused to grant supplies till an account of receipts and expenditure was produced ; and thus the right of supervising money accounts and of granting supplies was secured to the Commons.

Q. 117. What was the condition of England when Richard II ascended the throne ?

A. As the King was a minor, the Government was carried on in his name by a Council. The condition of the country was very deplorable. The Scots ravaged the borders of England while the French plundered the coastal parts. War with France had to be renewed. The people were much oppressed with heavy taxation.

Q. 118. Why did the English peasants revolt in the reign of Richard II ?

A. i. The Statute of Labourers had brought in forced labour on starvation wages. ii. The villeins were forced to do hard work on the lands of the idle rich, who lived in luxury. iii. Very many unjust taxes such as the Poll-Tax were levied. iv. Wycliffe, John Ball and others were teaching the common people their rights.

Q. 119. Briefly describes the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

A. Disturbances broke out all over the country. The peasants of Kent and Essex headed by Wat Tyler entered London, murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury and sacked the palace of John of Gaunt. The young King Richard boldly met the rebels and agreed to abolish serfdom by giving them charters of freedom. At this the revolters quickly returned home.

Q. 120. How was the Peasants' Revolt put down ?

A. The King could not keep his promise of freedom to his peasants and the landlords and nobles wreaked a terrible vengeance on the peasants after their leaders had gone.

Q. 121. What were the results of the Peasants' Revolt ?

A. i. The frightened landlords thought that it would be better to give freedom to their villeins; and accordingly they did. ii. Sheep farming was introduced in places where agriculture was unprofitable on account of high wages. iii. The rulers grew wiser and bit by bit the lot of the labourers grew better.

Q. 122 Who was called the "Morning Star of the Reformation" ? Why ?

A. John Wycliffe, the religious reformer, was called the *Morning Star of the Reformation* because in all his teachings he anticipated the sixteenth century reformers.

Q. 123. What did John Wycliffe teach ?

A. Wycliffe declared that the Church should be deprived of its wealth and that the clergy should live simple and pure lives like Christ. He said that the Pope had no power in England. He denied some of the doctrines of the Church. He translated the Bible into English for all men to read. He was therefore condemned by the Church.

Q. 124. Who were the "Lollards" ? Why were they so called ?

A. The followers of John Wycliffe were called the

Lollards. As their teachings did not appeal to the followers of the Pope, they nicknamed them as *Lollards*.

Q. 125. What were the causes of Richard II's downfall ?

A. Richard II's high-banded proceedings and despotic rule had alienated all classes of his subjects. The people grumbled at the extravagance of the Court, the nobles at the arbitrary acts of the King and the clergy at his failure to suppress the *Lollards*.

Q. 126. How was Richard II deposed ?

A. Richard II wanted to make himself an absolute monarch. So the nobles rose in revolt. In 1397 Richard marched against them, defeated them and put several of their leaders to death. Of Richard's enemies, Henry of Lancaster proved more troublesome. He was banished from the country ; and Richard did not allow Henry to take possession of his Duchy of Lancaster. Thereupon Henry joined with the other banished enemies of Richard and landed in England. At this moment Richard was away in Ireland. He hurried back, but as he was unsupported, he had to submit. The Parliament deposed him and made Henry king.

Q. 127. What were the chief changes noticeable in the XIV century in England ?

A i. The Parliament steadily grew in power and the Commons became more important. ii. The law courts grew in importance. iii. Infantry and archers displaced the mounted knights of the previous centuries. iv. The army and the navy grew stronger. v. The condition of the peasants improved. vi. The eminent poet Chaucer and William Langland lived in this century. vii. John Wycliffe and his followers preached Church reform and the rights of man.

4. LANCASTER AND YORK

Q. 128. Why and how did the Parliament choose Henry of Lancaster as King of England ?

A. They chose Henry because they thought that a nominee of theirs would obey them better. The Parliament

became the real rulers as it acquired the power of making and deposing kings.

Q. 129. What difficulties had Henry IV to face on ascending the throne ?

A. i. The friends and supporters of Richard II formed a plot to overthrow Henry IV. ii. Owen Glendower, a Welsh landowner, assumed the title of Prince of Wales and began to ravage the lowlands. iii. The Earl of Northumberland and his son rose in open revolt against him as he had refused to pay the cost of the Scottish War which they had waged for Henry. Henry, however, overcame all these difficulties.

Q. 130. How did the power of the Parliament grow under Henry IV ?

A. As Henry IV owed his throne to the Parliament, he had necessarily to depend on the Parliament. Taking advantage of this, the Parliament began to enlarge its powers. i. It cut down the expenses of the royal household and secured the right to audit the royal expenditure. ii. It began to exercise control over the selection of the King's ministers. iii. It refused to grant money to the King unless he redressed the grievances petitioned against by it. iv. It secured the sole right of initiating taxation.

Q. 131. How did Henry IV suppress the Lollards ?

A. Henry IV summoned the Parliament and passed through it the *Statute of Heretics* by which the Lollards condemned by the Church Courts were ordered to be burnt alive. Many Lollards thus suffered death and Lollardism gradually waned.

Q. 132. What were the aims of Henry V as ruler ?

A. i. He wanted to uphold the authority of the Church by suppressing the Lollards. ii. He wished to establish firmly the claims of his dynasty by means of the glory of foreign conquests.

Q. 133. Account for the renewal of the Hundred Years' War in the reign of Henry V.

A. i. The French King was insane and the land was torn by factions. ii. Henry V of England thought that

he could at that time easily win back the continental possessions that had been lost, iii. The Church encouraged Henry in his enterprise and supported his pretensions to the French throne. iv. Henry wanted to establish his military powers. v. Henry saw that a war with France would keep the barons busy abroad and prevent their rebellions at home.

Q. 134. Mention the chief battles of the Hundred Years' War in the time of Henry V and state how they were important ?

A. i. *Sluys*. Naval battle off the Flemish coast. The English easily gained a victory. It made them masters of the sea and enabled them to send armies to France. ii. *Crecy*. Land battle south of Calais. First battle to establish the superiority of English archers against the continental cavalry. iii. *Poitiers*. Land battle in North Aquitaine. The French were thoroughly defeated and King John was taken prisoner. This led to the Treaty of Calais. iv. *Agincourt*. Land battle between Crecy and Calais—Decisive victory for the English, but not of much importance. iv. *Patay*. Land battle, near Orleans—French victory—was the beginning of the recovery of France by the French.

Q. 135-A. When was the Treaty of Troyes concluded ? What were its terms ?

A. The Treaty of Troyes was concluded in 1420. Its chief terms were :—i. Charles the Dauphin was to be disinherited. ii. Charles IV of France was to continue as ruler of France and Henry V of England was to act as regent during his life-time. iii. On the death of Charles, Henry V who married Catherine, Charles's daughter, should succeed him.

Q. 135-B. Why did the Treaty of Troyes fail ?

A. On the death of Charles VI of France, the Dauphin refused to abide by the Treaty of Troyes and claimed to rule over the whole of France by hereditary right. Hence war was continued to enforce the terms of the Treaty.

Q. 136. Trace briefly the course of the Hundred Years' War from the Treaty of Troyes to the Siege of Orleans ?

A. The Duke of Clarence who was in charge conducting the operations in France was unable to conquer the south of France. Therefore Henry himself came over to France and took over the command ; in the course of the War Henry died.

When Henry VI, Henry V's son, came to the throne, Thomas, Duke of Bedford, who was sent to France to carry on the war, conquered the whole of the country north of the Loire and then beseiged Orleans. And the city would have fallen into the hands of the English had it not been relieved by Joan of Arc.

Q. 137. Who was Joan of Arc ?

A. Joan of Arc was a peasant maid born in a village called Domremy. She was extremely religious and sensitive and was greatly distressed at the sufferings of her countrymen. She said that a vision commanded her to go boldly to the battlefield, to fight and rescue France.

Q. 138. How did Joan relieve Orleans ?

A. Joan of Arc came to the King of France and told him that God sent her to save France from the foreigner and to make him real King of all France. The English were then besieging Orleans and the French were on the point of giving it up. The King permitted her to lead the French forces. Joan put on armour and forced her way into Orleans at the head of a troop of soldiers. Her faith and courage inspired the defenders with a new spirit. She relieved Orleans and defeated the English at *Patay*.

Q. 139. How did the Hundred Years' War end?

A. Even after the death of Joan of Arc, the French who had been inspired by her, captured region after region. Guinne, Normandy, Anjou and Maine fell into the French hands. In 1453, the English lost all their possessions in France except Calais and were thus forced to make a treaty with the French. Thus the Hundred Years' War ended

Q. 140. Why did the English fail in the Hundred Years' War?

A. The ultimate failure of the English in the Hundred Years' War was mainly due to: i. Want of vigorous prosecution of the War, and ii. the growth of national feeling in France.

Q. 141. Who was Jack Cade? Why did he rise in revolt against the Government of Henry VI?

A. Jack Cade was a Kentishman. During the reign of Henry VI the land was governed by his favourites under the Duke of Suffolk. The people suffered much under his misrule, and so they rose in revolt. Jack Cade assumed the title of Mortimer, claimed the throne, and headed the revolt.

Q. 142. How was Jack Cade's rebellion suppressed?

A. The rebels of Kent under Jack Cade at first defeated the royal troops and entered London without opposition. But the atrocities they perpetrated there alienated the sympathy of the Londoners, who turned against them. After a severe fight the rebels were persuaded to go home on the promise of a general pardon. Cade attempted to excite fresh revolts; but was pursued and slain.

Q. 143. What were the Wars of the Roses? Why were they so called?

A. The Wars of the Roses were a series of struggles between the Crown and the descendants of Edward III. They were so called because the contending parties, the House of York and the House of Lancaster, wore a white and red rose respectively as their emblems.

Q. 144. What led to the wars of the Roses?

A. i. Henry VI was weak and was unable to put down the rebellions in the country and to keep peace and order. ii. Richard Duke of York and Edmund Duke of Somerset were rivals for power. In 1454 when Henry VI became mad, the Parliament chose Richard Duke of York as Regent. iii. When Henry VI recovered, Richard was

dismissed. Thereupon, Richard, who had by birth a right to the throne of England, gathered a large army to carry on a war with Henry VI and the Lancastrians.

Q. 145. Mention the chief battles of the Wars of the Roses and State how they were important.

A. i. *St. Albans* (1455)—Yorkists won—Henry taken



prisoner and Somerest slain. The Duke of York became Regent. But war began again to free Henry. ii. *Northampton*—Yorkists victorious—King captured and a compromise effected—Henry was to be King for life and York was declared his successor. iii. *Wakefield* (1460)—Yorkists defeated by Margaret, wife of Henry VI—Duke of York slain. iv. *Mortimer's Cross*—Edward, son of Duke of York, defeated the Lancastrians. V. *Second Battle of St. Albans* (1461)—Yorkists defeated by Margaret. vi. *Towton* (1461) Yorkists won. vii. *Barnet* (1471) Edward

IV defeated the Earl of Warwick—Warwick slain in battle, viii. *Tewkesbury* (1471) Margaret defeated and captured—Henry VI died in the Tower of London. ix. *Bosworth* (1485)—Richard III defeated by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond—Richard III killed in battle.

Q. 146. When and how did the Wars of the Roses end?

A. The Wars of the Roses came to an end with the Battle of Bosworth in which Henry Tudor, a descendant of the Beauforts, defeated Richard III of the Yorkist House and killed him. Henry Tudor was acknowledged King of England as Henry VII. The power of the nobles was completely shattered and this left the King absolute for sometime.

Q. 147. What were the results of the Wars of Roses?

A. i. The ancient nobility died out and feudalism received its death-blow. ii. The royal power increased. A strong independent monarchy relying upon the support of the middle classes was established. iii. The despotism thus established arrested the progress of constitutional development. iv. A strong middle class sprang up.

Q. 148. Who was called the "King Maker" Why?

A. Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick, was called the King-Maker. In 1460, he helped Edward, son of Richard Duke of York, against Henry VI and thereby put him on the throne as Edward IV. Then he quarrelled with Edward; and in 1470 assisted by the French King he marched to London with a large army, took Henry VI from the Tower of London, and put him on the throne of England. Thus he was called the King-Maker.

Q. 149. What was the character of Edward IV's rule?

A. Edward IV was a strong ruler. He was popular with the people and tried to rule without the Parliament. He collected money by confiscating the estates of the Lancastrians and supplemented his income by raising benevolences. The enormous wealth he thus accumulated.

and the support he received from the middle classes enabled him to lay the foundations of a system of despotic government. Hence Edward IV has been called the *Founder of the New Monarchy*.

Q. 150. Why is the second half of the fifteenth century considered to be the beginning of a New Era?

A. During the latter part of the fifteenth century almost all the special features of the Modern Age began :—
(1) The printing press was introduced. (2) The invention of gunpowder changed the outlook of warfare. (3) Discoveries of new lands, America and India, were made. (4) On account of the fall of Constantinople, Greek scholars spread all over Western Europe, including England, and brought ancient Greek culture to those countries. This led to the gradual reformation of the Church also.

Q. 151. Write briefly on the geographical discoveries in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

A. Bartholemew, a Portuguese sailor, sailed round the southern point of Africa, later known as the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus discovered the West Indies in 1492. In 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian discovered the mainland of America. The same year Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and thus discovered the main route to the East Indies. In 1520, Magellan discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Q. 152. What was the Renaissance? Write a short note on it.

A. The Renaissance was the revival of learning in the latter half of the fifteenth century. In 1453, the Turks captured Constantinople and forced the numerous Greek scholars, who had made it their home, to spread themselves over the various countries of the West, carrying with them not only their own store of knowledge but also many most valuable manuscripts. The result was that new thought and a new spirit of criticism presented themselves to men's minds. And the invention of printing brought this new learning within the reach of the common people.

Q. 153. Write briefly on the Renaissance in England.

A. The group of scholars named the Oxford Reformers created in England interest in Greek literature. [Colet, Erasmus and Sir Thomas More constituted the Oxford Reformers.] Colet directed his efforts towards the reform of English education, Erasmus upon religious reforms.

Q. 154. Who introduced printing into England?

A. The Germans were the first to invent printing. William Caxton, a Kentish merchant, who happened to live in Flanders at that time, learned the art from the Germans and returning to England, set up at Westminster the first printing press (1477).

5. THE TUDOR MONARCHY

Q. 155. What were the claims of Henry VII to the throne of England? Of these claims which was the most rightful one?

A. Henry VII put forward four claims to the throne of England. They were, i. the right of birth, ii. the right of marriage, iii. the right of conquest and iv. the right of Parliamentary sanction. Of these the last mentioned, namely, the right of Parliamentary sanction was the most rightful claim.

Q. 156. How did Henry VII strengthen his position on the throne of England?

A. Henry VII strengthened his position i. by marriage with Elizabeth, the sole survivor of the Yorkist line; ii. by suppressing Yorkists and Yorkist pretenders; iii. by instituting the Star Chamber Court to crush the power of the nobles; iv. by making himself very rich by various means and becoming independent of Parliament for money; v. by inter-marriage with France and Scotland and vi. by encouraging adventure and colonisation.

Q. 157. What was the policy of Henry VII as a ruler and how did he carry it out?

A. Henry VII's policy was threefold: i. He was eager to establish his dynasty firmly; this he did by destroying completely all the claimants to the throne. ii. He wanted to secure domestic peace and strong government, and he realised this by destroying the power of the nobles and by encouraging the middle classes in maritime and commercial enterprise. iii. Again he wished to secure for himself an influential



position among the European nations. He achieved this by making alliances with the chief foreign powers through treaties and marriages.

Q. 158. Write what you know of the rising of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.

A. These two were the plots of the Yorkists to regain their power. They brought forward, in 1487, a poor man's son named Lambert Simnel as the Earl of Warwick. But Henry took the real Warwick from prison and showed him to the people. The King then defeated Simnel and made him a servant in the royal household.

Later, one Perkin Warbeck gave out that he was Richard, Duke of York. In 1497, many Cornishmen joined him when he landed in Cornwall; but when the King's forces came they all ran away. Warbeck was seized and executed as a traitor. Thus the risings of the impostors were put down.

Q. 159. How did Henry VII amass a large fortune?

A. i. Henry imposed heavy fines on the nobles with the help of the Star Chamber. ii. He forced the barons to pay off their old dues to the Crown. iii. He took possession of all the lands the owners of which could not show a clear title. iv. He revived the system of taking benevolences or free-will gifts. v. He exacted money from the rich and the poor alike, with the help of Cardinal Morton. vi. by means of forced loans also he got money

vii. He got a heavy bribe from the King of France, not to press his claims to the throne.

Q. 160. Why did Henry VIII quarrel with the Pope ?

A. The quarrel between the Pope and Henry VIII arose from private cause. Henry had married Catherine of Aragon, the widow of his brother Arthur. He got tired of her and fell in love with a lady named Anne Boleyn and became eager to divorce Catherine. He appealed to the Pope to grant a divorce, on the plea that his marriage with his brother's widow was not proper. But the Pope was afraid of incurring the displeasure of Charles V



of Spain, a relative of Catherine and a powerful King. So he went on delaying his decision. This resulted in quarrel between the Pope and Henry.

Q. 161. Narrate the causes that led to the Reformation in England.

A. Henry VIII was tired of Catherine and hence wanted to divorce her; and when the Pope refused to sanction the divorce he got angry with him and overthrew his authority over England. Thus the Reformation in England was brought about. It was accepted by many enlightened people.

Q. 162. How did the Continental Reformation differ from the English Reformation ?

A. On the Continent, the Reformation came on account of the corrupt practices of the church; but in England it came on account of private discontent of the king.

Q. 163. How did Henry VIII separate the English Church from Rome ?

A. Henry VIII called the Reformation Parliament in 1529 and passed a number of Acts against the Pope

He ordered that the clergy should pay *Annates* to the King instead of to the Pope. In 1533 he passed the *Act of Appeals* by which he forbade Englishmen to carry appeals from the English church courts to the court of the Pope. In 1534 he passed the *Act of Supremacy* by which the King became the supreme head of the church in England. He introduced the English Bible and suppressed the monasteries.

Q. 164. Why was the religious policy of Henry VIII called the VIA MEDIA POLICY?

A. Henry VIII simply set aside the authority of the Pope, but was never anxious to introduce any changes in the doctrines and rites of the English church. In 1539 he passed the *Statute of Six Articles* affirming the chief doctrines of the old Roman church. His policy did not take the extreme view of the reformers on the Continent. Hence his religious policy was only a *via media policy*.

Q. 165. In what respects does the Reformation in England differ from that on the Continent?

A. The Reformation in England was brought about purely *out of a selfish motive*, to allow the King to marry the lady he loved. The power of the Pope was merely transferred to the King. On the Continent, the motive was the reformation of religion.

Q. 166. Why and how did Henry VIII abolish the monasteries?

A. Henry was eager to get money; and when he found that the monasteries were wealthy and that the monks were only leading luxurious lives, he wanted to put an end to them. With the help of a greedy minister named *Thomas Cromwell*, he abolished the monasteries. In 1536 the smaller houses were abolished, and three years later, the larger ones were dissolved. The large estates of the monks went to the King.

Q. 167. What were the results of the suppression of the monasteries?

A. The results of the suppression were:—i. The common people were deprived of the sanctity of making

pilgrimages. (2) The wealth of the monasteries was appropriated by the King. (3) The greedy landlords who acquired lands ill-treated the tenants (4) There arose a rebellion in the north in favour of the monks. But the King suppressed it with a firm hand. (5) On account of the fall of the monks, the House of Lords became a lay assembly.

Q. 168. Why was the Statute of Six Articles called the Bloody Statute?

A. It affirmed the doctrines of the Roman Church. The most important of these doctrines was the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*. The followers of this doctrine had to believe that the bread and wine offered at the *Sacrifice of Mass* would be changed into the body and blood of Christ. But the Protestants did not believe this. So many were persecuted and burnt as heretics that the statute came to be known as the *Bloody Statute*.

Q. 169. Briefly describe the career of Wolsey.

A. Wolsey was the son of an Ipswich merchant. He studied at Oxford and took his B. A. degree while only fifteen. He was intelligent, industrious and capable. He won the favour of Henry VIII who soon made him Lord Chancellor. He served Henry for nearly 20 years till the question of divorce of Queen Catherine arose. Wolsey was not in favour of the divorce and hence he was dis-

missed from office and summoned to London to answer a charge of treason ; but on the way he died.

Wolsey was proud and haughty but was an excellent statesman ; he maintained *Balance of Power* on the Continent between France and Spain,

Q. 170. What is meant by "Balance of Power"? How far was Wolsey able to maintain it?

P. T. B.—4



A. No single nation of Europe should be allowed to expand too much and grow too strong, for then it would upset the equilibrium of the continent. This equilibrium that had to be preserved was called "*Balance of Power*".

On the Continent, France and Spain were fighting for supremacy. Wolsey helped them by turns, and thus kept the balance of power.

Q. 171. Mention the various steps taken to advance the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI

A. Edward VI's reign made England a thoroughly Protestant country. The Statute of Six Articles was repealed; images were destroyed; Latin Mass was abolished. In its place Edward's *First Prayer Book* in English was ordered to be used in churches, by the *Act of Uniformity*. Protestant bishops such as Latimer and Ridley were appointed.

In 1552, some more changes were made. The revised Second Prayer Book was required to be used in churches. In 1553, the Act of forty-two Articles was passed: it required people to give up confession and belief in transubstantiation.

Q. 172. How did Mary set back the clock of Reformation?

A. Mary upset all that had been done in the reign of Edward VI. She sent the Protestant bishops to the Tower. Catholics were brought out of their prisons and restored to their places. Married priests were removed from their seats. The use of the English Prayer Books in the churches was forbidden and the Latin Mass was restored. Then Mary persuaded Parliament to acknowledge the Pope as the Head of the English Church; and those who resented were burnt alive.

Q. 173. Why and how did Mary lose Calais?

A. Mary married Philip of Spain. In 1557, when he declared war with France, Mary sent English soldiers to help him against France. Philip won a brilliant victory at St. Quentin. The French waited for an opportunity to

revenge themselves. In 1558, they stormed Calais and captured it before the English army could come to its rescue. Thus Calais was lost.

Q. 174. State how Elizabeth effected the Church settlement.

A. In the Church settlement Elizabeth followed the *via media* policy of her father. She put an end to the Pope's jurisdiction and once again made the Crown the Head of the Church. She opposed both the Catholics and the Puritans, but allied herself with the moderate Protestants and established the *National Church*. In 1551 the Act of Uniformity that she passed ordered the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI to be used in churches. In favour of the Roman Catholics, she reduced



the *Forty-two Articles* of Archbishop Cranmer to *Thirty-Nine Articles*.

Q. 175. Who were the Puritans ?

A. The Puritans were English protestants who held extreme views. They wished to abolish all liturgy, ceremonies, dresses, etc.

Q. 176. How did Elizabeth treat the Roman Catholics ?

A. Elizabeth was very hostile to the Roman Catholics. She turned out Catholic Bishops and put protestants in their places. She passed cruel laws against them. She made their lot miserable.

Q. 177. Mention the Catholic plots that were formed against her and state how far they succeeded

A. When *Mary*, Queen of Scots claimed the throne of England and was strongly supported by the Pope, the Catholics formed many plots to dethrone Elizabeth. The first plot was formed by the Earl of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*. The second was formed in 1571 by a banker

of Florence named *Ridolfi*. The third was hatched in 1584 by *Throgmorton*, a Jesuit leader. Elizabeth suppressed all these plots with a firm hand. Then, *Babington* with some other Catholics made a plot to do away with Elizabeth and to place Mary on the throne. But he was caught in time and executed. And Mary Queen of Scots was condemned to death. With her death Elizabeth's worst dangers passed away.

Q. 178. What is meant by Counter Reformation?

A. On the continent, Martin Luther, Calvin, and other Protestant leaders preached against the Pope and Catholicism. Along with the growth of Protestantism there was Catholic reaction. The Pope and the Roman Catholics devoted all their attention to the reforming of their religion. They formed a society called the Order of Jesus. This movement which was started by the Pope and the Jesuits solely for the purpose of reforming their religion on the Continent, was called the *Counter-Reformation*.

Q. 179. Give a brief account of Sir Francis Drake.

A. Francis Drake was a daring English sailor. He once sailed from *Plymouth* with a fleet of five ships. With great difficulty he rounded South America through the Straits of Magellan and reached the open waters of the Pacific. There he plundered the Spanish treasure ships as much as he chose, and filled his ship *Pelican* with the cargoes of gold and silver. He rounded the Cape of Good Hope and in 1580, after three years absence, came back to England. He was the first Englishman who circumnavigated the world. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.



Q. 180. Write what you know of the POOR LAW of Elizabeth.

A. The suppression of the monasteries threw thousands out of work, who turned beggars or robbers. In

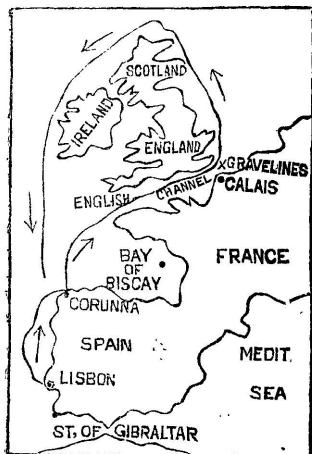
1601 Elizabeth passed the Poor Law by which: i. the wandering poor were required to settle down in their own native parishes. ii. funds were to be collected there from the rich for their relief. iii. able-bodied beggars should be given work. iv. the disabled and the weak should be given food and shelter. v. poor children were to be taken as apprentices.

Q. 181. Why did Elizabeth go to war with Spain?

A. i. Elizabeth was jealous of the power and wealth of Spain. ii. Spain insisted on a monopoly of trade with her American possessions. iii. Philip of Spain, the champion of Catholicism, encouraged and helped the Catholics of England to form plots against Elizabeth. iv. After the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, he himself claimed the throne of England on the ground that he was descended from a daughter of John of Gaunt.

Q. 182. What were the results of the expedition of the Spanish Armada?

A. i. The defeat of the Armada left England free to



settle her own destinies for herself. ii. It saved England from Catholicism and the Inquisition. iii. England became a great naval power and went on with her commerce and colonisation. iv. It left the way free for the Union of England with Scotland and for the conquest of Ireland. v. It secured political and religious freedom for the United Protestant Provinces on the Continent.

Q. 183. Why was Elizabeth regarded as a great queen?

A. Elizabeth was regarded as a great queen because,
 i. It was in her reign that England made much progress in trade and manufactures. ii. England stood as the champion of Protestantism in Europe. iii. The great colonising movement which led to the establishment of



the British Empire began. iv. Literature, chiefly dramatic, in the hands of Shakespeare, flourished. v. The church system of Elizabeth was a golden mean. She encouraged the spirit of freedom and nationality; and when England was threatened with the danger of invasion she boldly faced the situation and brought success for the country.

Q. 184. Briefly describe the relations between Henry VII and Scotland.

A. During the reign of Henry VII, James IV of Scotland supported Perkin Warbeck and his rebellion against the English. After the overthrow of Warbeck he made peace with Henry and married his daughter Margaret.

Q. 185. Briefly describe the relations between Henry VIII and Scotland.

A. During the reign of Henry VIII, when the war between England and France was going on, James IV invaded England in 1513. but was defeated at *Floddenfield*. In 1542 his son James V, of Scotland invaded England but was defeated at *Solway Mass*. After the death of James V. Mary Queen of Scots, his daughter, gave trouble to England. Henry VIII wanted to get Mary married to his son Edward but the Scots were not in favour of the alliance.

Q. 186. Briefly describe the relations between Edward VI and Scotland.

A. In the reign of Edward VI, Protector Somerset wished to bring about the marriage. He led an army into

Scotland and defeated the Scots at *Pinkie* in 1547. But the Scots sent Mary away to France where she married the Dauphin.

Q. 187. Briefly describe the relations between Elizabeth and Scotland.

A. When Elizabeth came to the throne, Mary, who was then Queen of France as well as of Scotland, put forth her claim to the throne of England. Many rebellions, therefore, arose in support of her but all were crushed. The same thing happened when Mary was the Queen of the Scots. But Elizabeth was careful to see that she did not anger the Scots by unnecessary interference.

Q. 188. Why and how did Elizabeth conquer Ireland ?

A. Ireland, which was practically free and governed by the noble houses of Irish and Norman extraction, was giving trouble to the King of England, who was over-lord of Ireland. In the reign of Elizabeth there broke out a rebellion in Ireland. The *Earl of Essex*, the English governor of Ireland, was incapable and he was recalled, and Lord Mountjoy, a stronger general, was sent there. He put down the rebellion and thus conquered Ireland.

Q. 189. Why was Tudor despotism popular ?

A. Tudor despotism was popular because: i. the people who were tired of the Wars of the Roses wanted peace, order and good Government which were promptly given by the Tudor Kings. ii. The Tudor Kings, though absolute, ruled constitutionally summoning the Parliament every now and then. iii. They were strong and capable rulers. iv. They carried out the wishes of the people. v. They encouraged trade and commerce. vi. They guarded England against Spanish invasions.

6. THE EARLY STUARTS

Q. 190. Why was James I unpopular ?

A. James I was unpopular for the following reasons :
i. James took a high notion of the *Royal Prerogative*

and the Divine Right of Kings. ii. He imposed heavy taxes and collected benevolences and forced loans without the consent of the Parliament. iii. The Catholics and the Puritans disliked him because he mercilessly persecuted them. iv. He favoured the Scots and acted according to the advice of very unpopular ministers. v. James tried to marry his son Charles to Infanta of Spain, a Catholic Princess, and the people hated the Spanish match.

Q. 191. How was the conquest of Ulster effected?

A. The Irish did not like the English rule. Consequently, in 1607, they rose in revolt under the Earl of Tyrone. But his attempt failed and the Earl fled away from Ireland. Thereupon his estates and those of his friends were confiscated and divided among English and Scottish settlers. This was how the *Plantation of Ulster* was effected.

Q. 192. Who were the Pilgrim Fathers? To which country did they emigrate?

A. The *Pilgrim Fathers* were a band of rigid Puritans who left their country because they wanted to be free to worship as they thought fit. They were the first batch of emigrants who sailed away in 1629 and settled on the east coast of North America.

Q. 193. What led to the Gunpowder Plot? What were its results?

A. The *Gunpowder Plot* was a plot made by some Roman Catholics to blow up the King and the Parliament in 1605. But the plot was detected in time and the conspirators were caught and executed. As a result of this plot the Catholics were treated more harshly than ever.

Q. 194. Why did the Parliament quarrel with the Stuart Kings? What were the chief points in dispute?

A. The Commons wished to get all real power into their hands and the early Stuart Kings held that the King

was supreme over all as their right was divine. The Parliament held that the law was above the King and that he should be regulated by laws. The *second point* of dispute was over religion. The Puritans and the Roman Catholics were persecuted. The House of Commons, which was composed of Puritans, strongly resisted the King's action. Thus the contest went on from reign to reign.

Q. 195. Write what you know of James I's foreign policy.

A. As soon as James I ascended the throne, he made peace with Spain, and proposed to have his son married to the Spanish King's daughter. He believed that he could influence foreign policy by mere marriage alliances. He failed because he did not understand the serious nature of the struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism in Europe, and he could not choose a definite course of action.

Q. 196. Narrate the circumstances that led to the "Petition of Right".

A. When the Parliament proceeded to impeach the unpopular favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, Charles I dissolved it instantly. Then he began to raise money by forced loans and benevolences; and those who refused to pay were sent to prison. He went on with his arbitrary acts which made people angrier than ever. Thus, when Charles was forced to call the Parliament in 1628, it drew up the *Petition of Right* in which the natural rights of the English people were embodied.

Q. 197. What were the terms of the *Petition of Right*?

A. i. No forced loans or benevolences were to be raised without the Parliament's consent. ii. No person should be imprisoned without lawful reason. iii. Soldiers should not be billeted in private houses. iv. Martial-law should not be exercised in times of peace.

Q. 198. Briefly describe the eleven years arbitrary rule of Charles I.

A. For eleven years, from 1629-1640, Charles I ruled arbitrarily without a Parliament. His chief advisers were *Archbishop Laud* and *Sir Thomas Wentworth*. With the help of the High Commission Court and the Star Chamber, Laud compelled the unruly Puritans to obey him. Wentworth ruled Ireland wisely but with an iron hand. Thus with the help of these two strong hands the King ruled in an arbitrary manner.



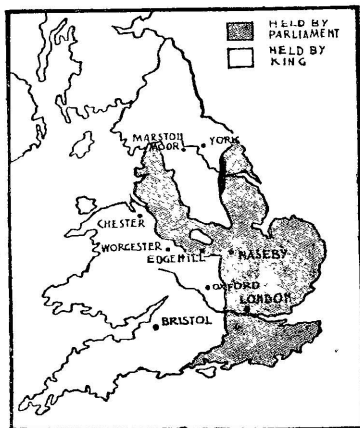
He collected forced loans and benevolences. He levied tonnage and poundage. He collected *Ship money*. He interfered with the independence of the judges. He went on like this till the Parliament rose up in arms against him.

Q. 199. What were the causes that led to the CIVIL WAR ?

A. i. Charles ruled the country for eleven years without summoning the Parliament. ii. He tried to restore the modified Catholicism of Henry VIII. But Parliament which mainly consisted of Puritans hated this policy. iii. He ruled with the help of his favourites whom Parliament disliked. iv. He interfered with the law and tampered with the independence of the judges. He made the courts of Star Chamber and High Commission his engines of tyranny. v. Parliament wanted to have all the power in its own hands with the King as a nominal ruler. Thus war between the Parliament and the King arose.

Q. 200. Describe the events of the Civil War.

A. The war began in 1640. The first battle fought at *Edgehill* was indecisive. The second was fought at *Chalgrove Field* in which the King won. The third

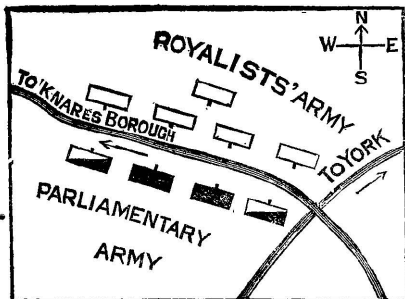


was fought at *Newbury* in 1643 in which the King's troops were defeated. The Parliament made a treaty with the Scots, called the *Solemn League and Covenant* by which the Scottish army was sent to their help, in return for a promise to make the English Church presbyterian. The combined armies defeated the King in 1644 at *Marston Moor*. Oliver

Cromwell with his *New Model Army* defeated

Charles at *Naseby* and forced him to surrender. With his surrender the Civil War came to an end.

Q 201. Account for the success of the Parliament over the King during the Civil War.



A. The Parliament got success over the King because
 i. It had greater resources in men and money than the King as the wealthier people were all on its side. ii. The Scots gave effective help to the Parliamentary party while

the Irish allies of the King did not render much assistance.
 iii. The Parliament had the support of the navy.
 iv. Cromwell introduced firm discipline into the army.
 v. Want of straightforwardness on the part of the King was also another cause for the success of the Parliament.

Q. 202. Write short notes on : (1) The Root and Branch Bill; (2) The Grand Remonstrance.

A. (1) *The Root and Branch Bill* : This was a scheme for abolishing bishops and the prayer book and making the English Church Presbyterian like the Church of Scotland. It was strongly opposed by Hyde and Falkland and hence the second reading of the Bill in the Long Parliament was carried only by a small majority.

(2) *The Grand Remonstrance* was a long document in which all the old grievances against Charles I were once more brought forward. Hyde and Falkland objected to taking up these matters afresh. After a hot discussion it was carried by a majority of eleven.

Q. 203. How does the Solemn League and Covenant differ from the Scottish National Covenant?

A. Both aimed at the establishment of Presbyterianism. But the National Covenant was drawn by the Scots in Scotland. The Solemn League and Covenant was a treaty made between the English and the Scots in England. Thus the former Covenant differs from the latter.

Q. 204. How was the Commonwealth established by Cromwell?

A. The Rump, the remnant of the Long Parliament set up a High Court of Justice to try Charles I which sentenced him to death and had him executed. It then proclaimed that monarchy was at an end and set up, in 1649, a Republic or *Commonwealth* and declared that England should henceforward be governed without a King or the House of Lords.

Q. 205. How did Cromwell quell the risings in Ireland and Scotland?

A. In 1649 Cromwell invaded Ireland to put down risings there. He stormed *Drougheda* and *Waxford* and put everybody to the sword. A Commonwealth was set up in Ireland and the Roman Catholics were kept down with a firm hand and the lands of the Irish Royalists were given to Cromwell's soldiers.

In Scotland, the people who refused to recognise the English Government, called Charles, Charles I's, son, and crowned him King of Scotland. In 1650 Cromwell invaded Scotland and defeated the Scots at *Dunbar*. In 1651 Cromwell met and defeated Charles at *Worcester* and forced him flee to France.

Q. 206. Why and how was the Rump dissolved?

A. Cromwell and his soldiers who had become more powerful than ever, declared that the Rump should be dissolved. They complained that the Rump had gone to war with the Dutch, the brother Protestants. So in 1653 Cromwell with a band of soldiers marched into the House of Commons, turned out the members, locked the door and went home.

Q. 207. How was England governed after the expulsion of the Rump?

A. When the Rump was dissolved, Cromwell gathered together a number of Puritans into an Assembly called *Barebone's Parliament*. But it was dissolved after some time. Then Cromwell and his officers drew up a constitution for the country called the *Instrument of Government*. By this Cromwell was made *Protector* with autocratic powers. He summoned a new Parliament consisting of the House of Commons only: and in this members for Ireland and Scotland also sat. In 1654 it quarrelled with Cromwell. Thereupon Cromwell dissolved it and then began to rule England as a military despot. In 1655 he summoned a Parliament consisting of his friends. This Parliament granted Cromwell the chief powers of the King. In 1657 Cromwell dissolved it and ruled like an absolute monarch for the rest of his life.

Q. 208. What were the aims of Cromwell's foreign policy ?



A. The aims of Cromwell's foreign policy were threefold:—i. Cromwell wanted to prevent the restoration of the Stuarts by breaking down the foreign powers. ii. He wanted to maintain Protestantism. iii. By conquering the Dutch on the sea he wished to establish the naval supremacy of the English.

Q. 209. How far were Cromwell's aims successful ?

A. In 1651 he induced the Rump to pass the *Navigation Act*. This was a terrible blow to the Dutch, for their ships were not allowed to carry goods to England : and the Dutch therefore declared war on England. But they were defeated off Portland and were forced to enter into a treaty. By this treaty the Dutch agreed to salute the English flag in British seas and to expel the royalists from their country.

This done, he turned against Spain by joining France. In 1655 Jamaica, a Spanish possession in the West Indies, was attacked and captured. With the help of Cromwell's Ironsides, the French beat the Spanish in Flanders. The English captured Dunkirk and occupied it. Thus Cromwell's foreign policy was a great success.

Q. 210. Why did the Dutch quarrel with the English in the reign of Cromwell ?

A. Ever since the days of James I there was commercial rivalry between the Dutch Republic and England. During Cromwell's days the Dutch were very powerful and had the carrying trade of the Continent in their hands. To check their progress Cromwell passed, with the help of the Rump, the *Navigation Act* in 1651, by which the goods in future should be carried to England either in the English ships or in the ships of the countries to which goods belonged. This was a heavy blow to the carrying

trade of the Dutch. So the Dutch had to quarrel with the English.

7. THE RESTORATION AND THE REVOLUTION

Q. 211. Why and how was the Restoration brought about ?

A. The military rule established by Cromwell was disliked by one and all ; and his eldest son Richard Cromwell who succeeded him was incompetent and hence left all the power in the hands of the army. This resulted in confusion, and the weakness of the Government inspired the Presbyterians of Cheshire to rise in revolt. Under these circumstances, the restoration of the old king and the old constitution was found necessary.

So General Monk, the Commander-in-chief of the army in Scotland, reached London, compelled the Rump to receive back the members ejected at *Pride's Purge*, and then restored Charles, the son of Charles I, to the throne.

Q. 212. What was the work of the Convention Parliament which restored Charles to the throne ?

A. The Convention which was in favour of Charles passed the *Act of Indemnity* by which a general pardon was given to those who had fought against Charles I. But it put to death thirteen people who had been directly responsible for his execution. i. It then ordered the bones of Cromwell and other dead judges of the King to be dug up and hung up on the common gallows. ii. It broke up the Puritan army. iii. It ordered a few regiments friendly to Charles to serve as body-guard for the King. iv. It ignored the union between England, Scotland and Ireland which Cromwell had set up. v. It declared that all that had been done under the Commonwealth should be treated as illegal.

Q. 213. Write a short note on Cabal.

A. When Clarendon was driven from power five politicians, viz., *Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley*

and Lauderdale became the king's chief advisers. Their cabinet was known as the *cabal*—a word formed from the first letters of their names. The Cabal wished to be more tolerant in religion and less friendly with Louis XVI of France. But they were greedy, corrupt and selfish. Before long they began to disagree among themselves. This made Charles II bold enough to follow his own way. Nothing good came out of them and the Cabal broke up in confusion.

Q. 214. Write a short note on Danby.

A. Danby, a Yorkshire nobleman, became the chief minister of Charles II when the Cabal broke up. He strengthened the church and opposed toleration. He made peace with Holland. He arranged a marriage between William of Orange, the chief ruler of the Dutch, and Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke of York. The match was not only popular but also proved to be of great importance to England in the Revolution of 1688.

Q. 215. When was the TEST ACT passed and what were its provisions?

A. The *Test Act* was passed by the Parliament in 1673. By this, i. all officials under the Crown should declare that they did not believe the doctrines of the Roman Church, ii. They should take the sacrament according to the rites of the English Church.

Q. 216. Write what you know of the Popish Plot.

A. In 1578, a rascally clergyman named Titus Oates declared that he had discovered a plot among the Catholics to slay Charles and put the Duke of York on the throne. He was a terrible liar. Yet the people believed his tale and revered Titus Oates by giving him a pension. Other rogues saw that they could also make money like Oates by telling fresh lies about imaginary Popish Plots. Thus all England was forced to turn against the Catholics and they persecuted them in large numbers. About 2,000 of them were imprisoned, tried and condemned to death.

Q. 217. Write a short note on the Habeas Corpus Act.

A. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679 during the time of Charles II. It was as important as the Magna Carta. For, by this Act, the kings could not imprison persons who had offended them without a trial and could not keep them there for as long as they liked. Further, no prisoner once discharged could be tried for the same offence.

Q. 218. What was the Exclusion Bill? Why was it rejected?

A. In 1679, Shaftesbury, the champion of Protestantism, brought forward the Exclusion Bill with a view to exclude James, Duke of York, from the throne, because he was a Roman Catholic. But to save James, Charles went on dissolving or adjourning Parliaments until Shaftesbury became unpopular. In the end, when it was brought before the House of Lords, the Lords boldly rejected it.

Q. 219. Write a short note on the names, Whig and Tory.

A. After the rejection of the Exclusion Bill, the nation was divided into two parties—the friends of Shaftesbury and the friends of the King. The former were now called the *Whigs* and the latter, the *Tories*. Both were nicknames but both parties were proud of these titles and the names Whig and Tory have lasted ever since.

Q. 220. Write what you know of the Rye House Plot.

A. When the nation was divided into Whigs and Tories, there arose quarrels between them. But the Whigs were defeated and Shaftesbury, the leader of the Whigs, fled to Holland and died there. In 1683, some of the Whigs, enraged at their defeat, formed a conspiracy to murder the King. This conspiracy was known as the *Rye House plot*. Soon the King's friends, the Tories, detected the plot, caught two of the best Whig leaders—Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney—and condemned them to death.

Q. 221. Account for Monmouth's Rebellion. How was it suppressed?

A. When James, Duke of York became King, the Whigs wanted to dethrone him. In 1685, they induced James, Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II, to rise in revolt. Monmouth landed in England and a disorderly army collected round him. But they were defeated in the battle of Sedgemoor. Monmouth was caught and executed and his followers cruelly treated. Judge Jeffreys condemned many of them to death, and the assizes he held were called the *Bloody Assizes*. The King approved of Jeffrey's cruelties and made him Lord Chancellor.

Q. 222. Account for the Revolution of 1688.

A. i. James II was a staunch Catholic. He violated the Test Act and appointed Catholics in important Civil and Military posts. ii. He set up the Court of High Commission, though the Long Parliament had abolished it. iii. He levied taxes without the consent of Parliament. iv. He issued two *Declarations of Indulgence* by which he suspended all the laws against Catholics and Dissenters. v. As a son was born to him just at a critical moment, the nobles and the clergy did not want a Catholic succession. They invited William of Orange and Mary to ascend the throne. James fled and the Revolution was accomplished.

Q. 223. Give a brief account of the trial of the Seven Bishops.

A. James II issued in 1688 a Declaration of Indulgence. By this he suspended all the laws that prevented the Catholics and Dissenters from worshipping after their own fashion. This Declaration of Indulgence, he said, should be read by the clergy in their churches. But the London clergy refused to read the Declaration and seven bishops were brought to trial; but the jury declared them not guilty. The feeling against the King rose very high and helped the Revolution.

Q. 224. What were the events of the Revolution?

A. On the very day of the acquittal of the Seven Bishops, the leading men of England, belonging to diffe-

rent political parties sent an invitation to William of Orange to come over to England and save the country. William accepted the invitation, landed in England and marched upon London. The very friends of James deserted him and so he had to flee to France. Thereupon, the throne was declared vacant. The Convention Parliament summoned then offered the crown to Mary, James' daughter, and to her husband William and drew up a *Declaration of Right* condemning the arbitrary acts of James II and declared the principles upon which the government of the country was to be based.

Q. 225. Why was the Revolution of 1688 bloodless?

A. i. The nation was tired of civil wars. ii. The execution of Charles I had shocked most people and the hatred against the Puritan military government had not died out. iii. If James had been childless the nation would have waited for his death instead of making a violent change. But the birth of an heir united all parties against him and that is why the Revolution was bloodless.

Q. 226. What were the results of the Revolution?

A. i. The Revolution made the Parliament all in all. The King could not make laws or levy taxes without the Parliament; and the Divine Right Theory of Kings died a natural death. ii. The Anglican Church was settled as the state religion in England. iii. The bitter internal religious and political struggles ended. iv. Commerce and colonisation expanded. v. Party Government or Cabinet Government came into existence, for it was during the Revolution that the Whig and the Tory parties took definite shape.

Q. 227. What were the Provisions of the Bill of Rights?

A. i. The Bill of Rights declared the suspending power of the King illegal. ii. It insisted on Protestant succession. iii. The King should not levy taxes without the permission of the Parliament. iv. He should not interfere with the election of the members of the Parliament. v. Parliament should be frequently held. vi.

Every member of the Parliament should be allowed freedom of speech vii. William and Mary should be joint sovereigns. viii. If Mary died without children, her sister Anne should be crowned queen.

Q. 228. Write short notes on: (i) the Toleration Act, (ii) the Mutiny Act, and (iii) the Act of Settlement.

A. (i) The *Toleration Act* was passed in 1689. It gave the Protestant Dissenters liberty to worship in their chapels.

(ii) The *Mutiny Act* was also passed in 1689. It gave the King power to govern the army for one year only; and the King was forced to apply every year to Parliament for its renewal.

(iii) The *Act of Settlement* was passed in 1701. It arranged that if William died without children, the throne should pass to the Protestant descendants of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, the grand-daughter of James I.

Q. 229. How did Party Government arise?

A. After the rejection of the *Exclusion Bill*, the Parliament was divided into two parties, the Whigs and the Tories. In 1688 both united against James; and William chose ministers freely from both the parties. But this system could not be worked as the parties always quarrelled and the majority in the Commons fluctuated. In 1698, Sunderland advised William to select ministers from one party only, i.e., from the party which had a majority in the House of Commons, which he did. Thus it was that Party Government arose.

Q. 230. Why did the Irish revolt against William? How did he put down the revolt?

A. The Roman Catholics in Ireland supported James II and rose in revolt. When James II landed in Ireland with a French army, the rebels received him warmly and marched with him to Londonderry and besieged it; but it was stoutly defended. In 1690, William crossed over to Ireland and defeated James and the Irish Catholic in the battle of Boyne. James thereupon fled to France. In 1691,

a treaty known as the Treaty of Limerick, was made with the Irish by which William became the master of Ireland.

Q. 231. How did William III put down the rising in Scotland ?

A. The Convention in Scotland proclaimed William and Mary joint sovereigns of Scotland. But all the Scots were not of one mind. Viscount Dundee took up the Jacobite cause and marched with his Highlanders to the pass of Killiecrankie, where he was killed in battle. Thereupon, William became the undisputed master of Scotland. Then he forced the chiefs of the Highland clans to take oaths of allegiance to him.



Q. 232. Write briefly on the Massacre of Glencoe

A. When William ordered that before the end of 1691, all the Highland chiefs should take an oath owning him as their King, the chiefs obeyed. But Macdonald of Glencoe was delayed by impassable roads for a few days. The enemies of Glencoe represented to William that he had wantonly delayed. William signed an order for the destruction of the clan. The soldiers who came there for that purpose lived as guests among the Macdonalds. Suddenly one morning they massacred their hosts treacherously.

Q. 233. What led to William's war with France ?

A. i. At the time when William became King of England, Louis XIV of France was very powerful. He had always supported the Stuarts. He now helped James II in his efforts to regain the throne. ii. William's hatred towards Louis was so great that he wanted to put down his power, and Parliament willingly granted him supplies.

Q. 234. Briefly describe the events of William's war with France.

A. The war lasted from 1689 to 1697. In all the battles except at La Hague the English were defeated

along with their Allies, the Dutch, the Spaniards, and the Austrians. But the French progress was very slow; and in 1692 when they were defeated by the English at La Hague they sued for peace. At last peace was made at *Ryswick*.

Q. 235. What were the terms of the Treaty of *Ryswick*?

A. By this treaty, Louis XIV of France acknowledged William as King of England and restored all the conquests since 1678. Further he permitted the Dutch to keep the frontier fortresses between Flanders and France.

Q. 236. What was the origin of the National Debt?

A. William's war with France was very costly and he was not able to settle his expenses year by year. So, Charles Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed that Government should borrow money in the open market on the understanding that it was to be a standing debt on which interest was payable to the holders of the bond. This was the origin of the National Debt.

Q. 237. What were the causes of the War of the Spanish Succession?

A. i. Charles II, King of Spain, had no children. There were three claimants to the throne—the Dauphin, Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria and Archduke Charles of Austria. But Germany, England and Holland objected to the Dauphin's claim to the throne, as France would become too powerful. So in 1698, England, Holland and France signed the First Partition Treaty, by which the Spanish dominions were fairly divided among the claimants. But Ferdinand died. Thereupon, the Second Partition Treaty was made, by which France was to get the Italian possessions of the Spanish King and Archduke Charles was to take the rest. But the King of Spain got angry and drew up a will nominating the Dauphin as his successor; and Louis of France coolly accepted it. ii. Louis violated the Treaty of *Ryswick* and occupied the frontier fortresses. iii. Louis interfered with the freedom given to the English in the trade with Spanish America.

iv. In 1701, when James II died, *Louis* recognised his son as King of England.

Q. 238. Describe the events of the War of Spanish Succession.

A. The war lasted from 1702 to 1703. The English under John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough, defeated the French at Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malpalaquet.

In Spain the English and their allies captured Gibraltar and Minorca. Thus the war went on for a long time: but when the Tory ministry came to power, peace was made with France. This peace was known as the *Treaty of Utrecht*.

Q. 239. What were the important terms of the Treaty of Utrecht?

A. i Philip of France, grandson of Louis XIV, was recognised as the King of Spain and the Indies. ii. The Emperor of Austria was given Milan, Naples, Sardinia and the Netherlands. iii. Louis XIV recognised the claim of Anne and acknowledged the Protestant succession of the Hanoverian line. iv. England was given some new possessions.

Q. 240. What did England gain by the Treaty of Utrecht?

A. England secured several commercial advantages: she was allowed to carry on Slave Trade with Spanish America; and she was also permitted to send one ship a year to trade with Portobello in South America. She got as reward New Foundland and Nova Scotia from France and Gibraltar and Minorca from Spain.

Q. 241. What led to the Union between England and Scotland?

A. The English Government seriously hampered Scottish trade by levying heavy customs duties: The provisions of the Navigation Act told disastrously on them. An attempt of the Scots to found a colony on the Isthmus of Panama was a failure on account of English indifference. The

Massacre of Glencoe incensed them and they wished to cut themselves off completely from England. This would have resulted in the revival of the old Scottish wars and so a union was arranged for.

Q. 242. What were the provisions of the Act of Union?

A. The Act of Union was passed in 1707 and its terms were:—i. There should be one Parliament, one Privy Council and one government to the United Kingdom. ii. The United Kingdom should be called Great Britain with a national flag—the Union Jack. iii. Scotland was to be represented in the United Parliament by 45 Commons and Peers. iv. Commercial equality between the two countries was to be established. v. Scotland should be allowed to have her own system of laws and her own Presbyterian Church.

Q. 243. What were the results of the Union?

A. i. It was beneficial to both the countries; jealousy and hatred ceased. ii. Trade grew rapidly and agriculture improved and industries developed. iii. Scotland grew prosperous; and in short, the Union strengthened the two countries.

Q. 244. Write what you know of the Social life in England during the Stuart Period.

A. During the Stuart Period the progress that had begun with the Elizabethan revival steadily continued. The trading classes grew in importance and wealth. With the increase of wealth comforts of everyday life also increased. Coffee houses came to be established and they were used as meeting places to talk politics. There were plenty of amusements. Theatres which had been closed by the Puritans, were reopened at the Restoration. Travel became more common and people began to travel in stage coaches. But highwaymen were common.

Q. 245. What was the nature of the Stuart Rule?

A. The Stuart Kings expounded the Divine Right Theory, *i.e.*, they held that they were entitled to rule like

absolute monarchs in total disregard of the wishes of Parliament. They regarded themselves above law and sought to enforce their own will in matters both civil and ecclesiastical. Hence throughout the Stuart Period a continuous struggle went on between the King and the Parliament. Illegal taxes, imprisonment without trial, and arbitrary rule were the characteristics that marked the reign of the Stuart Kings.

8. THE HANOVERIAN DYNASTY

Q. 246. How did George's accession facilitate the growth of the Cabinet System of Government?

A. George I was a foreigner and could not speak English. He never cared to rule in England and left the Government of the country in the hands of the ministers. This reduced the power of the King but increased that of the Parliament. Thus George's accession favoured the growth of the Cabinet System of Government under a prime minister.

Q. 247. Give a brief account of the Jacobite Revolt of 1715.

A. In 1715, the Jacobites rose against George I, in England and in Scotland. The English rebellion was a poor show and was easily disposed of. The Scottish affair was a more difficult one. The Earl of Mar led the Highlanders south and won a doubtful victory at Sheriffmuir. Then James came to England. He was found so unfit to lead that the Highland clans dispersed and went home. James had to return to France.

Q. 248. Bring out the importance of the Septennial Act.

A. Since William III's time Parliaments could sit only for three years. In the reign of George I, especially when the Jacobite Rebellion took place, the ministers thought it unwise to risk an election. Hence the Septennial Act was passed. It permitted Parliaments to sit continuously for seven years. It is important and worth remembering because it remained in force till 1911.

Q. 249. What was the South Sea Bubble?

A. In 1720, a business concern named the South Sea Company was organized in England with the object of trading with the Spanish colonies. The Company turned out very good business which yielded very large dividends. When the Company sold more shares for sale, they were bought at fabulous prices. The success of the Company gave rise to several new companies with wild projects, mostly organised by swindlers. When these failed there was panic and the South Sea Stock fell rapidly. This was the bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

Q. 250. How did Walpole relieve the situation?

A. Sir Robert Walpole relieved the sufferers thus: The loss incurred by the shareholders of the South Sea Company was divided between the Bank of England and the East India Company and the Government. The ministers who had taken bribes from the South Sea Company were dismissed from service. Some of them were forced to sell all their property to repay the shareholders.

Q. 251. What constitutional progress was made in the reign of George I?

A. i. The system of Cabinet Government was established on a firm footing. This resulted in the House of Commons becoming the supreme power in the state.
ii. The creation of the Prime Minister increased the independence of the Cabinet.

Q. 252. How did the War of Austrian Succession break out?

A. Charles VI the Emperor of Austria had no male heir. He therefore drew up a document called the *Pragmatic Sanction* by which the European powers were persuaded to recognise his daughter Maria Theresa, as his successor. But soon after the Emperors' death they broke their promise and tried to share the Austrian possessions among themselves. Frederick the Great of Prussia seized Silesia. France and Spain came forward to support Fredrick. England joined Maria Theresa. Thus the War of the Austrian Succession arose.

Q. 253. Describe the events of the War of Austrian Succession.

A. The War lasted from 1741 to 1748. Though the English had entered the war, their part in it was not great. They won the battle of *Dettingen* in 1743, but were defeated at *Fontenoy* in 1745. After varying fortunes, peace was made at *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748.

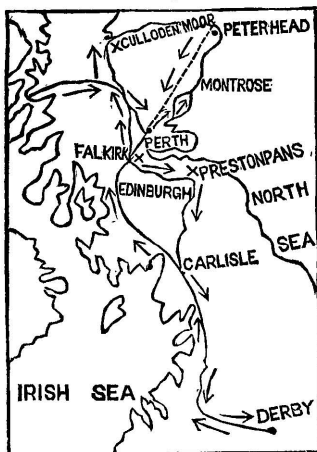
Q. 254. What were the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle?

A. By this treaty, France and England agreed to give up their conquests. France accepted the Protestant succession in England and at the same time undertook not to support the Pretender. By this war, Maria Theresa lost Silesia and the territory in Italy; for the former was taken by Frederick the Great of Prussia and the latter by the King of Sardinia.

Q. 255. Write briefly on the Jacobite Revolt of 1745.

A. In 1745, the Jacobites rose up again under Charles

Edward, the Young Pretender. He was good-looking, bright and enthusiastic and a much better leader than his melancholy father. But he had to depend mainly on the loyalty of the Highlanders. The Highland army won an easy victory at *Prestonpans* and marched into England. But no Englishman cared to join them and they had to return. The English army that followed was beaten at *Falkirk*, but gained a decisive victory at *Culloden Moor*. This ended the rising.



Q. 256. Account for the failure of the Jacobite Revolt of 1745.

A. The Jacobites failed because : i. in his eagerness Charles Edward did not wait for the reinforcements that Philip of France had promised : ii. it was not a carefully organized revolt, but one undertaken on the spur of the moment : iii. whatever the Highlanders thought, none of the English cared for a counter-revolution : iv. the forces of England were thoroughly organized.

Q. 257. Give a brief account of the career of Walpole.

A. Walpole was born in 1676; at 24, he became a member of Parliament. He acted as War Secretary; in 1717 he became the Chancellor of Exchequer in the Whig Ministry. But soon he left the Ministry. In 1720 when the South Sea Company broke, Walpole relieved the situation. In 1721 he became the Prime Minister and remained in office for more than twenty years.

Walpole was a wise statesman. By maintaining peace he increased the prosperity and wealth of the country. By the commercial, judicial and financial measures he passed, he saved the country from many of the perils it was then facing.

Q. 258. Why did Walpole resign his office ?

A. The merchants who wanted to expand their trade with Spanish South America made the people war-mad, but Walpole tried his utmost to avert war. He failed and so resigned office in 1742.

Q. 259. What led to the War of Jenkin's Ear ?

A. The causes were : i. It was said that Spain violated the Treaty of Utrecht and that she did not permit England to trade freely with her colonies in South America. ii. The Spanish officials searched all the English vessels, and Jenkins, one of the officers of a trading ship, reported that his ear was cut off during a search. This led to the war.

Q. 260. What was Walpole's Excise Scheme and why was it thrown out?

A. Walpole, who was a clever financier, wanted to increase the revenue of the Government. So he introduced in 1733 a bill known as the Excise Bill. According to it the customs duties on tobacco and wine should be converted into excise duties. But his opponents opposed it stoutly and the Bill had to be withdrawn.

Q. 261. What led to the Seven Years' War?

A. i. The chief cause of the war was the rivalry between the English and the French over colonial expansion in North America and in India. France wished to shut out the North England States from the interior by a series of forts. In India she wished to drive the English out altogether. ii. Maria Theresa, the Austrian Queen, allied herself with France to recover her lost possessions from Frederick the Great of Prussia, and the English took the opposite side. Thus the War began.

Q. 262. What were the chief events of the Seven Years' War?

A. The War began in 1755. First the English met with disaster everywhere. At that time *Pitt the Elder* came forward and inspired both soldiers and sailors with enthusiasm. He chose the right sort of men as generals and admirals and sent some of them to Europe. In Europe, the French were defeated at the *Battle of Minden* in 1759. In Canada, *General Wolfe*, the English General, stormed and captured *Quebec*, the capital. In India, *Robert Clive* defeated *Siraj-ud-daulah* and the French at the *Battle of Plassey* and conquered Bengal. In 1765, peace was made at *Paris*, and the war came to a close.

Q. 263. What were the chief clauses of the Treaty of Paris (1763)?

A. i. By this treaty, England got Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and some other West Indian islands from France, and Florida from Spain. ii. France gave back *Minorca* to the English and England in return gave to the French *Pondicherry* and other French possessions

in India. iii. Manilla and Havannah were restored to Spain. iv. France was also allowed to have a share of the Newfoundland fisheries.

Q. 264. What were the results of the Seven Years' War ?

A. i. England became supreme both in India and America and her naval supremacy was firmly established. She became the greatest colonial power. She laid the foundations of her world-wide Empire. ii. The French power in India and America received deathblow and their colonial enterprise declined. lii. Prussia began to rank as a first rate European power.

Q. 265. What part did William Pitt the Elder play in the Seven Years' War ?



A. William Pitt the Elder played a prominent part in the Seven Years' War. He assisted the King of Prussia against Austria and France and kept the French engaged in Europe in order that they might not send help to their colonies. He arranged for the attack of various places on the French coast, though these attacks were not successful, Pitt made the French feel that they must keep a force always at home for defence. In these ways Pitt brought glorious success to England.

Q. 266. Give a brief account of the ministry of William Pitt the Elder.

A. William Pitt the Elder entered Parliament in 1735. There he opposed Walpole. Then he worked as the Paymaster of the Forces. When Newcastle became the Prime Minister, Pitt was dismissed from office. In 1757 when the Seven Years' War broke out, Pitt came back to office. He joined with Newcastle and carried on the administration of the country till 1761. During this period he successfully conducted the Seven Years' War.

In 1766, he was called again. He was made *Earl of Chatham* and admitted to the House of Lords. He died after.

Q. 267. What was the object and policy of George III ?

A. George III wanted to be king in fact as well as in name. He was opposed to the Party Government and the Cabinet System under which the ministers elected by the majority in Parliament were all-powerful. He meant to choose his own ministers and dictate his own policy. It was with this object in view that he set about planning ways and means to break down the power of the Whigs.



Q. 268. How did George III break the power of the Whigs ?

A. George III allied himself with the New Tories, a party formed by Bolingbroke. These Tories were the *King's friends* because they firmly supported the King and his prerogative. In return, the King gave them high places, pensions and bribes. Thus he was popular with the majority of his subjects, especially with the Tories; the House of Commons was on his side and the Whig party was hated. In this way George III put an end to the power of the Whigs and regained for the Crown a little of the power which it enjoyed before the Revolution of 1688.

Q. 269. State briefly the causes of the War of American independence

A. i. The English colonies in North America were not permitted to trade with any country except Great Britain. ii. They were not free to manufacture the goods that were manufactured in Great Britain. iii. The products grown in America were compelled to be sent to England only. iv. The colonists had to pay several unjust

import duties. v. The *Stamp Act* was passed in spite of protest vi. Several duties on articles were imposed without the colonies having a say in the matter through representation in the British Parliament. Though many of the irksome duties were repealed, the British Government stuck to its authority, and so the War arose.

Q. 270. Briefly trace the course of the War of American independence,

A. The War of American Independence broke out in 1774. The British stormed and captured *Bunker's Hill* near Boston. In 1776, the Americans held a Congress at Philadelphia and issued the *Declaration of Independence* by which they declared themselves to be free. In 1777, after some minor engagements, the British General *Burgoyne* was forced to surrender at *Saratoga*. France and Spain now joined with the Americans against the English. The Spanish fleet besieged Gibraltar and the French fleet occupied the seas. *Lord Cornwallis*, who was sent to America, was surrounded at *Yorktown* and was forced to surrender. With this event the war came to an end and peace was concluded at Versailles in 1783.

Q 271. Account for the failure of the English in the War of American independence.

A. i. The British nation supported the Government half-heartedly. ii. The English army was ill-equipped and ill-disciplined and the generals were not quite capable. iii. The French, the Spanish and the Dutch sided the colonists. iv. The colonists fought for their independence with enthusiasm.

Q 272. What were the terms of the peace of Versailles ?

A. By it, i. England recognised the independence of America. ii. She withdrew her claims to the territories which lay to the west of the colonies. iii. Canada was restricted to the northern part of the continent. iv. Florida was given back to Spain.

Q. 273. What were the effects of the War of American independence on England?

A. i. England's prestige sank low for a time. Her trade diminished considerably. ii. Ireland, in the fashion of America, extorted concessions and demanded more freedom from the English Parliament. iii. Britain maintained her naval supremacy.

Q. 274. What is meant by the Cabinet system of Government?

A. The administration of the country by the leader of the party which enjoys a majority in the House of Commons and a few other members of his party chosen by him as Cabinet Ministers is known as the Cabinet System of Government. It is in the Cabinet that all important questions are discussed and settled and if the Parliament loses its confidence in them, they will have to resign in a body.

Q. 275. How did the Cabinet System of Government develop?

A. The Cabinet System developed *during the reigns of the first two Georges*, because these Kings did not know the English language and so could not preside over the meetings of the Cabinet. Hence one of the Ministers had to preside over the Cabinet and direct its proceedings. This minister came to be known as the *Prime Minister*.

When George III came to the throne, he could not violate the system set up by his predecessors. Thus Cabinet System under the Prime Minister developed.

Q. 276. Give a brief account of the ministry of William Pitt the Younger.

A. From 1783 to 1801. Pitt the Younger did much for his country. He reduced customs and *introduced excise*. He devised a plan for paying off the National Debt gradually. His *Irish Free Trade* measure and his *Parliamentary Reform Bill* failed for want of support. In 1784, he passed his *India Bill*. In 1801, he made

arrangements for uniting the English and the Irish Parliaments. He condemned *Slave Trade*. He introduced the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill. But George III was not in favour of it, and he resigned his office.



In 1804, it was found that Pitt alone could cope with the Napoleonic Wars, and he was recalled. Pitt strengthened the English Navy and formed the *Third*

European Coalition against France, though Napoleon broke it in the battle of Austerlitz. He died worn out in 1806.

Q. 277. Narrate the causes that led to the French Revolution (1789).

A. i. Social and political conditions were going from bad to worse in France. The King was absolute. ii. The nobles and the clergy were exempted from taxation, while the common people had to pay heavy taxes. iii. In the Church, the higher clergy enjoyed all the benefits and lived in luxury and vice. iv. The middle class people sought to have a share in the Government. v. *Voltaire*, *Rosseau* and other writers taught that all men were equal. Such revolutionary doctrines were readily welcomed by the people who rose up in revolt in 1789.

Q. 278. How was the French Revolution effected?

A. The French Revolution broke out in 1789. The King summoned the *States General*—a body which had never met since 1618. This body instantly declared themselves a *National Assembly* and set to work to sweep away all the old institutions of France and build up a new constitution in their stead. These changes the King disliked and so he tried to use force. A civil war broke out, in which the King, the Queen and the nobles suffered death at the hands of the enraged extremists.

Q. 279. How did the French Revolution affect England ?

A. The British first thought that the French Revolution was like the English Revolution of 1683 and that it was only a fight for liberty and limited monarchy. But when they heard of the capture of *Bastille*, the State Prison, and of the execution of the King and the Queen, and especially when the French Republicans defied all monarchies, they changed their attitude and awaited the opportunity to turn against France.

Q. 280. Why did England fight against France in the Revolutionary War ?

A. The causes were : i. The atrocities perpetrated by the *Jacobins*, the French Revolutionists, alienated the sympathy of the British with their cause. ii. The declaration by the French Republicans that they would help any nation that desired to overthrow monarchy alarmed the British Government. iii. In 1793, the French invaded Holland, then called the *United Provinces*, which were closely allied to England, and declared war against Britain also.

Q. 281. Write what you know of the events of the war against the French Revolution.

A. In 1793 England formed the *First European Coalition* with Holland, Spain, Austria and Prussia against France. But the French were victorious on land and succeeded in breaking up the coalition. Thereupon Holland and Spain joined France, and Prussia was frightened into making *peace* with her. But the English were strong at sea and won naval victories at *St. Vincent* (1797), *Camperdown* and at the *Battle of the Nile*. In the last mentioned battle, the English shattered the vision of Eastern Conquest of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, the head of the French army.

In 1790 the English formed a *Second European Coalition* with Austria and Russia. But Austria and Russia were

defeated. In 1801, the English won a naval victory over the Danes at *Copenhagen*. In 1802 peace was made at *Amiens*.

Q. 282. What were the important terms of the peace of Amiens ?

A. i. Napoleon was to retire from Italy. ii. England was to recognise the French Republic. iii. She should restore her newly acquired territories. iv. England should not entertain French exiles. v. The English should evacuate Malta. vi. All British papers that had spoken ill of Napoleon were to be suppressed.

Q. 283. How did Napoleon's schemes to establish his power in the East fail ?

A. In 1798 Napoleon proposed to conquer Egypt and thence proceed to the Far East to strike at the British power in India. These schemes were very good but he was not able to carry them out; for the French were weak at sea and the English fleet was too strong for him. The French fleet was destroyed in 1798 in the Battle of the Nile. This Battle put an end to Napoleon's dreams of conquering the East.

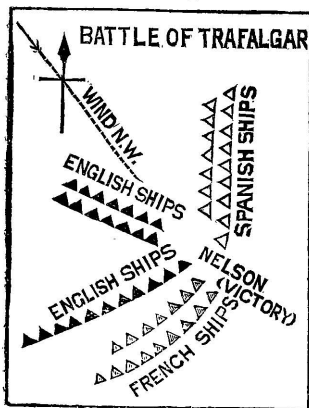


Q. 284. Why was the peace of Amiens broken ?

A. i. The Peace of Amiens was only a truce and both parties were preparing vigorously for another war. ii. The British Government, according to the treaty, had to give up the French refugees in England and suppress the newspapers that had spoken ill of Napoleon: but they did not do so. iii. Napoleon complained that the English in accordance with the treaty, had not evacuated Malta. iv. The English also pointed out that Napoleon had seized Elba and advanced into Italy, thereby violating the Treaty of Amiens. Thus, in 1803, war broke out again between the two powers.

Q. 285. Briefly trace the course of the Napoleonic War up to 1806.

A. When Napoleon declared war against England,



the British Premier, Pitt, formed the *Third European Cocalition* with Prussia, Austria and Sweden. But it soon came to an end. Napoleon defeated almost all the nations on the Continent and assumed the title of "Emperor." In 1805 the English who were supreme on sea defeated the French and the Spanish fleets at *Trafalgar*. In 1806 Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French at *Austerlitz*. After this

occurrence the struggle between England and France was carried on mainly in Spain.

Q. 286. What were the Berlin Decrees? Why did Napoleon issue them?

A. The *Berlin Decrees* were orders issued from Berlin in 1806 by Napoleon to his subjects and allies to close all their ports to British goods and British ships.

Though Napoleon had conquered nearly the whole of Europe he was not able to conquer England because the latter was supreme at sea. So, to put an end to the English commerce and to reduce the country to submission, he issued the Berlin Decrees

Q. 287. How did England retaliate the Berlin Decrees?

A. England retaliated the Berlin Decrees with effect by issuing *Orders-in-Council* which forbade all trade with

France and her dependencies; and on account of this the people of Europe suffered more than the British themselves.

Q. 288. How did the Peninsular War arise?

A. Portugal, an old and faithful ally of England, rejected the Berlin Decrees of Napoleon. Therefore Napoleon sent a French army to Portugal and occupied it. Then, finding the King of Spain weak and incompetent, he forced him and his son to abdicate the throne and made his brother Joseph, King of Spain. This arbitrary act of Napoleon infuriated the Spaniards who appealed to England for help. England accepted their invitation. Thus the Peninsular War began.

Q. 289. Briefly describe the events of the Peninsular War.

A. The Peninsular War began in 1808 and lasted till 1814. In 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley forced the French at *Vimero* to evacuate Portugal. Wellesley was a cautious general and kept the enemy always engaged. In the meantime Prussia, Russia, and Austria rose against Napoleon, defeated the French at Leipzig and drove them out of Germany. In 1813, Wellington defeated the French at *Victoria* in Spain. In 1814 Germany rose against Napoleon and threatened France with invasion. Unable to bear all these, Napoleon gave up his power. He was banished to the island of Elba.

Q. 290. Briefly describe the last efforts of Napoleon.

A. Napoleon escaped from Elba, and was warmly welcomed by the army and the nation. The King of France fled. But the English and the Russians opposed him and war was carried on in the Netherlands. Napoleon was at first successful but was defeated at *Waterloo* in 1815. He surrendered and was exiled to *St Helena*, where he died.

Q. 291. What were the terms of the Second Treaty of Paris?

A. i. Louis XVIII was restored to the French throne
ii. France was permitted to keep, with small differences

the boundaries she possessed before the out-break of the French Revolution. iii. France was asked to pay a heavy war indemnity. iv. England had to surrender many of her colonial conquests; but retained Malta, Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. 292. When did the Congress of Vienna meet? What was its work?

A. After the final defeat of Napoleon, a *Congress* was held at *Vienna*. The plan of the diplomats who assembled there was to restore Europe to its pre-revolutionary conditions and thus to preserve the *balance of power* between the Great States. *Austria* received Milan and Venice. *Prussia* got most of the districts on the left bank of the Rhine. *Russia* got a large part of Poland. *Belgium* was joined to *Holland*, and *Norway* to Sweden. *Spain* got back Minorca.

Q. 293. Why was the Vienna Settlement not satisfactory?

A. In setting the boundaries of Europe, the European monarchs solely looked after their own interests and completely ignored the feelings of the people. They paid no heed to national sentiments. Hence the Vienna Settlement did not bring lasting peace. From the very beginning, it aroused bitter discontent, and eventually the whole settlement was torn asunder.

Q. 294. What were the causes of Napoleon's downfall?

A. The real cause of Napoleon's downfall was his inordinate ambition. He sought to found a universal empire by trampling down upon the liberties of all nations. The persistent enmity of England was also one of the root causes for his downfall. Added to these was his mistaken policy, as revealed in the Continental System, and his disastrous expedition to Russia.

Q. 295. What were the grievances of the Irish Roman Catholics?

A. In the XVIII century, the Irish Roman Catholics suffered a good deal. i. They were driven from service.

ii. The Protestant Irish Parliament passed several laws against them. iii. The Irish Catholics had no representation in the Parliament nor had they any right of electing members to the Parliament. iv. They were not allowed to study at any University. v. Nor were they given freedom to buy lands or to have marriage alliances with the Protestants.

Q. 296. What led to the Irish Union ?

A. The Irish Catholics suffered a good deal at the hands of the British and the Protestants of Northern Ireland, who held all power. They were reduced to poverty by laws which took away from them the ordinary rights of trade and manufacture. Therefore, at the time when the French revolutionary wars took place, they rose in revolt. The revolts were soon put down with great cruelty. But Pitt saw that real peace could not be had without a just union and his *Act of Union* was passed in 1809.

Q. 297. What were the terms of the Act of Irish Union ?

A. By this Act, i. the Irish and British Parliaments were to be united. ii. There should be free trade between England and Ireland. iii. Ireland was to have her own Law Courts and executive government. The Irish Army and the Irish Church were to be absorbed into those of the British. But the Catholic Emancipation, which Pitt promised was not given and the Irish land question also was left unsettled.

Q. 298. Write what you know of John Wesley and his teaching ?

A. In the early part of the eighteenth century, there began a movement which brought about a religious revival, *John Wesley*, his brother *Charles Wesley* and *George Whitfield* formed a religious society at Oxford about the year 1730, They were called *Methodists*.

John Wesley was the most famous among the Methodists. His homely and thoughtful preaching appealed to

the lower classes and was remarkably successful in the south. A great improvement in conduct and a growing respect for religion—these were due to the influence of Wesley's teachings.

Q. 299. What is meant by "Industrial Revolution"?

A. The phrase "Industrial Revolution" denotes a series of changes in the economic condition of England brought about by the invention of steam-engine and several other machinery for cotton industry. These changes were responsible for turning England, mainly an agricultural country hitherto, into a manufacturing country.

Q. 300. What were the causes of the "Industrial Revolution"?

A. i. Early in the reign of George III a large number of mechanical inventions were introduced into cotton industry, making production on a large scale possible. Power-looms came into existence. ii. Improvements were made in iron industry also, for coal in place of charcoal, was used in smelting iron. iii. To make transport easy and quick, roads, railways and canals were constructed. This gave an impetus to trade and commerce. Thus England became a manufacturing country.

Q. 301. Mention the mechanical inventions which led to the Industrial Revolution.

A. i. *Hargreave* invented the *Spinning Jenny*. It enabled one person to spin several threads at once. ii. *Arkwright* invented the *Water-frame*. This brought about a system of spinning by rollers through water-power. iii. *Crompton's Mule* combined the advantages of the spinning-jenny and the waterframe. iv. *Cartwright's Power loom* simplified weaving. v. *James Watt* improved the *steam-engine* and steam took the place of water-power in driving the new machinery. vi. *John Roebuck* discovered the art of smelting iron by coal instead of wood, which largely increased the home production of iron.

Q. 302. What were the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution ?

A. i. The direct result of the Industrial Revolution was, for the time being, that workmen were hard hit by the transition from handiwork to machine production. ii. New seats of industry grew up and this led to the transference of population from the south to places in the north of England such as Birmingham, Sheffield and Glamorgan-shire as well as from the countryside to the town. iii. Manufactured articles found a wider market on account of improved means of communication. iv. With the increase of the number of workmen in factories, the number of cultivation decreased, and England became a great manufacturing country. v. The domestic system of manufactures was replaced by the factory system.

Q. 303. What were the political effects of the Industrial Revolution ?

A. i. The Reform of Parliament became necessary, for the new manufacturing towns in the north and west were not represented in the Parliament. ii. The plight of the workmen under the factory system led to the Chartist Movement and demands for them.

Q. 304. What was the condition of England during 1815-20 ?

A. i. On account of the Napoleonic Wars, the National Debt of England had greatly increased and taxes were very taxing, ii. Trade was at a very low ebb owing to the revival of industries in the Continent. iii. The introduction of machinery threw out a large number of workmen of employment, and the recently disbanded soldiers added to the number of the unemployed. iv. The passing of the *Corn Law* (1815) forbidding the importation of foreign corn, adversely affected the poor and a bad harvest which followed it raised the price of food. v. Consequently, there were riots all over the country. vi. The Government adopted repressive measures to suppress the riots and the Parliament passed the *Six Acts* (1819), restricting the right of public meetings and forbidding
res use of arms.

Q. 305. What was the Holy Alliance?

A. It was a league formed between Russia, Prussia and Austria by which they agreed to maintain peace and good will among the nations of Europe by adopting a policy based upon the principles of Christianity. It was in reality an alliance to suppress all popular and constitutional movements, no matter, in whatever country they might occur.

Q. 306. What do you know of Canning's foreign policy?

A. Canning adopted a liberal foreign policy. He did not like that any nation should interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Thus he opposed the Holy Alliance. Through his influence, he promoted constitutional Government all over the Continent.

Q. 307. How did Canning help the Greeks to obtain their independence?

A. The Greeks suffered a good deal under the tyrannical rule of the Turks. So they all rose in revolt in 1827. Englishmen sympathised with the Greeks. George Canning, the Prime Minister, persuaded Russia and France to unite with Britain in securing independence for the Greeks. In October 1827, the allied fleet and the Turkish fleet met in the Bay of *Navarino*, and the Turkish fleet was destroyed. This victory made Greek independence possible.

Q. 308. Write briefly on the reforms of Canning.

A. Canning pursued a liberal policy in home affairs. He reformed the criminal code of the country. By this reform the death sentence for nearly a hundred offences was abolished and the punishments for other offences were made lighter. In 1824 he amended the labour laws and allowed the labourers to combine to obtain higher wages and better conditions of work. He supported the Irish Catholics in their agitation for the removal of their disabilities. But he died before he could do anything for them.

Q. 309. State the circumstances that led to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act.

A. Ever since the beginning of the reign of George III, the Irish Catholics were agitating for representation in the British Parliament and for offices under the Crown. Towards 1828, the agitation was at its highest pitch under the lead of *Daniel O'Connell*. There was danger of a civil war; so, the Tory ministry under the Duke of Wellington thought it wise to give in. In 1829 the ministry passed the *Catholic Emancipation Act*, by which the Roman Catholics were permitted to sit in Parliament and to hold offices under the Crown. The Test Act and the Corporation Act were repealed.

Q. 310. Who is called the "Sailor King" of England and why?

A. *William IV*, who succeeded George III in 1830- is known as the *Sailor King*; for he had long served in the navy.

Q. 311. What were the causes that necessitated Parliamentary Reform?

A. i. Many large and important towns that had sprung up as a result of the Industrial Revolution, were quite unrepresented, while many ruined and insignificant boroughs returned members to Parliament. ii. Large and thickly populated counties had the same number of members as the small ones. iii. The House of Commons was dominated and practically controlled by the rich landlords, and the poor resented this. iii. The right of voting had been given to different places and thus there was no uniformity of franchise. In 1839, a new Parliament met to remedy these defects.

Q. 312. Why did not Parliamentary Reform materialise in the XVIII century?

A. Parliamentary Reform did not materialise in the XVIII century owing to the French Revolution and the war with France. Further, the Tory Ministry that was in power in the XVIII century was not in favour of reform.

Q. 313. How was the First Reform Bill (1832) passed ?

A. In 1831 the Whig Ministry under Lord Grey House introduced a Reform Bill in the House of Commons. But the house rejected it. A general election was then held and the new House of Commons passed the Bill. But this time, the Lords threw it out. This caused great excitement all over the country. Now the king threatened to create new peers to pass the Bill and the Lords had to yield to the threat. The Bill was passed and became law in 1832.

Q. 314. What were the provisions of the Reform Act of 1832 ?

A. By the Reform Act of 1832, i. all boroughs containing less than 2,000 inhabitants were abolished. ii. Boroughs with a population between 2,000 and 4,000 inhabitants were to return only one member to Parliament. The seats thus set free were given to important unrepresented towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds. iii. In *boroughs*, all who paid a rent of not less than £ 10 a year were given the right of voting. iv. In *counties* all the copy-holders and lease-holders, holding lands to the value of £10 a year and tenants at will paying a rent of £50 a year were allowed to vote.

Q. 315. How was the Reform Act of 1832 important ?

A. i. It gave power to the middle classes. ii. It introduced uniform right of voting in boroughs. iii. It paved the way for the establishment of *Democracy*, i.e., the rule of the people, by the people, for the people, in England.

Q. 316. Mention the beneficial measures passed by the Reformed Parliament.

A. i. In 1833, the Reformed Parliament passed a law to *emancipate the slaves* in the British Empire. The slaves and their children were set free and the slave-owners were paid compensation.

2. In the same year, the *Factory Act* was passed. It forbade the employment in mines and factories of boys and girls under thirteen and regulated the hours of work for children.

3. It passed the *Education Act*, by which an annual grant was made in aid of elementary education of the poor.

4. In 1834, the Parliament passed the *Poor Law Reform Act* which made provisions for establishing work-houses for people without work and forbade the practice of granting aids to supplement wages.

5. By passing the *Municipal Corporation Act* in 1835 the Reformed Parliament gave the right of electing town-councillors. These town-councillors in their towns elected the Mayor and the Aldermen from among themselves.

9. THE REIGN OF VICTORIA

Q. 317. When did Queen Victoria ascend the throne?

A. When William IV died childless in 1837, Victoria, his niece, and daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, ascended the throne.

Q. 318. What was the condition of England at her accession?

A. At Queen Victoria's accession, the political atmosphere was gloomy. The Ministry then in power was weak and did not enjoy the confidence of the people. Distress was universal among the poorer class and popular discontent gave rise to the *Chartist Movement*. The dominion of Canada was on the verge of rebellion due to ill-feelings between the Catholics and the Protestants.

Q. 319. Who were the Chartists?

A. The Reform Act of 1832 brought some advantages to the middle classes, but did not improve the condition of the poor. The working classes lived in dirty insanitary houses. Their wages were low; and their employers paid

them in kind, sometimes. Hence there arose a great party in favour of the poor working classes; and they were called the Chartists.

Q. 320. What was the People's Charter? With what purpose did the Chartists bring it forward?

A. In order that every man might have a vote and that Parliament might be elected every year, the Chartists drew up a plan called the *People's Charter*. The Charter contained six points: i. Annual Parliaments. ii, Universal suffrage; i e, the right of every man to vote; iii. Vote by ballot; iv Equal electoral districts; v. Abolition of property qualification for members of Parliament; vi. Payment to members.

Q. 321. How did the Chartist movement end?

A. The Chartist movement gained momentum when about 1848, one *O' Connor* organised a large meeting at Kennington, and under his leadership the Chartists presented an enormous petition to Parliament. But the petition contained many fictitious signatures and hence the movement was discredited and it gradually died out.

Q. 322. What were the Corn Laws?

A. The Corn Laws were passed by The Whig Parliament, by which the importation of corn from foreign countries was prohibited, so that the price of corn in their country might be kept high to give the landholders enormous profits.

Q. 323. Why and how were the Corn Laws repealed?

A. The Corn laws made bread dear and caused much misery. Hence the *Anti-Corn Law League* was started. It demanded the total and immediate abolition of all taxes on corn. The leaders of the League were *Richard Cobden* and *John Bright*. They vigorously carried on the agitation till they gained their end. *Sir Robert Peel* realised that food should not be taxed when millions were starving. Further, there arose a severe potato famine in Ireland which necessitated the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Q. 324. What is meant by the terms "Conservative" and "Liberal" ?

A. The First Reform Bill of 1832, besides the many changes it brought about, produced a change in the political programme of the parties. Peel, the leader of the Tories, found it necessary to reform his party on a more liberal basis. He formulated a programme for his party and called his party the *Conservative Party*. This new name soon superseded the old name of Tory. The Whigs also gave up their old party name and called themselves *Liberals*.

Q. 325. Give a brief account of Peel's ministry.



A. Peel became Prime Minister in 1834. He was a *Conservative*. Hence the *Liberals* joined the Irish Party headed by Daniel O'Connell and defeated every measure brought by him. Peel was therefore forced to resign. In 1841 he was again called to form a ministry. During his second ministry, he favoured *Free Trade*. He *repealed* the *Corn Laws*. He passed a *Factory Act*. He established friendly relations between England and France. He tried his utmost to relieve the misery of the Irish tenants. In 1846 he brought in a Coercion Bill to put down disorder in Ireland. But he was strongly opposed. So he resigned.

Q. 326. What was the "Eastern Question"? What was England's interest in it ?

A. The slow breaking up of the Turkish Empire gave rise to a series of international problems and these are generally known as the *Eastern Question*.

Russia sought to take advantage of Turkey's weakness to strengthen her position on the Balkan Peninsula, whereas England's object was to counteract the designs of Russia; because Russian supremacy in the Near East might threaten the safety of England's Asiatic possessions, especially India.

Q. 327. What led to the Crimean War ?

A. i. The Turkish Empire was slowly decaying. The Czar of Russia wanted to persuade the European Powers to partition the Turkish Empire. France and England refused to join him. ii. The Christian subjects were illtreated by the Turks. So they appealed to Russia for help. iii. In a quarrel between the Greek and the Latin clergy, Russia supported the former while Turkey supported the latter. Russia invaded Turkey and occupied *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*. England and France did not want Russia to grow very powerful and so declared war on Russia.

Q. 328. Why was the Crimean War so called ?

A. The war was so called because it was fought in Crimea.

Q. 329. Briefly describe the events of the Crimean War.

A. The war began in 1854. The Russians, hearing the arrival of the English and the French, withdrew from *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* and made peace proposals. But the allied armies invested *Sebastopol*. The siege lasted long because it was conducted badly. At last Sebastopol was taken and peace was made at *Paris*. (1857).

Q. 330. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris ?

A. i. The fortifications of Sebastopol were to be destroyed and not to be rebuilt. ii. Russia was to have no fleet in the Black Sea.

Q. 331. Write what you know of the Indian Mutiny.

A. Lord Dalhousie's policy of hasty annexations alarmed the Indian rulers. A large number of discontented rulers, Zamindars, Nawabs and sepoys joined together and mutinied in 1857. But the Hindu regiments of the south, the Sikhs and the Gurkhas actively aided the British in putting down the mutiny in 1858.

Q. 332. How did the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78) break out ?

A. In 1875 all the Christian subjects under Turkey—

Serbians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, and the Greeks rose once again in revolt. But disunited as they were they could not do anything. Consequently, to help them against Turkey, Russia sent an army and defeated the Turks. When this news reached England there was a loud cry for war with Russia. Accordingly, some Indian troops were sent to Malta and a British fleet was despatched to the Sea of Marmora. Thus the Russo-Turkish war broke out.

Q. 333. How did the War end ?

A. When Russia heard that England was coming in support of Turkey, she made a treaty with Turkey at *San Stefano* in 1828. But England said that no arrangement between Turkey and Russia could be accepted as valid unless it was approved by a *Congress of European Powers*. So in June 1878 a European Congress met at *Berlin* and a treaty was drawn up.

Q. 334. What were the terms of the Treaty of Berlin ?

A. By this treaty, England obtained *Cyprus*. *Montenegro*, *Servia* and *Rumania* became independent. *Bulgaria*, though subject to Turkey, was given self-government. *Austria* got *Bosnia*. *Russia* got the piece of land near the mouth of the *Danube*. *Greece* obtained *Thessaly* and part of the *Epirus*.

Q. 335. Why was the Second Reform Act of 1867 passed ?

A. The first Reform Act of 1832 had given the right of voting only to the middle class people. The artisan class and the agrarian population still remained unrepresented. Agitation for the extension of franchise went on. Hence, in 1867, *Disraeli*, the then Prime Minister of England, introduced the Second Reform Bill which the Parliament passed.

Q. 336. What were the provisions of the Second Reform Act ?

A. The Second Reform Act extended borough franchise to all rate payers and the county franchise to all who paid a rental of £12 a year.



Q. 337. Who was responsible for the Third Reform Act (1885)?

A. William Ewart Gladstone introduced the Third Reform Bill in 1884 and this was passed in 1885.

Q. 338. What were the provisions of the Third Reform Act? How did it improve representation?

A. By the Third Reform Act, the whole country was divided into districts, each of which returned a member; and the franchise in the counties was also lowered to the same level as that in the boroughs.

Thus the Reform Acts took a great step towards democracy. The great towns, and the mining and manufacturing districts got much more representation than before; and the Parliament was made properly representative of the people.

Q. 339. What was the nature of the grievances of the Irish in the reign of Queen Victoria?

A. Throughout the reign of Queen Victoria, Ireland was in a state of disorder and discontent. The grievances of the Irish were:—i. They were mostly Catholics; but they had to pay *tithes* for the support of the Protestant Church, the Established Church of Ireland. ii. The land system of Ireland was extremely oppressive to the poor tenants. The land-lords cared little for their tenants, demanded of them exorbitant rents, and turned them out at their own sweet will. iii. The evicted tenants had no other go but to starve for want of a comprehensive Poor Law. Thus they were “a starving people, having an alien church and an absentee aristocracy.”

Q. 340. How did Sir Robert Peel deal with the Irish discontent?

A. Peel at first dealt firmly with the Irish agitation. The *Young Ireland Party* that sprang up as a result of

his repressive policy, advocated the use of force for repealing the Irish Union. But their revolt did not last long. In 1859 a secret society, whose members were called the Fenians, was started with the object of separating Ireland from England and establishing an independent Irish Republic. They broke into open revolt in 1867. Peel put down this rising also with a firm hand.

Q. 341. What was the Irish policy of Gladstone?

A. First of all, Gladstone dis-established the Irish Church and made it free from the interference of the State. Then he protected the Irish tenants from unjust evictions. In 1885, he brought the *Irish Home Rule Bill*, but it was thrown out. In 1892, when he became Prime Minister, a second time, he introduced the Home Rule Bill again. This time it was passed by the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the House of Lords. Gladstone again resigned. Thus though Gladstone sympathised with the Irish, he could do little to help them.

Q. 342. How did England gain possession of Hongkong and other Chinese ports?

A. In 1840, certain Chinese officials ill-treated some British traders who had violated the orders of the Chinese Government by smuggling opium into China. Therefore, war broke out. The Chinese were defeated and forced to cede Hongkong to the British and to throw open some ports to British trade.

Again, in 1857, the Chinese gave offence by seizing a British ship which was flying the British flag without warrant. The English therefore declared war, and helped by France, took Canton and Peking. As a result of this, the Chinese accepted British and French ambassadors in Peking and threw open certain new ports to English trade.

Q. 343. What was the origin of British influence in Egypt?

A. In 1863, Ismail Pasha became the *Khedive* (ruler)

of Egypt. As he was very extravagant, he was forced to sell his Suez canal shares. In 1785, Disraeli, the British Prime Minister purchased a large number of these shares for England. Thus he laid the foundation of British influence in Egypt.

Q. 344. Why did England interfere in the affairs of Egypt ?

A. i. In 1879, Egypt was on the verge of bankruptcy. Hence her chief creditors, England and France, decided to interfere in her affairs in order to safeguard their own interests. ii. Since Egypt is the highway to India, England was very much interested in the stability of Egypt's Government.

Q. 345. How did England interfere in the affairs of Egypt and what was the result of her influence ?

A. In 1879 France and England set up a dual control over Egypt. This resulted in a revolt (1882) headed by one *Arabi Pasha*. The mutineers led an army into Alexandria. The French refused to interfere. The British took immediate action; the British fleet destroyed the forts of Alexandria and a British Army defeated Arabi at *Tel-el-Kebir*. Now the dual control over Egypt ceased and she was placed under the British Protectorate. During the Great War I she was annexed to the British Empire; but at the close of the war, she was granted self-government.

Q. 346. Write briefly on the Soudan War.

A. In 1883, the Soudanese, under the lead of a religious fanatic called the *Madhi* rose in revolt. The British Government sent *General Gordon* to quell the rebellion. He was, however, captured and slain. Thirteen years later, in 1898, Soudan was reconquered by *Lord Kitchener*. Then it was put under the joint control of Egypt and Britain.

Q. 347. What led to the Boer War ?

A. i. Cape Colony Settlement once owned by the *Boers* or Dutch farmers, was annexed by the English, and

the Boers went north and established the republics of *Transvaal* and *Orange Free State*. ii. Later on the British brought the districts to the north of Transvaal under their control and prevented the Boers from extending their dominions northwards. iii. In the Transvaal district rich gold mines were discovered; they attracted large numbers of English settlers who were too unruly to remain peaceful citizens of a Boer Republic. The British Government sided with these settlers and war arose in 1889.

Q. 348. How did the Boer War end?

A. The Boers were splendid soldiers and fought very bravely, while the British were not well led and suffered many disasters. It was only with great difficulty that they were able to defeat the Boers. In 1902, peace was made and the two Free States were declared British colonies.

Q. 349. How were Australia and New Zealand colonized?

A. At first Australia was a mere convict settlement. But when gold was discovered there, there was a rush of prospectors and many colonies were set up in it, the most important being *New South Wales* and *Victoria*.

The island of *New Zealand* also became an English Colony in the XIX century, as the soil was found to be rich and the climate agreeable. There the settlers have improved the land, cultivated tropical products and made it a flourishing country.

Q. 350. Name the chief Prime Ministers of England during the reign of Queen Victoria.

- A.**
1. *Melbourne*: (1834 to 1841 with two short breaks)
 2. *Sir Robert Peel*: (1841 to 1846)
 3. *Lord Palmerston*: (1855 to 1865)
 4. *Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield*: (1874 to 1880)
 5. *Gladstone*: (1868 & 1874: 1880 to 1885; 1886 & 1892 to 1894)

Q. 351. Estimate the work of Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister.

A. In 1855 Lord Palmerston became the Prime Minister for the first time. Shortly after, he checked the designs of Russia on Turkey by bringing the Crimean War to a successful issue. He ably coped with the Indian Mutiny. During his second Ministry, a Civil War broke out in America and Palmerston maintained a neutral attitude. He died in 1865.

Q. 352. Give a short account of Disraeli's Ministry.

A. Disraeli became Prime Minister in 1867 when the whole country was in favour of a thorough reform. He had the second Reform Bill passed. By it all male house-holders got votes in the boroughs.



In 1868 when the Liberals came in a majority, Disraeli resigned office. But in 1874, he was recalled to office. In 1876 he passed the bill for giving Queen Victoria the title of *Empress of India*. In 1878 he successfully

negotiated the *Treaty of Berlin* which ended the Russo-Turkish War. He purchased from the Khedive of Egypt large shares in the Suez Canal. In 1880 he was defeated in a general election and resigned office. Next Year he died.

Q. 353. Give a brief account of Gladstone's ministry.

A. Gladstone was a Liberal. He held office as Prime Minister on four occasions. During his first ministry he disendowed and disestablished the Irish Church. Then he passed the *Irish Land Act* by which he compelled the landlords to give some compensation to tenants for improvements made. He passed the *Education Act* by which a national system of education was introduced. His *army reforms* were opposed, and so he resigned.

In 1881 he was called to office. He passed the *Second Land Act*. He brought forward the *Irish Home Rule Bill*.

But it was bitterly opposed. So he had to resign office. In 1892 when he was called again, he laid his *Second Home Rule Bill* before Parliament. which the House of Lords rejected. Thereupon Gladstone resigned and died the next year.

Q 354. Why did England change her colonial policy in the XIX century ?

A. In Canada, there was constant friction between the French Roman Catholics and the British Protestant settlers. This friction was heading to a revolt when the British Government sent Lord Durham to restore order there. The latter not only put down the revolt but submitted a report to the British Government recommending the grant of a considerable measure of self-government to the colonists. Though the Government recalled Durham, they put into effect his recommendations and began to apply the same policy to other colonies also.

Q. 355. What was England's new colonial policy ?

A. On the basis of Lord Durham's report, the British Government adopted the policy of conciliating the colonies by granting them responsible self-government. Then they sought to unite the neighbouring colonies into a *federation*.

Q. 356. Write what you know of the scientific and material progress in the XIX century.

A. The XIX century has been the century of discoveries and invention. *Darwin* revolutionised the science of *biology* and the philosophy of religion. *Pasteur* successfully attacked infectious diseases. Medicine and surgery made great strides. Stationary and locomotive engines were greatly improved and applied to railways, steamships and manufacturing plants. Electrical devices multiplied. Wireless and aeronautics had their beginnings.

Q. 357. Give a brief account of the progress of literature in the XIX century.

A. The XIX century was a period of varied literary activity, poetry and prose, novels, social dramas, political,

philosophical and scientific treatises being the marked productions of the age. As scientific discovery advanced, a large number of technical books were written. Rationalistic literature came into existence.

Q. 358. Why is Edward VII called the "Peace Maker"?

A. He used his influence to promote friendly feelings between England and the other Powers of Europe. Hence he is called the Peace-Maker.

Q. 359. Name the Chief Ministries during the reign of Edward VII and point out their work.

A The Balfour Ministry was in power from the commencement of Edward VII's reign to 1906. The Ministry first brought the Boer War to a close. At home, they proposed a new policy of *Tariff Reform*. It was in effect to modify Free Trade Policy by giving preference to colonial produce. This was strongly opposed and the ministry resigned.

In 1906 the Liberals under *Campbell-Bannerman* formed a ministry. But he resigned in 1908 and *Mr. Asquith* became Prime Minister. Asquith reformed the army and the navy and passed the Trades Disputes Act. In foreign policy, he, with the help of King Edward, brought about friendly relations with France and Russia as against Germany, Austria and Italy.

Q. 360. Why was the Parliament Act of 1911 passed?

A. In 1909, Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, presented the Finance Bill to the House of Lords after it had been passed in the Commons. It embodied new forms of taxation affecting the moneyed class and so the Lords rejected it. This raised a great constitutional issue, *viz.*, whether the Lords had any right to reject a Bill that had been passed by the Commons. Asquith at once dissolved Parliament and ordered fresh elections. In the elections he was returned with a large majority. Now he had the Finance Bill passed and brought forward

proposals for currtailing the powers of the Lords. This resulted in the Parliament Act of 1911.

Q. 361. What were the chief provisions of the Parliament Act of 1911 ?

A. i. The House of Lords was deprived of its power of rejecting a Money Bill. ii. If a Bill was passed by the Commons in three successive sessions, it would automatically become law, even though the Lords might have rejected it.

Q. 362. Write short notes on (1) Triple Alliance; (2) Dual Alliance; (3) Triple Entente.

A. 1. The *Triple Alliance* (1882) was an agreement signed between Germany, Austria and Italy in order to isolate France and to prevent her from trying to get back *Alsace-Lorraine* she had lost in the Franco-Prussian War.

2. *Dual Alliance*: It was an agreement of mutual help between France and Russia made in 1893. There was a clique between Germany and Russia, and taking advantage of this France formed this agreement with Russia in order that she might not remain isolated.

3. The *Triple Entente*: Alarmed at the hostile attitude of France and the growing power of Germany, England formed in 1904 the *Entente Cordiale* with France by which all differences between the two were made up. In 1907, England made a similar agreement with Russia. Thus England, France and Russia formed a separate group called the Triple Entente.

Q. 363. Narrate briefly the causes that led to the Great European War of 1914.

A. The immediate cause of the War was the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince by a Servian. Austria instantly declared war on Servia. Russia joined Servia and France joined Russia. Germany joined Austria and Turkey joined Germany. England joined France and the whole world was forced into the war. The real cause of the war lay deeper. France that had been beaten by Germany in 1870 wished to come back into her own. England wanted to have a monopoly of the trade and the colonial possessions she had. Germany wished to

expand and found herself restricted. Rivalry developed into hatred and blazed out in war.

Q. 364. Briefly describe the events of the Great War.

A. The Great European War began in 1914. Germany planned to crush France first and then defeat Russia at her leisure. She quickly overran Belgium and invaded France from the north. The Allies had to retreat. Troops from India were rushed in and the Allies were able to stop the advance of the enemy. Russia occupied East Prussia, but soon a revolution broke out in Russia, which from that time went out of the war. The Germans overran Rumania. The Turks were successful in Asia Minor but their advance was stopped by the Allied troops. The economic blockade of the Allies created acute distress in Germany, and when America took the field due to unprovoked attacks on her ships, Germany collapsed and the war came to an end in 1918.

Q. 365. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1918)?

A. i. France regained Alsace-Lorraine and got control of the Saar coalfield for fifteen years. ii. A new Poland was carved out of Austria, Prussia and Russia. It was declared an independent state with Danzig as free port. iii. Those parts of Denmark that Germany had conquered in 1864 were returned to Denmark. iv. Austria was broken up into several states roughly representing the different nations previously under her. v. Germany was compelled to be content with a small army and navy. vi. The colonies of Germany were placed under the control of the Allies by a system of *mandates*. vii. A *League of Nations* was to be formed for the purposes of preventing future wars and regulating international relations.

Q. 366. Why and how was the League of Nations formed?

A. After the Great European War every nation desired to prevent future wars. With that idea all the great powers with the exception of Russia and the United States formed a League and pledged themselves most

solemnly not to go to war with each other especially when the disputes could be peacefully settled. The League so formed was called the *League of Nations*. The different parts of the British Empire, and the other nations of the world were sending delegates to the League which met at Geneva.

Q. 367. How did Ireland obtain self-government?

A. The long struggle for Irish independence came to a head during the Great War. The Irish extremists called the *Sinn Feiners* declared for the establishment of an independent Republic. From 1919 there were revolts against Britain which were vigorously put down. At last in 1921 an agreement was negotiated between Sinn Fein and the British Government by which Ireland, except the northern Protestant States, was made the Irish Free State and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations constituting the British Empire. Northern Ireland is still a part of Great Britain.

Q. 368. Name the new States that sprang up in Europe after the Great European War.

A. *Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland*, the Baltic States became independent. A new *Poland* was carved out of Russia, Prussia and Austria. Austria and Hungary became split up. *Bohemia* and Moravia were combined to form the new state of Czecho-Slovakia. The Slavonic States of *Bosnia, Croatia* and others were united under the name of *Yugo Slavia*.

Q. 369. Why did King Edward VIII abdicate?

A. Towards the close of 1936, a crisis was imminent over the marriage of King Edward VIII. The noble king averted the crisis by himself abdicating the throne in favour of his brother, who became immediately George VI.

Q. 370. Briefly state the causes for the outbreak of World War in 1939.

A. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were too harsh and brought severe strain on the Germans. Herr Hitler, a one-time German painter, formed the Nazi Party and soon made Germany powerful. He then annexed Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. England did not interfere

on the ground that the annexations had after all been Germany's territories. With the increase of his power, Hitler's greed for further territories became heightened. He wanted the Corridor from Poland, but Poland resisted. Germany overran it. It now became clear to Britain that Hitler was out for world domination; moreover she had been bound by pledges to safeguard the independence of Poland. So she entered the War to crush Nazi hordes. (1939)

Q. 371. Draw a Map of Europe to illustrate the political divisions of Europe before the outbreak of the II World War.



APPENDIX—I

Chronological Table

B.C.	55	Caesar's first invasion of Britain
	54	" second "
A.D.	43	Claudius conquers Britain
	78—84	Agricola, Roman Governor of Britain
	410	Romans leave Britain
	449	Hengist and Horsa conquer Kent
	597	Ethelbert embraces Christianity
	664	The Synod of Whitby
	787	First Danish Invasion
	871-899	Alfred the Great
	879	The Treaty of Wedmore
	958-975	Edgar
	1013	Sweyn invades Britain
	1017-1035	Canute
	1042	End of Danish rule
	1066	Battle of Hastings
	1066-1087	William I
	1085	The compilation of the Domesday Book
	1086	The Oath of Salisbury
	1100-1135	Henry I
	1153	The Treaty of Wallingford
	1154-1189	Henry II
	1164	The Clarendon Code
	1170	The Murder of Becket
	1189-1192	Third Crusade
	1189-1199	Richard I
	1199-1216	John
	1204	Loss of Normandy
	1215	The Great Charter
	1216-1272	Henry III
	1258	The Provisions of Oxford
	1265	Simon-de-Montfort's Parliament
	1272-1307	Edward I
	1295	Model Parliament

A.D.	1298	Battle of Falkirk
	1306	Rising of Robert Bruce
	1307-1327	Edward II
	1314	Battle of Bannockburn
	1327-1377	Edward III
	1340	Battle of Sluys
	1346	Battle of Crecy
	1347	The Black Death
	1356	Battle of Poitiers
	1360	Treaty of Bretigny
	1377-1399	Richard II
	1381	The Peasants' Revolt
	1399-1413	Henry IV
	1413-1422	Henry V
	1415	Battle of Agincourt
	1420	Treaty of Troyes
	1422-1461	Henry VI
	1428	Release of Orleans
	1453	The fall of Constantinople
	1455-1485	The Wars of the Roses
	1455	Battle of St. Albans
	1460	Battle of Wakefield
	1461-1483	Edward IV
	1461	Battle of Towton
	1471	Battle of Tewksbury
	1471	Battle of Barnet
	1483	Edward V
	1483-1485	Richard III
	1485	Battle of Bosworth
	1485-1509	Henry VII
	1487	The Court of Star Chamber
	1492	Columbus discovers America
	1497	Vascoda Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope
	1509-1547	Henry VIII
	1529-1536	The Reformation Parliament
	1534	The Act of Supremacy
	1535-1539	The Suppression of Monasteries
	1541	Henry VII declared King of Ireland

A.D.	1547-1553	Edward VI
	1553-1558	Mary
	1558	Loss of Calais
	1558-1603	Elizabeth
	1587	Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
	1588	The destruction of the Spanish Armada
	1600	East India Company formed
	1603-1625	James I
	1625-1649	Charles I
	1628	Petition of Right
	1629-1640	Eleven Years' Tyranny
	1642	Civil War breaks out
	1644	Battle of Marston-moor
	1645	Battle of Naseby
	1649	Execution of Charles I
	1649-1653	The Commonwealth
	1652-1654	The First Dutch War
	1660-1685	Charles II
	1665	The Great Plague of London
	1665-1667	Second Dutch War
	1673	Test Act
	1685-1688	James II
	1688	The Glorious Revolution
	1689	Bill of Rights
	1692	Massacre of Glencoe
	1697	Treaty of Ryswick
	1702-1714	Queen Anne
	1704	Battle of Blenheim
	1704	Gibraltar captured
	1707	The Union of Scotland
	1713	The Treaty of Utrecht
	1714-1724	George I
	1715	The "Fifteen"
	1716	Septennial Act
	1720	South Sea Bubble
	1727-1760	George II
	1740-1748	War of Austrian Succession
	1745	The "Forty five"
	1756-1763	Seven Years' War

1760-1820	George III
1763	Peace of Paris
1776-1783	War of American Independence
1789	Outbreak of the French Revolution
1800	The Union of Ireland
1802	Peace of Amiens
1805	Battle of Trafalgar
1808-1814	Peninsular War
1815	Battle of Waterloo
1820-1830	George IV
1829	Catholic Emancipation Act
1830-1837	William IV
1832	First Reform Act
1837-1901	Queen Victoria
1846	Repeal of Corn Laws
1854-1856	The Crimean War
1867	Second Reform Act
1870	Outbreak of Franco-German War
1878	Treaty of Berlin
1884	Third Reform Act
1898	Sudan comes under British Rule
1899-1902	The Boer War
1901-1910	Edward VII
1910-1936	George V
1914-1918	The Great European War
1918	Fourth Reform Act
1818	Treaty of Versailles
1921	Ireland gets freedom
1936	Edward VII
1936	George VI
1939	World War breaks out

APPENDIX II

List of important Ministers formed after 1689

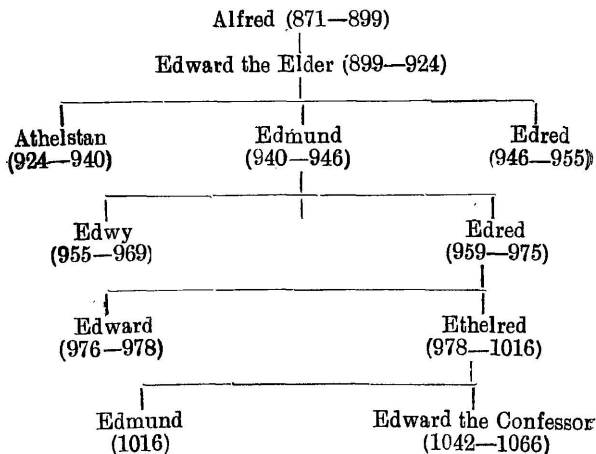
Marlborough-Godolphin Ministry	...	1701—1710
Oxford Bolingbroke	„	1710—1714
Townshend	„	1714—1717
Stanhope	„	1717—1720
Walpole (First Prime Minister)	...	1720—1742
Pelham Ministry	...	1744—1754
Newcastle	„	1754—1756
Devonshire	„	1756—1757
Pitt-Newcastle	„	1757—1761
Grenville	„	1763—1765
Chatham	„	1766—1768
North	„	1707—1782
Pitt's First	„	1783—1801
Addington	„	1801—1804
Pitt's Second	„	1804—1806
Portland	„	1807—1809
Liverpool	„	1812—1827
Wellington-Peel	„	1828—1830
Gray	„	1830—1834
Melbourne's First	„	1834—
Peel's	„	1834—1835
Melbourne's Second	„	1835—1845
Peel's	„	1841—1846
Lord J. Russel's First	„	1846—1852
Aberdeen's First	„	1852—1855
Palmerston's	„	1855—1858
Derby-Disraeli	„	1858—1859
Palmerston's Second	„	1859—1865
Lord Russel's	„	1865—1866
Derby-Disraeli Third	„	1866—1868
Gladstone's First	„	1868—1874

Disraeli's	Ministry	...	1874—1880
Gladstone's	Second	„	1880—1885
Salisbury's	First	„	1885—1886
Gladstone's	Third	„	1886—
Salisbury's	Second	„	1886—1892
Gladstone's	Fourth	„	1892—1894
Rosebury	„	„	1894—1895
Salisbury's	Third	„	1895—1902
Balfour	„	„	1902—1905
Campbell-Bannerman	„	„	1905—1908
Asquith (Liberal)	„	„	1905—1915
Asquith (National)	„	„	1915—1916
Lloyd George	„	„	1916—1922
Bonar Law	„	„	1922—1923
Baldwin's	First	„	1923—1924
Ramsay Macdonald's	„	„	1924—
Baldwin's	Second	„	1924—1929
Ramsay Macdonald's	„	„	1929—1935
Baldwin's	Third	„	1935—1937
Neville Chamberlain	„	„	1937—1940
Winston Churchill	„	„	1940

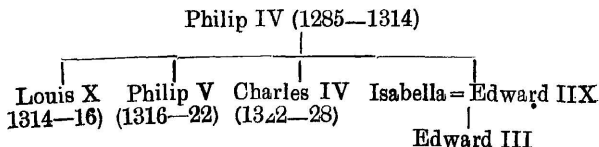
APPENDIX—III

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

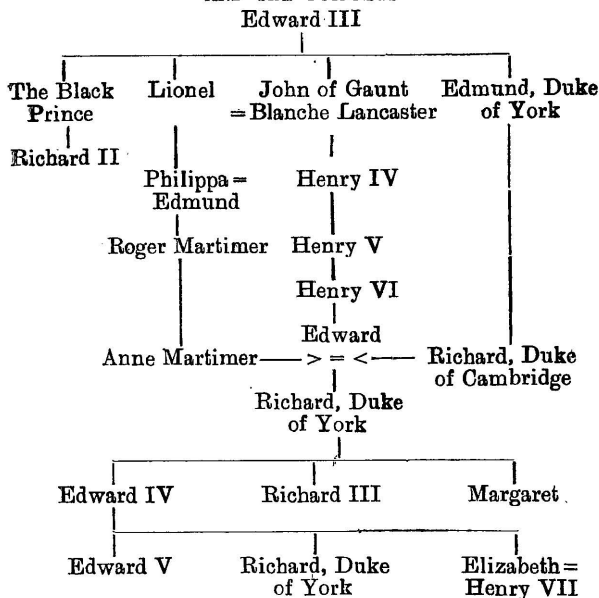
(1) ALFRED AND HIS SUCCESSORS



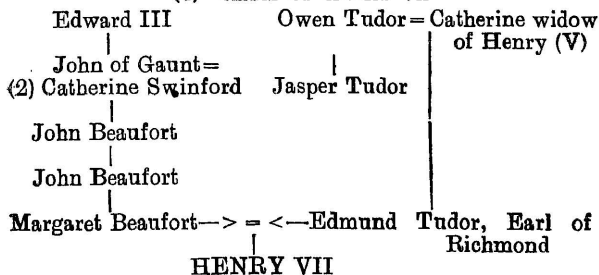
(2) CLAIM OF EDWARD III TO THE FRENCH THRONE



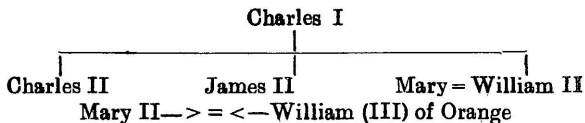
(3) CLAIMS OF THE LANCASTRIANS AND THE YORKISTS



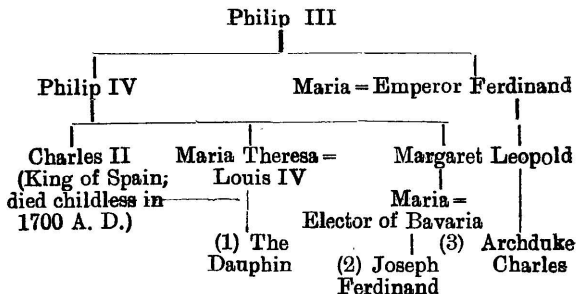
(4) CLAIM OF HENRY VII



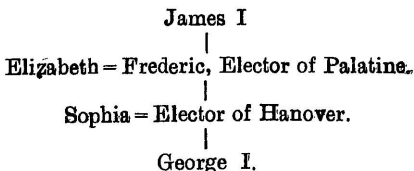
(5) CLAIMS OF WILLIAM III



(6) THE THREE CLAIMANTS TO THE SPANISH THRONE IN 1701.

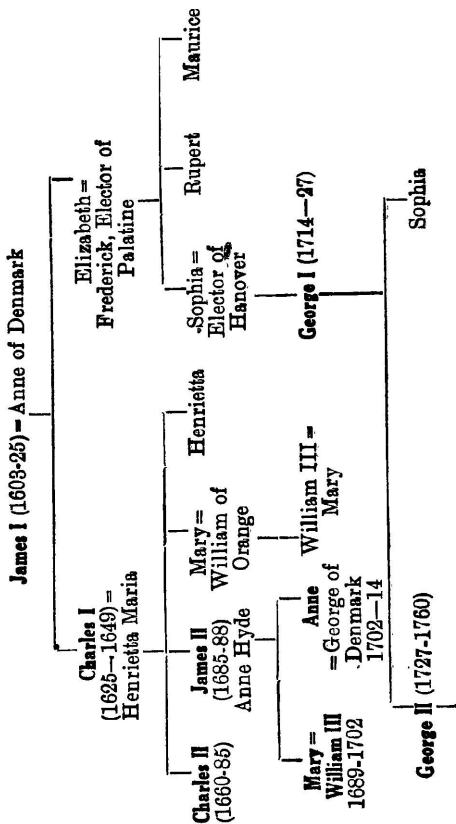


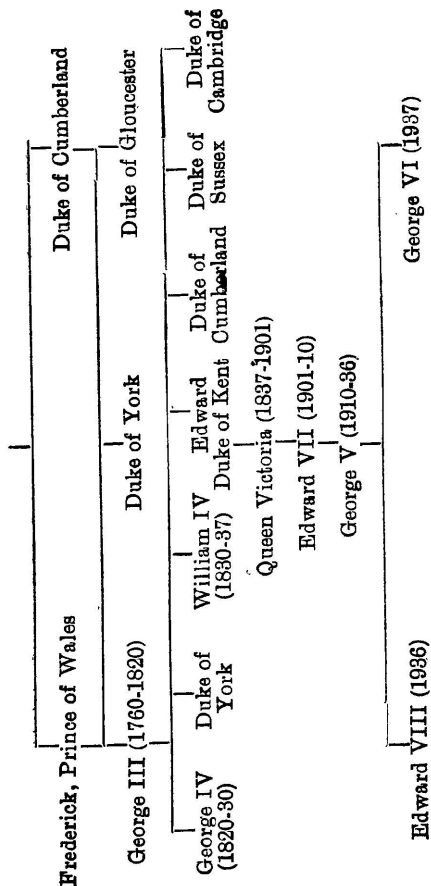
(7) CLAIMS OF THE HANOVERIANS



(8)

Genealogical Table of English monarchs beginning from James I





APPENDIX IV

MAIN BATTLES & THEIR IMPORTANCE

1. *Battle of Edington, 878*:—Alfred saved not only Wessex but the whole of England from becoming a Danish province.

2. *Battle of Hastings, 1066*:—The Normans defeated the English.

The country was brought into closer contact with the Continent and came to be administered by a line of firm and energetic rulers, who centralised the Government and introduced order and system.

3. *Battle of Bannockburn, 1314*:—The English had to face a crushing defeat at the hands of the Scots in this battle. Scotland obtained her independence.

4. *Battle of Crecy, 1346*:—It was fought during the reign of King Edward III. In this battle the English won against the French. It helped to increase the prestige of England.

5. *Battle of Bosworth, 1485*:—Richard III was defeated and slain in this battle. Tudor dynasty came to be established on the French throne.

6. *Battle of Blenheim, 1704*:—In this battle Marlborough distinguished himself as a great general. Austria was saved from a well-planned attack by the French.

7. *Battle of Saratoga, 1777*:—The English suffered a disastrous defeat. The Americans eventually secured their freedom.

8. *Battle of the Nile, 1798*:—In this Battle Nelson distinguished himself as the greatest admiral of his days, by pursuing and defeating the French fleet in Aboukir Bay, near the mouth of the Nile. It established British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean and shattered Napoleon's vision of Eastern conquest.

9. *Battle of Trafalgar*, 1805:—Sea-battle fought during the Napoleonic Wars. The combined French and Spanish fleets were defeated. This shattered Napoleon's ambition of invading England.

10. *Battle of Waterloo*, 1815:—The Duke of Wellington distinguished himself in this battle by inflicting a disastrous defeat on Napoleon and subsequently capturing him. The greatest menace to European peace and tranquillity in the nineteenth century was thus removed from the scene.



APPENDIX V

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE WORLD WAR II

On 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. While the German forces were advancing into Western Poland, Russian forces crossed the Polish frontier on the eastern side and the German and the Soviet troops met near Brestlitovsk. On 29-9-39 a treaty was signed between Germany and Russia by which Poland was completely annihilated and permanent Russo-German frontiers were established.

Meanwhile the Russo-Finnish War began on Nov. 30, and lasted till March, 1940. As a result there was a lull in the fighting on the Eastern Front. But this was rudely broken on April 19, when Hitler invaded and occupied Denmark. He then invaded and occupied Norway. The Allies put up a bold resistance at Norwick; but had to withdraw from Norway at the time of the final attack on France in June.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the then British Premier, resigned and Mr. Churchill formed the National Government.

On May 9, 1940, the Germans simultaneously attacked Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. In spite of the help rushed to these countries by the Allies, they fell one by one. Now came the turn of France. While the German troops were marching into France, on June, 10, 1940, Italy declared war on the latter and stabbed her in the back. France had to cease fire and sign the armistice on 24-6-40.

The fall of France was a setback to the Allied cause. Now Hitler began the Battle of Britain. Hordes of German bombers began a systematic bombardment of British cities. The British public by their courage and endurance proved that they could take it. Then Germany

turned her attention to the Balkans and by cajolry and threats induced Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria to join the Axis powers. When Yugoslavia rebuffed such a proposal, at one stroke Germany invaded the country and went to the rescue of her partner Italy who was being badly mauled by the heroic Greece. In spite of the brave resistance put up by the Allied forces, Greece and Yugoslavia fell. The island of Crete, held by the British Expeditionary Force, held out for some time but this too was overrun.

The greatest surprise of the war was the sudden attack of Germany on Russia with whom she had entered into a non-aggression pact two years back. Russia has been and is found indeed a hard nut to crack. Hitler has suffered and is suffering immense losses in men and material. Yet he is staking his all to bring down Russia.

The unprovoked act of Japan in attacking the Pearl Harbour belonging to the United States of America in October 1941, brought the latter too into the War. Thus the whole world became entangled in the most deadliest war the world has ever seen.

As Japan had all along been neutral since the outbreak of the war in 1939 and as she was thought to be incapable of attacking a first rate power, the Allies had not kept themselves prepared for meeting the onslaught of the new aggressor. Japan, taking advantage of the unpreparedness of the Allies, overran Malaya, the East Indies and the Philippines in a short time and advanced into Burma and the latter fell by April 1942.

S. S. L. C. Public Examination Papers

S. S. L. C PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1934

OUTLINES OF HISTOY OF ENGLAND

(GROUP-A)

TIME-ONE HOUR.

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS.

1. (a) Name the first Roman general who invaded Britain. $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) When and why did the Romans leave Britain? 1
(c) What were the results of the Roman occupation of Britain? 2.
2. (a) Why did Alfred the Great fail in the early part of his struggle with the Danes and what led to his ultimate success? $1\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Mention the treaty which ended this struggle. $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) What were the terms of the treaty? $1\frac{1}{2}$
3. (a) What special privilege did the clergy enjoy during the Norman period in the matter of trial for criminal offences? 1
(b) In whose reign did they acquire this privilege? $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Why did Henry II try to curtail it? $1\frac{1}{2}$
4. (a) When and where was the Magna Charta signed? 1
(b) Give any two of its most important clauses. $1\frac{1}{2}$
5. (a) Name the English king who renewed the Hundred Years' War after Edward III. $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Mention the most important battle fought by this king and give its result.
6. (a) Why is the Civil War that broke out during the reign of Henry VI known as the War of the Roses? 1
(b) Briefly examine the title of the rival houses to the throne of England. 2

7. (a) What was the keynote of Wolsey's foreign policy? 1
 (b) Was the policy successful? 1
8. (a) What was the immediate cause of the Revolution of 1688? 1
 (b) Write a short note on the Declaration of Rights. 2
9. (a) Why did William III join the war of the Spanish Succession? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Name the treaty which ended the war. $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) What advantages did England gain by the terms of this treaty? $1\frac{1}{2}$
10. (a) Give two important causes that led to the Reform Bill of 1832. $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) What were its provisions? 2
 (c) Mention any three of the important Acts passed by the reformed parliament. 1

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1935

TIME—ONE HOUR

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. (a) Name the chief Teutonic tribes which settled in Britain. 1
 (b) Indicate the regions where they settled. 1
 (c) When were the kingdoms established by them united under one rule? $1\frac{1}{2}$
2. (a) How did Canute become the King of England? 1
 (b) Note the work that he did in the country. $1\frac{1}{2}$
3. (a) Why was England plunged into anarchy during the reign of Stephen? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) How did Henry II restore order in the land? $1\frac{1}{2}$
4. (a) What was the 'Model Parliament'? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) How was it formed? 1
 (c) How far does it form the basis of the Parliament of the present day? $1\frac{1}{2}$

5. (a) What was the claim of Edward III to the throne of France ? 1
 (b) Why did he assert the claim ? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) How far was he successful in his war against France ? $1\frac{1}{2}$
6. (a) What was the immediate cause of the Reformation in England ? 1
 (b) To what extent was the Reformation effected by Henry VIII ? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) How was it furthered by Edward VI ? 1
7. (a) Why did Charles I fail in the Civil War ? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Mention two victories won by Parliament in it. 1
8. (a) How was George I related to the Stuarts ? 1
 (b) Why was he chosen to be the successor of Queen Anne ? 1
 (c) How did his reign help the growth of the Cabinet ? $1\frac{1}{2}$
9. (a) Why did the British Colonies in North America revolt in 1775 ? 1
 (b) Name the American General who won the war. $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) Note the treaty which ended the war. $\frac{1}{2}$
10. (a) What is free trade ? 1
 (b) When and why did England adopt it ? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) Mention two of its important effects on the country. 1

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1936

TIME—One Hour

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. (a) Why did the Danes invade England ? 1
 (b) How far was Alfred successful against them ? 1
 (c) What was the effect of their invasions on the country ? 1
2. (a) What was the cause of Henry II's quarrel with the Church ? 1

- (b) What portions of France were under his rule? 1
- (c) When and how were they lost? 2
3. (a) How did the Black Death affect England? 2
- (b) Why were the Lancastrian Kings very weak? 2
4. (a) Why did Elizabeth go to war with Spain? 1
- (b) How were the English able to defeat the Armada? 1½
- (c) What was the effect of the victory on England? 1½
5. (a) Why did Charles I fail in his attempt to rule without a Parliament? 2
- (b) How did the long Parliament check the powers of the King? 2
6. (a) Why did England take part in the Seven Years' War. 1
- (b) Name any two victories won by the English in the war? 1
- (c) What were the territorial gains secured by the English at its close? 2
7. (a) What was the Industrial Revolution? 2
- (b) What benefits did England reap from it? 2
8. (a) Why did the Irish demand Home Rule? 1½
- (b) How did Gladstone attempt to satisfy them? 1½

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 1937

TIME—One Hour

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. (a) How did Roman rule benefit Britain? 2
- (b) What was the Heptarchy? How did it arise? 2
2. (a) Why did William the Conqueror compile the Domesday Book? 2
- (b) How did Henry II put down the power of the barons? 2
3. (a) Point out the importance of Simon de Montfort's work,

- (b) Why was Henry V successful in his war against France? 2
4. (a) How did Henry VII build up a strong monarchy? 2
- (b) Why was the rule of Queen Elizabeth popular? 2
5. (a) Why did Charles I fail in the Civil war? 2
- (b) Why did the English go to war with the Dutch in the seventeenth century? 1½
- (c) How did the accession of William III to the English throne affect their relations? 1½
6. (a) Briefly note the services of Pitt the Elder to England. 2
- (b) Give reasons for the defeat of Napoleon by the English. 2
7. (a) What were the Corn Laws? 1
- (b) When and why were they repealed? 2
- (c) Why did England support Turkey in the Crimean War? 2

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1938

TIME—One Hour

[Answer the following questions]

- | | MARKS |
|---|-------|
| 1 (a) Name the first Roman general who invaded Britain. | 1 |
| (b) Mention five results of the Roman conquest of Britain. | 2½ |
| 2. (a) Which treaty ended the struggle between the Danes and the English? | 1 |
| (b) What were its terms? | 1½ |
| 3. (a) What led to the signing of Magna Charta? | 2 |
| (b) Give any four of its important clauses. | 2 |
| 4. State the chief causes of the Hundred Years' War. | 2 |
| 5. Write short notes on :—(a) Becket, (b) William Caxton. | 2 + 2 |

6. (a) What causes led to the Reformation in England? 2
 (b) State the reasons that made Elizabeth fight against Spain. 2
 7. What were the chief points of dispute between Charles I and his Parliaments? 3
 8. (a) Who was the first Prime Minister of England? 1
 (b) Give an account of his work. 2
 9. (a) What did England gain from the Industrial Revolution? 2
 (b) What is the importance of the Reform Bill of 1832? 2
-

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1939

TIME—One hour

[Answer the following questions]

- | | MARKS |
|--|-------|
| 1. (a) Mark in the Map of England provided, the kingdoms with names of the chief Teutonic tribes who settled in Britain. | 3½ |
| (b) Which ruler united them? | 1 |
| 2. How did Alfred improve England? | 1½ |
| 3. Mention three important results of the Norman Conquest. | 1½ |
| 4. (a) What was the Model Parliament? | 1 |
| (b) How was it formed? | 1 |
| 5. Write a brief note of any four of the following:—
(a) Black Death, (b) Agincourt, (c) the Armada, (d) Gunpowder Plot, (e) the South Sea Bubble, (f) the Corn Laws. | 6 |
| 6. How did Henry VII strengthen the Tudor monarchy? | 2 |
| 7. State any three terms of the Petition of Right. | 1½ |
| 8. What is meant by Cabinet Government? | 2 |
| 9. In whose reign was the rock of Gibraltar captured, and what is its importance? | 1 + 1 |

10. (a) What were the causes of the Peninsular War ? 2
 (b) Mention the greatest battle fought in the Napoleonic War, and its results. 1+2
11. Why is Gladstone's ministry important ? 2

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1940

TIME—One hour

[Answer the following questions]

- | | MARKS |
|--|-------|
| 1. Why did the Romans leave Britain ? | 1 |
| 2. (a) For what reasons were the Crusades fought ? | 1 |
| (b) Which King of England took a prominent part ? | 1 |
| 3. (a) Who was Simon de Montfort ? | 1 |
| (b) Why did he oppose Henry III ? | 1 |
| 4. What were the causes of the Peasants' Revolt ? | 3 |
| 5. (a) Why do we consider the Tudor monarchs despots ? | 2 |
| (b) Why did Henry VIII dissolve the monasteries ? | 1 |
| 6. (a) Why did James I quarrel with his parliaments ? | 3 |
| (b) Mention any two battles fought during the Civil War. | 2 |
| 7. Write short notes on :—(a) Dunstan, (b) Joan of Arc, (c) the Cabal, (d) the Whigs, (e) Arkwright. | 5 |
| 8. (a) In which year, was the Act of Settlement passed ? | 1 |
| (b) Mention any three chief terms. | 3 |
| 9. Give the causes of the American War of Independence. | 2 |
| 10. What were the Corn Laws ? | 1 |
| 11. Why was Edward VII called "The Peacemaker" ? | 1 |
| 12. When was the Treaty of Versailles made ? | 1 |

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1941

TIME—One Hour

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. State any three results of the Roman Rule in Britain. 1½

2. Mention the chief items of work done by Alfred the Great. 2

3. (a) In what year did William the Conqueror win the battle of Hastings? ½

(b) Give the name of the King who made the system of Assizes in England. ½

4. (a) Give reasons for considering Simon's Parliament of 1066 important. 2

(b) What was the advance made by Edward I in summoning the Parliament? 1

5. (a) Mention the names of the **two** most famous battles in which the English were victorious in the Hundred Years' War during the reign of Edward III. 1

(b) Name the King who won the battle of Agincourt. ½

(c) Mention the name of the religious reformer whose followers were called 'Lollards'. ½

6. What were the results of the success of the English against the Spanish Armada? 2

7. (a) State the provisions of the Petition of Right. 2

(b) What is meant by Government by Party? In whose reign was the system of Government by Party begun? 2

(c) Name the First Prime Minister who completed the Cabinet System. ½

8. (a) Give the name of the Prime Minister who selected Wolfe during the Seven Years' War? ½

(b) By what treaty was the Seven Years' War brought to a close? ½

(c) Mention the greatest naval victory won by Nelson. ½

(d) Name the English general who won the Battle of Waterloo. $\frac{1}{2}$

9. (a) What were the chief results of the Industrial Revolution ?

(b) Mention the main provisions of the Reform Act of 1832 and point out the result. $2 + 1$

10. What were the demands of the Chartists ? 2

11. (a) State the chief events of Gladstone's First Ministry. 2

(b) Mention **two** important services to England by Disraeli. 1

12. Explain the main change in the powers of the House of Commons as a result of the Parliament Act of 1911. 2

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1942

TIME—One Hour

[Answer the following questions]

- | | MARKS |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Give the date of the departure of the Romans from Britain which brought the end of the Roman Rule in Britain. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. (a) Name the English King who was the first founder of England's greatness at sea. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (b) Who was Edgar's chief minister ? | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Write a short note on 'The King—his position and powers' during the Anglo-Saxon period (449—1066) | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4. Explain the main features of the Feudal System as set up by William the Conqueror in England. | 2 |
| 5. (a) State any two clauses of the Great Charter and point out its importance. | 2 |
| (b) Why was the Parliament of 1376 called the Good Parliament ? | 1 |
| 6. Mention any two events which marked the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times. | 1 |
| 7. (a) What was the importance of the Act of Supremacy of 1534 ? | 2 |

(b) What was the chief feature of Wolsey's foreign policy? 1

(c) What were 'the glories' of Elizabeth's reign? 2

8. (a) State the chief points of dispute between the early Stuarts (James I and Charles I) and their parliaments. 2

(b) Mention the important clauses of the Bill of Rights and point out its merits. 2

9. (a) Name any **two** of the victories of the Duke of Marlborough. 1

(b) What were the results of the Seven Years' War? 1½

(c) What were the causes of the War of American Independence? 1½

10. Mention any **two** facts about Pitt the Younger to show that he was a great statesman. 2

11. Describe the provisions of the Third Reform Act and point out its importance. 2

12. Explain the features of the new Colonial Policy followed during the closing period of the reign of Victoria. 1

13. State the conditions on the basis of which the Irish Free State was established. 2

14. Write a short note on any one of the following:—

(a) Peel's ministry, (b) Palmerston's foreign policy, (c) Asquith's services to England. 2

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1943

TIME—One hour

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. What benefits did England derive by the introduction of Christianity? 1½

Or

What was the importance of the Synod of Whitby in 664?

2. (a) Mention any **two** good results of the Norman Conquest. 1

(b) Why did Henry II try to curtail the special privilege of the clergy ? 1

3. State

(a) the result of the Battle of Bannockburn. 1

(b) the causes that led to the Peasants' Revolt. 2

4. Explain any **three** measures adopted by Henry VII to build up a strong monarchy. 1½

5. (a) Give any **three** reasons for the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. 1½

(b) What were the results of the suppression ? 1

(c) Name **two** of the most famous of the Elizabethan seamen. ½

6. (a) Give the date of the Petition of Right. ½

(b) What was the important feature of the New Model Army ? Who was its founder ? 1½

7. (a) (1) What were England's gains by the Treaty of Utrecht ? 1

(2) What were the provisions of the Act of Union of 1707 ? 1½

(b) Why did Napoleon fail in his attempts to subdue England ? 2

8. (a) Why did England take part in the Crimean War ? What was the work done by Florence Nightingale ? 2

(b) Explain the provisions of the Second Reform Act and point out its importance. 2½

9. (a) Give the main reason why Britain fought against Germany in the Great War of 1914. 1

(b) What name has been substituted for the term 'British Empire' in recent years ? What portions of the Empire are recognized as Dominions ? 1½

10. (a) The names of certain battles and their dates are given below. Match the proper date with the name of the battle :— 1

Hastings, Agincourt, C r e c y, The Nile,
1798, 1066, 1415, 1346.

(b) Mention the name of the great statesman or minister associated with each of the events noted below : 2½

(1) The First Reform Bill. (2) The Disendowment and Disestablishment of the Irish Church. (3) The Treaty of Berlin.

(4) The Field of the Cloth of Gold. (5) The Tariff Reform.

11. Why was King Edward VII called the 'Peacemaker'?

12. Tell how the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1918 extended the vote.

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1944

TIME—One hour

[Answer the following questions]

	MARKS
1. (a) Who were the Norman Kings?	1
(b) Which of them do you consider the greatest?	$\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Give two reasons, for your choice.	1
2. (a) To whom were the following nicknames given?	2
(1) The Confessor; (2) The Lion-Heart; (3) The Wisest Fool in Christendom; (4) The Roundheads.	
(b) Give the reason for each.	2
3. (a) What is meant by the Black Death?	$\frac{1}{2}$
(b) What were its effects?	1
4. (a) Why were the Wars of the Roses so called?	1
(b) When did they end?	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Give two important causes for the Reformation in England.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6. (a) Give two reasons for the war with Spain in the reign of Elizabeth.	1
(b) Why is her reign called 'glorious'?	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7. Give two important provisions of the Act of Settlement.	1
8. (a) What was the war called which was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht?	$\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Why did England enter this war?	1
(c) Name the English general who distinguished himself in this war.	$\frac{1}{2}$
9. (a) In whose reign did Walpole become a minister?	$\frac{1}{2}$

S. S. L. C. PAPER, 1945

(b) Give **two** reasons for regarding him as a great minister. 1

10. Why do you consider the following persons important?— 3

(a) Augustine; (b) John Cabot; (c) Wolfe; (d) Watt.

11. (a) Whose names are associated with the following :— 2

(1) The Model Parliament; (2) The Act of Union with Ireland; (3) The Repeal of the Corn Laws; (4) The Reform Bill of 1832.

(b) Give a reason in the case of each event to explain its importance. 3

12. (a) Mention **two** causes for the American War of Independence. 1

(b) Give the name of the American general. ½

13. (a) What countries were members of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente on the eve of the Great War of 1914-18? 1½

(b) What did Germany lose by the Treaty of Versailles which ended this war? 1

—
30
—

S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1945

TIME—ONE HOUR

[Answer the following questions]

MARKS

1. (a) In what year did the following events occur?
(1) The Synod of Whitby; (2) The Great Charter; (3) The Battle of Bannockburn; (4) The Act of Union with Scotland. 2

(b) Give **one** reason for considering each of the above events important. 4

2. (a) In what century did Alfred live? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Give **two** reasons for considering him a great king. $1\frac{1}{2}$
3. (a) What were the causes which led to the quarrel between Henry II and the Church? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Did he succeed? $\frac{1}{2}$
4. (a) Mention **two** measures taken by Henry VII to strengthen his power. $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Whom did he succeed as King of England? $\frac{1}{2}$
5. (a) When was the Bill of Rights passed? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Mention **two** of its most important provisions. $1\frac{1}{2}$
6. (a) Whose names are associated with the following?—(1) The Continental system; (2) The Act of Settlement; (3) The Catholic Emancipation Act; (4) The Act of Union with Ireland. 2
 (b) What was the main underlying purpose of each? 4
7. (a) What was the war called which was ended by the Treaty of Paris in 1763? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) What did England gain by it? $1\frac{1}{2}$
8. (a) What is meant by the Industrial Revolution? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) What were its effects on the working classes? $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) In what century did it occur? $\frac{1}{2}$
9. (a) When was the Fourth Reform Act passed? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) Give **two** of its most important provisions. $1\frac{1}{2}$
10. (a) When did the Irish Free State come into existence? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (b) What is the name of the Prime Minister of England who was responsible? $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) What is its position in the British Empire? $1\frac{1}{2}$

ANSWERS

1934

1. (a) The first Roman General who invaded Britain was Julius Caesar.

(b) In 410 A. D. the Romans left Britain. For they had to defend Rome and the central part of their empire from the invasions of the Goths and other barbarians.

(c) (1) A strong government was established, as a result of which the constant wars between the different tribes of Britain came to an end. (2) A net-work of splendid roads were built, which opened up the country to trade and civilisation. (3) Forests were cleared, marshes drained and the soil improved so that Britain became one of the granaries of the Roman Empire. (4) Christianity was introduced, thus putting an end to the heathen practices of the Britons. (5) The martial spirit of the Britons was crushed. (6) The Britons lost their vigour and love of independence and became indolent and ease-loving.

2. (a) He failed because his father and his elder brother were weak and had allowed the Danes to gain many footholds in England, and he was very young when he took up the struggle. But Alfred was a very good organizer and a good general, and gradually strengthened his army by sheer force of perseverance, and that was why he was successful at last.

(b) The Treaty of Wedmore ended this struggle.

(c) *The terms of the treaty of Wedmore :—*

(1) By this treaty the Danes had to leave Alfred's realm, and remain in *the Danelaw* comprising Northumbria, East Anglia and Northern and Eastern Mercia.

(2) The Danes also agreed to become Christians.

3. (a) During the time of the Norman kings the clergy could be tried only by the Church Courts. The

Church Courts gave only light punishment to the clergymen guilty of serious criminal offences. This was the special privilege that the clergy enjoyed during the Norman period.

(b) During the reign of William the Conqueror the clergy acquired this privilege.

(c) Henry II wanted to curtail this privilege because (1) clergymen who committed grave crimes were escaping proper punishment while laymen were punished heavily. (2) They were not properly doing their duty. (3) The light punishment given by the Church courts encouraged them to commit more offences and they became lazy and vicious.

4. (a) The Magna Carta was signed on June 15, 1215, on a meadow called Runnymede by the banks of the Thames.

(b) (1) No Englishman could be denied justice and no freeman could be imprisoned or exiled except according to the law of the land.

(2) Without the permission of the Great Council fresh taxes or aids should not be imposed.

5. (a) Henry V renewed the Hundred Years' War after Edward III.

(b) The Battle of Agincourt. In this battle Henry V won a victory over the French though the English were few, while the French were very strong.

6. (a) It is called the "Wars of the Roses" because a white rose formed the badge of the Yorkists and a red rose that of the Lancastrians.

(b) The Yorkists had better claims than the Lancastrians. The Lancastrians were the descendants of John of Gaunt, Edward III's fourth son. The Yorkists, though descended from the fifth son of Edward III, were connected with the elder line; for Richard, Earl of Cambridge, the descendant of Edward III's fifth son, married Anne Mortimer, a descendant of Edward III's second son and gave birth to Richard, Duke of York.

7. (a) The keynote of Wolsey's foreign policy was *Balance of Power*. During the reign of Henry VIII France and Spain were striving for supremacy on the Continent. But Wolsey wished to prevent both the countries from growing unduly powerful by joining the one when it proved weak and the other when its rival proved strong.

(b) His policy was not successful. For Spain which was stronger than France gained success everywhere and became supreme.

8. (a) A son was born to James II and the people thought that the Catholic Succession would be perpetuated in England again and that they should therefore get rid of him ; hence the Revolution.

(b) Declaration of Rights :

This was a document drawn up in 1689 soon after the landing of William III in England, condemning the arbitrary acts of James II, and declaring the constitutional principles upon which the future government of the country was to be based.

9. (a) William III joined the War of the Spanish Succession because he wanted to curb the growing power of France and preserve the balance of power on the Continent. In 1701 or so, when Charles II of Spain rejected the partition treaties arranged by William III and gave all his dominions to the Dauphin of France proclaiming him king, William thought that France would grow very powerful and that he could not keep the balance of power. So he joined Austria and Holland against France and Spain and declared war.

(b) The Treaty of Utrecht ended the war.

(c) By this treaty England obtained Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in America, Gibraltar and Minorca in Europe. She also got the right of sending one shipload of goods every year, to Spanish America and of supplying slaves. By the possession of Gibraltar she obtained the command of the Mediterranean and extended her commerce.

10. (a) On account of the Industrial Revolution several towns in the north grew important and were thickly populated, while the towns which were once famous for agriculture became depopulated. But these depopulated, ruined towns or Rotten Boroughs sent as usual to the Parliament two members each. The new towns such as Manchester and Birmingham were totally unrepresented. So there was a clamour for a change in the method of choosing members to the Parliament. This is the first cause.

The second cause is that the Parliament did not then completely represent the nation. So the franchise or the right of voting was to be extended.

(b) *Provisions of the Reform Act of 1832*;—

(1) Rotten boroughs having less than 20,000 people were abolished.

(2) Boroughs having 2,000 to 3,000 people were given only one member.

(3) Seats thus obtained were distributed among new and populous towns like Manchester and Birmingham.

(4) Franchise or the right of voting was extended to copy-holders and lease-holders in counties.

(5) All those who paid a rent of not less than £10 a year were given votes in boroughs.

(c) (1) The Emancipation of the Slaves Act of 1833 (for the purpose of setting free the slaves in the British Empire).

(2) The Municipal Corporation Reform Act of 1835 (for the improvement of the borough administration).

(3) The new Poor Law of 1834 (to improve the condition of the poor).

Answers (1935)

1. (a) The Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons settled in Britain.

(b) The Jutes settled in Kent. The Angles settled in East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria. The Saxons settled in Wessex, Essex and Sussex.

(c) Under Alfred, the king of Wessex: he became king of Southern England and overlord of Northern England called the *Danelaw*. But his son Edward the Elder conquered the Danelaw and became the first King of the English.

2. (a) After the death of Swegen, the Danish King, his son Canute carried on an indecisive war with Edmund, the son of Ethelred the Unready. Finally, in 1016 a treaty was concluded at *Olney* by which Canute took Northumbria and Mercia and Edmund, Wessex. But in 1017 Edmund died and the nobles of Wessex chose Canute as their king. Thus Canute became the King of England.

(b) (1) For the purpose of government Canute divided England into four parts—Wessex, Mercia, Northumberland, and East Anglia. He retained Wessex and allowed the rest to be governed by selected earls. (2) He ruled the land according to the laws of Edgar the Peaceful and dealt out impartial justice to all. (3) He encouraged the spread of Christianity and of the useful arts. (4) He had a standing army and chose English advisers to *guide* him in his rule.

3. (a.) Matilda, the daughter of Henry I, was the rightful heir to the throne, and before Henry's death the nobles promised to put Matilda on the throne as his successor. But when he died they chose one Stephen, the cousin of Matilda, as their king. Thereupon Matilda came to England and claimed the throne. Some of the nobles joined Matilda and some Stephen. Thus a civil war was carried on, and was intentionally prolonged by the barons. This war led to anarchy in the land.

(b) Henry II, as soon as he came to the throne, put an end to the disorders of Stephen's reign in the following ways: (1) He pulled down the castles which the barons had built during Stephen's reign without the King's permission. (2) He took care to garrison the castles that remained, with his own men. (3) When

some of the barons resisted him, he easily subdued them. (4) He put down the power of the barons by ordering them not to hear criminal cases in their manorial courts and by forcing them to attend the Great Council. (5) He also passed a series of assizes and restored peace and order in the country.

4. (a) The Parliament that was summoned by Edward I was the Model Parliament.

(b) This Model Parliament consisted of three estates or sections of people,—the Nobles, the Clergy and the Commons.

(c) The Parliament of the present day consists of two Houses—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The nobles and the higher clergy of the Model Parliament form now the House of Lords; the knights of the shires and the members elected by the cities and boroughs sit in the present House of Commons, but the franchise has been extended.

5. (a) He claimed the throne as the grandson of Philip IV of France through his mother Isabella; he contended that though according to the Salic Law, a woman could not succeed, she might transfer her right to her son.

(b) Edward III asserted his claim, simply because he wanted to invade France.

(c) The English won a number of brilliant victories and reduced France to great straits. Thus the Treaty of Calais was made in 1360 by which Edward III received Aquitaine including Guienne and Gascony together with the coast of Calais. But before his death, all Aquitaine except the coast of Bordeaux was lost.

6. (a) The immediate cause of the Reformation in England was the *divorce question*. Henry VIII wanted to divorce Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn. But the Pope did not agree to it. Therefore Henry passed a series of laws against the authority of the Pope in England, and the Reformation took place.

(b) Henry VIII merely suppressed the power of the Pope in England and transferred it to himself. Except that he introduced the English Bible, he made no alteration in the religion.

(c) Edward VI issued New Prayer Books and enforced their use by Acts of Uniformity. The Protestant creed was formulated in the Forty-two Articles of Religion. Images of saints and pictures were broken and defaced.

7. (a) Charles I failed in the Civil War because (1) the Parliamentary party that opposed him had immense resources in men and money. (2) Oliver Cromwell created for the Parliament a better disciplined army filled with religious fanaticism. (3) The Scots upon whose co-operation Charles had depended joined the Parliament.

(b) Battle of Marston Moor 1644. Battle of Naseby 1645.

8. (a) George I was the son of Electress Sophia of Hanover, the grand-daughter of James I.

(b) The Act of Settlement passed in 1701 had decided that, after Anne, the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her children should succeed to the throne of England. George I, the son of Sophia of Hanover, was therefore chosen to be the successor of Queen Anne.

(c) George I could not speak English. He therefore, thought it useless to preside over the meetings of the Cabinet. In his absence it became usual for the most prominent minister to preside over the deliberations of the Cabinet Council. This minister in course of time came to be known as the "Prime Minister".

9. (a) (1) The English colonies in North America were not permitted to trade with any country except Great Britain. (2) They were not free to manufacture the goods that could be manufactured in England. (3) The products grown in America had to be sent to England only. (4) The colonists were compelled to pay several unjust import duties. (5) The Stamp Act was thrust

upon them in spite of severe protest. (6) A number of duties on articles were imposed without the colonies having a say in the matter through representation in the British Parliament.

(b) The American general who won the war was *George Washington*.

(c) The Treaty of Versailles ended the war.

10. (a) "Free Trade" is the policy of allowing trade between the home country and other countries to be carried on without restrictions of any kind.

(b) England adopted free Trade in 1846 *i.e.*, during the time of Peel's Ministry.

Reasons for the introduction of free trade :

(1) The price of bread became dear and the people living in the manufacturing towns grumbled much.

(2) There was a famine in Ireland and millions of people suffered for want of food. So, to relieve the misery of the poverty-stricken people, Peel abolished the Corn Laws, reduced the tax on corn and adopted free trade.

(c) *Results of the adoption of free trade :—*

(1) The workmen became prosperous for they were able to get food cheap.

(2) The Conservative Party in the Parliament split up into two—the Protectionists and the Peelites and the Chartist movement was weakened.

Answers (1936)

1. (a) Finding that their own poor and cold lands in Denmark could not support them well, the Danes set forth every summer in their ships to plunder the richer and sunnier lands of the south. When Ethelwulf was reigning in Wessex they invaded England. The weak King could not withstand these fierce Danes who now found that England was not only a good field for plunder but an attractive place for settlement.

(b) Though Alfred found it very hard to drive the Danes out of England he succeeded by his tact and wisdom to win a few battles over them and forced them to a treaty which secured for the English very honourable terms. England was divided into two halves. Southern England was under Alfred's rule though the Danes were allowed to govern the north as they pleased.

(c) (1) Danger from without leads to unity within. So Wessex became completely unified under Alfred. (2) Protection against the Danes led to the growth of the navy. (3) The Saxons learnt to voyage to foreign lands and this made them commercial. (4) The mingling of the two bloods brought about a stronger nation combining the strength of the Saxons and the enterprising vigour of the Danes.

2. (a) The Church misused the special privileges it had and churchmen began to commit many crimes with impunity. Henry VII wished to bring the Church also under his control. Hence arose the quarrel.

(b) (1) *Normandy*, inherited from his mother, (2) *Anjou*, inherited from his father who had married Eleanor, (3) *Aquitane*, by his son's marriage and (4) *Brittany*.

(c) Philip of France conquered Normandy and Anjou in 1204. Before the end of John's reign only Gascony remained. Before Edward III's death the English lost all they had won from the French save a few coast towns like Calais and Bordeaux. In 1453 Gascony fell into the hands of the French. In 1558 Mary went to war with France and lost Calais, the last of the English possessions in France.

3. (a) Nearly half the people of England died and the crops were left to rot for want of hands to cut them. The landowners could not get their work done and labourers asked for higher wages. Prices had risen as well as wages. Parliament tried to enforce the old laws binding each man to work on certain lands. This led to a widespread unrest among the peasants, who began to

rise in revolt in 1381. Indirectly, it led to the improvement of the condition of the labourers later.

(b) The Lancastrian Kings were weak because (1) Henry IV had no clear claim to the throne and had become king with the help of some nobles, who later became discontented and revolted against him. (2) Henry cared more for military glory in France than for ruling his kingdom. (3) Henry VI was weak, mild and sometimes mad, and his wife was disliked as a foreigner.

4. (a) All through her reign there was growing enmity between England and Spain. Philip of Spain hated the English who were Protestants and wanted to keep all Spanish America entirely for Spain but the English sailors persisted in breaking the monopoly and trading there in spite of his orders. The English captured and plundered Spanish vessels wherever they could find them. Elizabeth encouraged these acts of piracy just as Philip helped Elizabeth's enemies. Thus war began.

(b) (1) The Spanish ships were very huge and clumsy, slow at turning and the Spaniards were neither good sailors nor good fighters at sea. (2) The English ships were quite small and were well managed. Their commanders and sailors were very experienced fighters at sea and knew the value of quick movement. (3) The Spaniards had no knowledge of the dangers of the English Channel and of the unfavourable seasons. Thus the storms and the quicksands finished the work of the English seamen.

(c) The failure of the Armada made Elizabeth's throne quite secure. It saved English Protestantism and made certain the success of the Dutch in their long struggle for liberty against Spain. It made England as famous on sea as it had been on land in the days of Crecy and Agincourt.

5. (a) Charles I depended wholly upon his "Divine Right" and never tried to understand the great change that had come over the spirit of the nation. He antagonised the people not only by his illegal exactions, but

also by his leanings towards Catholicism. The power of the purse being in the hands of Parliament, he failed as an autocrat.

(b) (1) The Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission were abolished. The King was forbidden ever again to raise money by the methods he had used during his rule without Parliament. (2) Stafford and Laud were imprisoned and impeached. (3) A Bill of Attainder was brought against Stafford and he was executed in 1641. (4) Parliament seized the entire power of the King and compelled him to consent to an Act declaring that it could not be dissolved without its own consent.

6. (a) The rivalry between France and England for colonial expansion in Canada and India brought England into the Seven Years' War. The French in America determined to prevent the English from expanding westward by building a line of forts to shut in the English along the coast. In India, the French, under Dupleix, almost succeeded in driving the English from the Carnatic. Thus the Seven Years' War began.

(b) (1) The Battle of Minden (1759).

(2) The capture of Quebec (1759).

(c) The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763. England got the whole of Canada, Florida and Minorca together with the West Indian Islands of Tobago, Dominica and Grenada; and also the Northern Circars in India.

7. (a) Wherever coal and iron were found, new manufacturing towns grew up rapidly and Britain was becoming a great manufacturing country. The methods of manufacture also changed. Instead of the *domestic system* of manufactures the *factory system* grew up. Cloth was woven and iron cast in huge buildings called factories where many hundreds of workmen were employed. This change is called the *Industrial Revolution*.

(b) The benefits to England were :—

(1) England grew richer and richer. (2) Its commerce and carrying trade greatly increased. (3) As manufacturing towns multiplied, population increased. (4) As internal trade became brisker, means of communication were improved.

8. (a) The Irish problem was that of a starving people, an alien church and an absolute aristocracy. The famine of 1846 affected the whole of the country. The Irish people being Catholic, hated the rule by the Protestant church. The poor Irish landholders had to sell their lands to rich landlords who turned out small tenants and formed large pasture farms. All this led to the formation of a strong party in Ireland that asked for Home Rule.

(b) In 1896 Gladstone 'disestablished' the Irish church. In 1870 a new Land Act was passed to make landlords pay compensation to the tenants whom they turned out to suit their own convenience. A second Land Act was passed which gave further relief to the tenants. Gladstone tried to give Home Rule to Ireland, but did not succeed.

Answers (1937)

1. (a) Roman rule gave Britain good lasting peace and a strong administration which kept the warring Briton tribes united. The land was covered with flourishing cities. Strong walled fortresses were built to keep the disorderly elements under control. Good roads were constructed connecting the different parts of the country. Forests were cut down, marshes were drained and land was brought under cultivation. Trade, mining and fisheries were encouraged. Strong fortified walls protected the northern frontier, and the Roman galleys kept the seaboard safe. Christianity spread in Britain.

(b) The "Heptarchy" was the collective name given to the seven first English kingdoms established in England, viz. Essex, Wessex and Sussex of the Saxons; East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria of the Angles; and Kent of the Jutes.

When the protective Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain, the Teutonic tribes of North Germany, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes invaded Britain, conquered its eastern and south-eastern parts and settled there. The kingdoms established by them formed the Heptarchy.

2. (a) William found that a great deal of money was needed to carry out his reforms. He had therefore to impose heavy taxes and wanted to tax people according to their ability to pay. He had a very detailed record made of the lands and property that every individual possessed, and this record was called the Domesday Book.

(b) Henry II demolished the new castles that the barons had built in the previous reign without permission. The rest of the castles were manned by people whom the king could trust. The few barons who resisted these changes were easily put down. Henry revived the old people's Militia, which supported the king. He levied *Scutage* from barons who did not choose to fight for him, and hired his own army. Thus he put down the power of the barons.

3. (a) Simon de Montfort was the real creator of the present House of Commons. Though the king was in the habit of consulting the knights of the shire and the people's representatives whenever there was need, yet these people had no legal status in ruling the realm. Montfort's parliament gave them this status and the right to limit the power of the king and the barons. This was the importance of Montfort's work.

(b) The success of Henry V was due to three main causes: (1) The King of France was mad and France was so torn by factions which fought against one another, that united resistance could not be offered to the invader. (2) In the later stages of the war, the powerful Duke of Burgundy allied himself with Henry V against the Dauphin; (3) Henry V was a better general and the archer-arm of his army wrought havoc among the closely packed French cavaliers.

4. (a) Henry VII built up a strong monarchy in three ways; (1) He knew the value of money and amassed as much wealth as possible; he never wasted money on war or on empty titles or privileges. (2) He chose wise ministers to help him, people who would serve him faithfully and wisely in breaking down the power of the nobles and making it possible for the poorest to enjoy the blessings of order. (3) He broke down the power of the turbulent nobles by keeping their wealth within bounds, by abolishing the *livery* custom and by developing the new court of the *Star-Chamber* which kept the nobles in order.

(b) Elizabeth's rule was popular because: (1) She was cool and level-headed and chose always the middle way in politics and in religion, so that she pleased the common people who always disliked violent extremes; (2) She made England richer by fostering commercial and naval enterprise; (3) She ruled constitutionally on the whole and protected the people from the nobles and the clergy; (4) Her victory in the life-and-death struggle with Spain and Papacy pleased Englishmen.

5. (a) Charles I failed in the Civil War because, (1) he failed to understand that money was more important than courage in conducting a war, and Parliament had the rich London merchants and other monied classes on its side; (2) he thought too much of his Divine Right, and made promises and broke them so often that even his friends grew disgusted with him; (3) he and his generals depended upon old fashioned personal valour in battle, which was of no use at all against the iron discipline introduced into the Parliamentary army by Oliver Cromwell.

(b) The wars that the English fought against the Dutch in the seventeenth century were mainly due to rivalry in trade and in colonial expansion. The Dutch had colonised India, the Asiatic archipelago and the east coast of N. America earlier than the English; and they had almost monopolized the carrying trade from far-off countries. England expanded rapidly and fought three

wars with the Dutch, to get a share in the carrying trade and to wrest colonies from them.

(c) With the accession of William III the relation between the English and the Dutch changed from one of hostility to one of friendship. Towards the close of his reign he formed a "grand alliance" between England, Holland and Germany to prevent the union of France and Spain.

6. (a) When the Seven Years' War began, England was gradually being beaten by the French in India and America and even on the sea. It was at this time that the Elder Pitt accepted office as minister, and he soon roused the enthusiasm of the soldiers and the sailors to such an extent that the French were defeated everywhere. It was Pitt that restored British supremacy on the high seas, in India and Canada; so that the colonial expansion of England was assured.

(b) Napoleon was defeated by the English, because (1) he had antagonised almost the whole of Europe, and England was able to make a powerful coalition against him. (2) His retreat from Moscow was a disaster of the first magnitude and had shattered his power over the French nation: (3) Wellington, the English general, stood on the defensive, fought stubbornly when needed, and tired out Napoleon after a long campaign; and even in the battle of Waterloo, stood on the defensive and launched his attack only at the last moment with the help of the fresh Prussian army.

7. (a) *Corn Laws* were laws passed by the British Parliament to keep up the prosperity of the British landowners; they placed a heavy duty on foreign corn so that the price of British grown corn may be kept high.

(b) They were repealed in 1846; Peel did so, because he found that, while a small section of the people were kept artificially prosperous, the masses of England were starving and because the distress of Ireland became terrible after the great potato famine there.

(c) England supported Turkey in the Crimean War because it was alarmed at the expansion of Czarist Russia which wished to destroy the Turkish Empire and annex large portions of it. British statesmen thought that it would destroy the *Balance of Power* in Europe.

Answers (1938)

1. (a) Julius Caesar.

(b) (i) All the tribes of Britain who were fighting among themselves were brought under one strong rule.

(ii) The Britains became more civilized by their contact with the Romans.

(iii) Christianity was introduced into Britain.

(iv) Forests were cleared, fens drained and more land was brought under cultivation.

(v) The Britons were freed from the incessant invasions of the Picts and the Scots from the north, and from pirates by sea.

2. (a) The Treaty of Wedmore.

(b) The country was divided into two distinct parts by a line drawn roughly from Chester to London. North of it was the Dane Law, governed by the Danes. South of it was ruled by King Alfred of the West Saxons. The Danes embraced Christianity.

3. (a) John Lackland ruled so tyrannically that the barons and the common people were forced to make common cause against him. John was afraid and submitted to them. He met the leaders at Runnymede near London, and signed the Magna Carta, the Great Charter of the people.

(b) (i) Every Englishman's rights had to be respected. No man was to be denied justice and every freeman could be punished only according to law.

(ii) The Church was to be given full freedom.

(iii) No fresh tax was to be levied without the consent of the barons.

(iv) Towns were to enjoy freedom of trade.

4. Edward III of England ruled over parts of France, named *Guienne* and *Gascony*, which had been acquired by one of his ancestors by marriage. The French King wished to have all France under French dominion.

Flanders, on the Continent, was the chief place where English wool was woven and sent back to England as cloth. The French king wished to control Flanders and the English king helped the Flemish against France.

Thus the Hundred Years' War arose.

5. (a) Thomas Becket was a young priest who served king Henry II faithfully as his chancellor. But when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, he resented the interference of the King in church matters, even when his interference was just. Becket was driven out of England, but was allowed to return later. He persisted in his opposition to the King. Henry, in a fit of temper, said a few words; which made some of his knights kill Becket in the cathedral. Becket was regarded as a martyr and Henry had to do penance for the killing.

(b) William Caxton was an Englishman who learnt the art of printing from the Germans, and brought it to England. He was the first to set up a printing press in his country and had many useful books printed. He lived during the reign of Edward IV.

6. (a) In England the Reformation was due more to private causes than to a genuine desire to reform religion. Henry VIII had married Queen Catherine, the widow of his elder brother. But he fell in love with Anne Boleyn, a lady-in-waiting, and wished to marry her, after divorcing Catherine on grounds of conscience. The sanction of the Pope was needed for this and the Pope, who did not want to anger either party, went on delaying his decision for some reason or other. Henry was impatient and angry, and broke with the Pope. He brought about what is called the Reformation, by which the

powers of the Pope in England were transferred to the King.

(b) (i) The Spanish were Catholics and interfered in English affairs against Elizabeth, who was a Protestant queen.

(ii) Elizabeth, in her turn, helped the Protestants of the Netherlands in their fight for independence against Spain.

(ii) Spain had rich colonies in America and grew very rich in trading with them and in working the gold and silver mines there. She forbade England to trade with her colonies. But English merchant-sailors disregarded this prohibition and carried on their trade. In addition to this they plundered the Spanish towns in America and the Spanish ships on the high seas and brought enormous quantities of gold, silver and other kinds of wealth to England.

These acts and the persecution of Protestants by the Spanish brought about the war.

7. The chief points of difference between Charles I and his Parliaments were:—

(i) Charles insisted on the Divine Right of Kings by which Kings were to be above the law; but Parliament said that Kings were as much bound by the law of the land as any other subject.

(ii) Charles persisted in levying obsolete taxes, and in getting money by forced loans, benevolences and such other illegal measures. Parliament insisted that the king had no right to levy taxes without the permission of the Parliament.

(iii) The Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission were used by Charles to execute his will while Parliament condemned them as illegal.

8. (a) Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister of England.

(b) Walpole had shown himself a very capable man when the South Sea Bubble burst in 1720. He

became Prime Minister in 1721 and held office for twenty years. He did more good to England in a quiet way than many others. He knew that peace alone could bring prosperity and very successfully kept England out of wars. He made English trade expand and the English people so prosperous that there were no attempts made to kill the Hanoverian King or to restore the Jacobite Kings.

Walpole tried to introduce the Excise Scheme which would have surely prevented smuggling, but the opposition to it was so strong that he had to withdraw it.

9. (a) (i) The Industrial Revolution made England the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

(ii) As manufactures increased, new markets had to be found, and this stimulated colonial expansion and the founding of British Imperial power in the East.

(iii) England became the richest country in the world for a very long time.

(b) (i) The people got better representation in Parliament. Rotten and pocket boroughs were abolished and the populous manufacturing towns and the larger countries got better representation.

(i) The number of eligible voters was greatly increased, and therefore more power passed into the hands of the richer middle class people. Thus the House of Commons became more truly representative of the nation, though the poor classes and the workmen were still unrepresented.

Answers (1939)

1. (a) [Map]

(b) Egbert, the West Saxon King, united them first.

2. Alfred improved England in the following ways :

(i) He definitely put an end to the incursions of the Danes. (ii) He built a strong navy. (iii) He improved Saxon learning, set up schools, and wrote books for the

people. (iv) He created a new army and kept it ready to repel attacks. (v) He rebuilt churches and monasteries and encouraged Christian religion.

3. Three of the important results of the Norman conquest were:—(i) The introduction of feudalism into England. (ii) The fusion of the Saxons and the Danes, thus paving the way for the formation of the English nation. (iii) The political connection established between England and the Continent.

4. (a) The first Parliament of Edward I is called the Model Parliament.

(b) It consisted of the barons, bishops, representatives of the inferior clergy, two knights elected from each shire and two representatives elected from each city and each borough.

5. (a) *The Black Death*.—This was an eastern plague that ravaged England in 1349. The loss of life caused by it is variously estimated, but perhaps one-third of the population died of it. It was a terrible visitation, but one good came out of it; as large numbers of labourers had been carried away by it, the survivors were able to claim and get better wages, and more privileges later on.

(b) *Agincourt*.—A small place between Calais and Crecy in France, where a great battle was fought between the English and the French in the Hundred Years' War in 1415. It is memorable as a battle in which the half-starved English army under king Henry V defeated a much larger and better provided French army. But the victory did not lead to any great result.

(c) *The Armada*.—This was the name given to the large fleet of Spanish vessels which in 1588, attacked the English navy. The Spaniards were not fighters on the sea, and not good seamen, while the English knew the Channel thoroughly well and were excellent fighters on the sea. Thus it was that the lighter English fleet harried the Armada and cut off many of their vessels. A big storm arose and completed its destruction; no Spaniard landed on the English shores, and but few of their vessels returned home.

(d) *Gunpowder Plot*.—This was a plot hatched by the Catholics of England to blow up the king and the parliament in revenge for the persecution they were subjected to. The 5th of November 1605 was the date fixed, and is now called the "Guy Fawkes Day," because Guy Fawkes was arrested red-handed on that day. The pilot was found out and Guy Fawkes and others were taken out and executed. The only result of the plot was that more stringent laws were passed against the Catholics.

(e) *The South Sea Bubble*.—This is the name given to the failure of the South Sea Company and many bogus companies started at that time (1720). As Government had patronised the South Sea Company, its shares rose tenfold in value, and people invested eagerly in the bogus companies also. Soon the crash came, and people lost heavily. Walpole, the Prime Minister, interfered and divided the losses between the English East India Company, and the Bank of England.

(f) *The Corn Laws*:—These were laws passed in 1815, placing a heavy duty on imported corn so that the English landlords may benefit by it. So the price of bread rose very high and the Anti-Corn-Law League was formed to repeal the laws. When Peel, the Prime Minister, found that almost the whole of England supported the League, he repealed the laws in 1840.

6. Henry VII strengthened the Tudor Monarchy in the following ways:—(i) By introducing the *Court of the Star Chamber*, which helped him to squeeze money out of the nobles, without depending on Parliament. (ii) By *Benevolences*, or money squeezed out of merchants by Cardinal Morton for the king. (iii) By the *revival of disused Feudal Claims* by which Henry was enabled to amass great wealth. Thus Henry could get on as an absolute monarch without asking Parliament for supplies.

7. The Petition of Right made Charles I admit that (i) it was illegal to raise loans or levy taxes without the consent of Parliament: (ii) that it was illegal to imprison his subjects without rightful cause; and (iii) that it was illegal to declare martial law in times of peace.

8. Cabinet Government, means government by a body of ministers who have all the power in their hands as long as they can influence a majority in the House of Commons to the Parliament, and is, for the time being absolute.

9. Gibraltar was taken in 1704, during the reign of Queen Anne. The rock is of very great strategic importance, because it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean from the west.

10. (a) The causes of the Peninsular War were:—During the Napoleonic Wars Napoleon tried to isolate England by issuing the *Berlin Decrees*, which prohibited other nations from trading with England. The English defeated the purpose of these decrees in many ways, one of which was the Peninsular War. Napoleon conquered Portugal and Spain, but the Spaniards rose against the French. England actively helped them in this War.

(b) The greatest battle fought in this war was the *Battle of Waterloo* (1815). The result was the complete defeat of the army of Napoleon, who was exiled to St. Helena. England became undisputed mistress of the seas and was able to extend her colonial empire without a rival.

11. Gladstone's ministry is important for the following reasons:—He was a *Liberal* and brought into existence the wise policy of conceding some rights to different sets of people. He disestablished the Protestant Church in Ireland. He had the two Land Acts of Ireland passed by which the Irish tenants got better treatment from the landlords. He tried twice to have the Irish Home Rule Bill passed, but failed.

Answers (1940)

1. [For Answer refer to "Answers (1934) 1 (b)".]

2. (a) The Seljukian Turks who were in possession of Jerusalem and other holy places in Palestine ill-treated and robbed the Christian pilgrims. This stirred up great indignation all over Europe, and the Pope, *Peter*

the Hermit preached a holy war throughout Europe for the recovery of Jerusalem from the Turks.

(b) King Richard I took a prominent part in the "Third Crusade".

3. (a) Simon de Montfort was a foreigner of high birth. He had married Henry III's sister, Eleanor. He was for some time Governor of the Gascons. Later he became the leader of the barons in England.

(b) While Simon was Governor of Gascony, he rigorously subdued the unruly Gascons. The latter appealed to Henry III for help. Thereupon Henry resented Simon's action. Simon at once resigned his office. Later, he came to England. There the king broke the promise he had made to rule with the advice of the barons. Simon took up the cause of the barons and opposed the king vehemently.

4. (1) Most of the laws passed by the Parliament affected the peasants. (2) Villians were compelled to serve under their rich landlords. (3) Unjust taxes, like the Pole Tax, were levied. (4) Great thinkers, like John Wycliffe, preached to the people their rights.

5. (a) The Tudor monarchs issued ordinances and proclamations, easily persuading the Parliament to take action in accordance with their wishes. They summoned the Parliament whenever they wished, suppressing it for years together if they chose. They made use of special courts applied to special purposes. Thus they acted independently of the representatives of the people. Hence they are considered despots.

(b) Henry VIII was in great need of money. He found that the monasteries were wealthy and that the monks were leading sensuous lives. Therefore he wanted to put an end to them.

6. (a) (1) He had too high a notion of the *Royal Prerogative* and the *Divine Right of Kings*. Parliament did not allow him to exercise these rights. (2) He levied heavy taxes and collected benevolences and forced loans

without the consent of the Parliament. Parliament opposed this tooth and nail. (3) He acted on the advice of unpopular ministers. (4) He tried to marry his son Charles to Infanta of Spain, a Catholic princess. Parliament resented this also.

(b) In the battle of *Newbery*, 1643, and in the battle of *Marston Moor* 1644. Charles was defeated by Parliament.

7. (a) *Dunstan* was an abbot and the chief political adviser to King Edgar. He was a learned man proficient in theology, philosophy, music and painting. It was through his wisdom that every part of England recognised Edgar as King.

(b) *Joan of Arc* was a peasant girl of Domremy, a village in Burgandy, who inspired by divine visions led, with the permission of the French King, the French army against the English at Orleans and changed a certain defeat for the French into a glorious victory.

(c) *Cabal*: From 1666—73 Charles I carried on the government with a ministry of five members named the *Cabal Ministry*, from the initial letters of their names. Their names were respectively Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashely and Lauderdale.

(d) During the reign of Charles I, after the rejection of the Exclusion Bill, the nation divided into two parties, the supporters of the King and those of Shaftesbury. The latter were called by the humorous title of *Whigs*.

(e) During the Industrial Revolution, in 1769, a man named *Arkwright* developed a process of spinning by rollers through water-power.

8. (a), (b) [*For answer refer to 1935 paper, Q. 9 (b)*].

9. [*For answer refer to 1935 paper, Q. 9 (a)*].

10. [*Refer to 1937 paper, Q. 7 (a)*].

11. During his reign King Edward VII strove his best to maintain peaceful relations between the European Powers. He visited several states of Europe and thus

brought about a closer contact between Britain and Europe. Hence he was called the Peace-Maker.

12. The Treaty of Versailles was concluded in 1918.

Answers (1941)

1. [Refer to "Answers (1934)," Q. 1 (c)]

2. [Refer to "Answers (1939)," Q. 2]

3. (a) 1056 A. D.

(b) Henry II.

4. (a) Simon's Parliament of 1265 was important, because, for the first time, knights and burgesses came to discuss important business with the tenants-in-chief. Thus it gave a starting point from which has grown the British House of Commons.

(b) Edward I called to his Parliament (1) the spiritual lords such as archbishops; and bishops; (2) earls and the higher nobility; (3) burgesses from each city and borough, as well as representatives of the chapters of the cathedrals and of the parish clergy. Thus each section of the community—the barons, the clergy and the Commons—was for the first time represented.

(a) Battle of Crecy (1346); Battle of Poitiers (1356)

(b) Henry V.

(c) John Wycliffe.

6. [Refer to "Answers (1936)", Q. 4 (c)]

7. (a) (1) No forced loans or benevolences were to be raised without the consent of Parliament. (2) No person should be imprisoned without lawful reason. (3) Soldiers should not be billeted in private houses. (4) Martial law should not be enforced in times of peace.

(b) Party Government is the rule of a group of ministers, all of whom are Members of Parliament. They belong to a particular party, such as the Conservatives, the Liberals etc., and are led by the chief man of their party who is called the Prime Minister.

The system of Party Government was begun in the reign of George I.

(c) Sir Robert Walpole.

8. (a) William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham.

(b) Treaty of Paris, 1763.

(c) The naval battle off Trafalgar, 1805.

(d) The Duke of Wellington.

9. (a) [Refer to "Answers, 1938", Q. 9 (a)]

(b) [Refer to "Answers, 1934", Q. 10 (b)]

10. The demands of the Chartists were: (1) annual parliaments; (2) universal suffrage, i.e., the right of every man to vote; (3) vote by ballot; (4) equal electoral districts; (5) abolition of property qualification for members of Parliament; (6) payment to members of Parliament.

10. (a) During his first ministry Gladstone made elementary education free and compulsory. By a special order he forced the universities to admit men of any religion. He inaugurated the British Civil Service. He also recognised the Trade Unions as legal, and made the voting of Parliamentary elections secret.

(b) (1) Disraeli had the Second Reform Bill passed and thus made all male house-holders in the boroughs eligible for exercising their franchise.

(2) In 1878 he successfully negotiated the *Treaty of Berlin* and ended the Russo-Turkish War.

12. By the Parliament Act of 1919, the House of Commons obtained the sole authority for passing money Bills.

Answers (1942)

1. The Romans left Britain finally in 410 A. D.

2. (a) Alfred the Great.

(b) Dunstan was Edgar's minister.

3. The King was the head of the nation and was held in high esteem. On the death of each King, his

successor was elected by the nobles and their choice usually fell on the last ruler's son. The King was supposed to act on the advice of the *Witanagemot*, but if he happened to be strong, he would act in his own way.

4. William demanded the barons to whom he granted lands to take an oath that they would be faithful to the king and would contribute a certain number of soldiers if and when the king needed them. The barons took similar oaths from their sub-tenants to whom they gave away part of their lands. And all landholders were asked to take special oaths that they would be true to the king against all men.

5. (a) (1) The people's rights were to be respected by the king. (2) No freeman should be imprisoned, outlawed, or punished except by the law of the land.

The importance of the Charter lies in this that it recognised the rights of the people and thereby set limits to the arbitrary power of the Crown.

(b) The Parliament of 1376 was so called because it did much good to the people. The House of Commons invented the method of impeachment and punished evil ministers. The Commons in this Parliament refused to grant supplies till an account of receipts and expenditure was produced; and thus the right of supervising money accounts and of granting supplies was secured to the Commons.

6. (1) The invention of printing revolutionized learning. (2) The invention of gunpowder changed the outlook of warfare.

7. (a) Until the passing of the Act of Supremacy, the Pope was the Head of the English church. Now, this Act declared that the King was Supreme Head of the English Church and annulled the Pope's rights over it. Thus it paved the way for the establishment of Protestantism as the State Religion in England.

(b) Wolsey tried to win for England a stronger position in Europe by following what is called the

“Policy of Balance of Power.” By this policy, no single nation should be allowed to expand too much and grow too strong; for then it would upset the equilibrium of Europe.

(c) England became the “mistress of the seas” and no European nation could dispute her authority. Her trade increased leaps and bounds and the people became wealthier and happier. Gorgeous palaces and magnificent houses were built. The people lived in luxury and comfort. Men were more adventurous, active and enterprising than they had been. Literature, chiefly dramatic, in the hands of Shakespeare flourished; Spenser the eloquent poet of Protestantism, and Bacon, the foremost essayist, lived during her reign.

8. (a) The Parliaments wished to get all real power into their hands and the early Stuart Kings held that the King was supreme over all, as their right was divine. The Parliaments held that the law was above the King and that he should abide by the laws. Moreover the Stuart Kings persecuted the Puritans and the Roman Catholics. Their Parliaments were chiefly composed of Puritans who resented and resisted their action.

(b) (1) The King should not levy taxes without the consent of the Parliament. (2) He should not interfere with the election of the members of Parliament. (3) Parliaments should be frequently held. (4) Every member of Parliament should be permitted to speak freely. (4) It insisted on Protestant succession. The Bill of Rights marked another step forward in the assertion of the rights of the British people.

9. (a) (i) Blenheim (1704), (ii) Ramillies (1704)

(b) (1) England became supreme both in America and in India and her naval supremacy was firmly established. (2) The French power in India and America received a death blow and their colonial enterprise declined. (3) Prussia began to rank as a first-rate European power.

(c) [Refer to “Answers 1944 Paper, Q. 9.”]

10. He made a treaty with France which immensely increased the trade between England and France, He

also took pains to win other foreign alliances. He then carried a Bill for the better government of India.

11: (1) Every male householder in the counties was invested with the right of voting. (2) Lesser boroughs were abolished and the country was divided into constituencies almost equal in population, and each returning one member.

This Act enabled every man with a house of his own to make his voice felt in settling the fortunes of his country.

12. The colonies were granted self-government and the Governments of the Colonies were allowed to have some share in discussing and controlling the policy of the British Empire as a whole.

13. The Irish Free State was to include all Ireland excluding the Protestant Provinces of Northern Ireland, and that was to become a Dominion of the British Empire. Northern Ireland had remained part of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, though with a Prime Minister and Government of its own.

14. (a) Peel became Prime Minister in 1841. Soon after he reorganised the national finance. He imposed *income tax* and with the surplus income received therefrom he abolished many duties on raw materials and small articles. He passed the *Bank Charter Act* of 1844 to limit the issue of Bank notes payable on demand. He repealed the Corn Law in 1846 on account of a famine that broke out in Ireland. He passed the Catholic Emancipation Act to relieve the distress of the Roman Catholics.

(b) Lord Palmerston adopted a vigorous foreign policy. His great object was to uphold and extend the influence of Great Britain in foreign affairs. Secondly he supported all movements which aimed at the establishment of independent nationalities and constitutional Governments. With regard to the Eastern question, he was a strong upholder of the cause of Turkey and was suspicious of Russia's designs on her.

(c) Asquith became Prime Minister in 1908. He passed a series of labour laws to improve the lot of the working classes. In 1908, the hours of labour in coal mines were limited to eight in the day. Next year Labour Exchanges were opened in all parts of Britain to help men who were out of work to find fresh employment. All very poor people over seventy years of age were allowed a State Pension of £ 5 a week. In 1911, it was decided that all members of Parliament should receive a salary of £ 400 a year. This enabled poor but clever men to enter Parliament. The same year he passed the Parliament Act which prohibited the Lords from altering or rejecting any Bill concerned with the raising or spending of money and thus got more powers for the Commons.

Answers (1943)

1. The introduction of Christianity in England hastened the progress of English civilisation. The English came to be bound together in one Church long before they came to have one King. They gave up their heathen practices and became enlightened by education.

There was much conflict between the Roman Church and the Celtic Church. The *Synod by Whitby* convened for the purpose of deciding which Church to follow, decided to follow the Roman Church. This decision brought about the unity of the British people under one common faith.

2. (a) (i) As a result of the fusion of the English and the Normans by way of intermarriage a vigorous, able people came into existence, "who united the country, in a way in which it had never been knit together before." (ii) This unity resulted in England becoming a stronger state than ever before.

(b) [Refer to "Answers—1934 Paper, Q. 3 (a), (c)"]

3. (a) In the decisive battle of Bannockburn, the English lost heavily and the Scots under Robert Bruce won a brilliant victory. The English King Edward III had to recognise the independence of Scotland and to acknowledge Robert Bruce as a King of the Scots.

(b) [Refer to "Answers—1940 Paper, Q. 4".]

4. (a) (1) During Henry VIII's reign, the English monks, who were almost always wealthy, had been leading wicked lives. Such weakness of theirs made Henry to suppress the Monasteries. (2) Henry was in dire need of money and he thought that he could get what he needed by suppressing the wealthy monasteries on the plea that the monks had been leading vicious lives. (3) The monks were mostly supporters of the Pope. And since the Pope had become Henry's enemy by refusing to grant the divorce of Queen Catherine, Henry wished to punish the monks.

(b) The monastic lands went to the king first, and thence to his favourites, who began to ill-treat the tenants and made their living hard. Many of the monasteries till then considered holy places—places of worship of God — were profaned. The indigent who had been getting support from the monasteries were now left to suffer.

(c) Sir John Hawkin ; Sirs Francis Drake.

6. (a) The petition of Right—1628.

(b) Oliver Cromwell was the founder of the "New Model Army". This army was well-drilled, well-disciplined and well-paid. So it had a greater advantage over King Charles I's army. Its uniform was red in colour.

7. (a) (1) By the treaty of Utrecht, England got besides Gibraltar, the French portion of the island of St. Kitts in the West Indies, Nova Scotia in America and certain fishing rights off New Foundland. She gained the right to send one shipload of goods to Spanish America, every year. She also got permission to trade in slaves with the Spaniards.

(2) (i) The English and Scottish Parliaments were joined into one, (ii) Free trade was to exist between the two countries, (iii) Scotland should have all the rights of Englishman in trading with the English colonies, (iv) The Scots were allowed to have their own laws and to follow the Presbyterian Church.

(b) [Refer to "Answers—1937 Paper, 6 (b)"]

8. (a) England feared that if Russia were allowed to expand her territory by subduing Turkey, she would become mistress of the Black Sea and the Levant and thus would prove a positive danger to Britain's colonial possessions in the East. Hence she declared war on Russia in 1854.

Florence Nightingale was a noble English woman who during the siege of Sebastopol, with her small band of nurses, rendered immeasurable services to the sick and the injured soldiers.

(b) The reform Act of 1867 extended the *franchise* to all male householders in the boroughs and to all who paid an annual rent of £ 12, in counties. Bigger towns and populated areas got greater representation and smaller boroughs were deprived of separate representation.

Thus, the Reform Act enabled nearly all the workmen to exercise their franchise.

9. (a) Germany was jealous of the commercial and colonial greatness of Britain. She strove to become dominant by suppressing the smaller nations of Europe and lastly Britain. Hence Britain fought against Germany in the Great War of 1914.

(b) In recent years, the term, the British Commonwealth of Nations has been substituted for British Empire.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and New Foundland are the six dominions of the British Commonwealth.

10. (a) Hastings 1066 ; Crecy 1346 ; Agincourt 1415 ; The Nile 1798.

(b) (1) The First Reform Bill—Lord Grey.

(2) The Disendowment and Disestablishment of the Irish Church—Gladstone.

(3) The Treaty of Berlin—Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli).

(4) The Field of the Cloth of Gold—Wolsey.

(5) The Tariff Reform—The Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

11. [Refer to 1940 Answers].

12. It gave the vote to all adult males and to women over thirty.

Answers 1944

1. (a) The Norman Kings were William (the Conqueror) I, William II, Henry I and Stephen.

(b) I consider William I the greatest of the Norman Kings.

(c) (i) He established a strong centralised government and united all England under his firm sway (ii) He made his taxation exact and regular by compiling the Domesday Book.

2. (a) (1) *The Confessor*—Edward, son of Ethelred the Unready.

(2) *The Lion Heart*—Richard I, son of Henry II.

(3) *The Wisest Fool in Christendom*—James, I, son of Mary, Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley.

(4) *The Roundheads*—The Parliamentary party that opposed King Charles I in the Civil War.

(b) (1) Edward was of a very pious and gentle disposition, and his piety gained for him the name of Confessor.

(2) Richard I was a great hero and his bravery won for him the title of "*Coeur de Lion*" or Lion-hearted. He took a prominent part in the third Crusade.

(3) James I was well-read and shrewd but was wanting in tact and judgement and allowed himself to be ruled by unworthy favourites. Hence he got the nickname of 'the wisest fool in Christendom'.

(4) The Parliamentarians were nicknamed the Roundheads from the close-cropped hair affected by the Puritans.

3. (a) The *Black Death* was a terrible plague which visited England towards the close of 1348 and devoured a third of the population of England.

(b) [Refer to "Answers, 1936, 3 (a)"]

4. (a) [Refer to "Answers, 1934, 6 (a)"]

(b) The Wars of the Roses came to a close in 1485.

5. [Refer to "Answers, 1938, 6 (a)"]

6. (a) [Refer to "Answers, 1938, 6 (b)"]

(b) Elizabeth's reign is called glorious because (i) by her peaceful policy and thrifty government she brought contentment and prosperity to her subjects; (ii) by her courage diplomacy and political wisdom she ably guided the nation and achieved for England a foremost position among the European monarchies; lastly she was responsible for the material prosperity of the country in commerce, naval enterprise, and literature.

7. (i) The Act of Settlement provided that after the death of William III and his sister-in law, Anne, without heirs the English crown was to pass to Electress Sophia of Hanover, the grand-daughter of James I, and her Protestant heirs. (2) All future kings must belong to the Church of England.

8. (a) War of the Spanish Succession.

(b) England entered this war as the supporter of the Archduke of Austria who claimed the Spanish Crown in opposition to Philip of France, grandson of Louis XIV, her chief object was to maintain the balance of power in Europe, by preventing France from acquiring Spain.

(c) The Duke of Marlborough.

9. (a) Walpole became a minister in the reign of George II:

(b) He is considered great because (1) by his sound financial measures he encouraged trade and did much to develop the material prosperity of England, (2) by exercising the functions of a Prime Minister he gave solidarity to the cabinet.

10. (a) *St. Augustine* : He was responsible for the conversion of the English to Christianity which civilised the barbarous Britons.

(b) *John Cabot* . (Answers, 1937).

(c) *General Wolfe* : He was a great general, who during the Seven Years' War, won a brilliant victory over the French in America, at the battle of *Quebec* and thus paved the way for the British conquest of Canada.

(d) *James Watt* greatly improved the *steam-engine* which revolutionised the old state of trade and labour and ultimately society in England.

11. (a) (1) Model Parliament—Edward I.

(2) The Act of Union } —Pitt the Younger.
with Ireland.

(3) The Repeal of the } —Peel.
Corn Laws.

(4) The Reform Bill of 1832—Gladstone.

(b) (i) It established an important precedent, viz. Parliament should be a national assembly representing all sections of people.

(2) The Act of Union made Great Britain and Ireland into a single kingdom with a single parliament and for a time solved the troublesome Irish question.

(3) By repealing the Corn Laws Peel tried to relieve the distress prevailing in the country on account of enormous rise in the price of corn.

(4) The Reform Bill of 1832 extended the franchise to agricultural labourers.

12. (a) [Refer to "Answers, 1940, 9,"]

(b) General Washington.

13. (a) *Members of the Triple Alliance* :—
Germany, Austria and Italy.

Members of the Triple Entente :—
England, France and Russia.

(b) (i) Germany had to surrender her navy, a large portion of her guns and war material, (2) She had to pay a huge war indemnity. (3) She lost Alsace-Lorraine, and portions of Prussia and Austria.

Answers (1945)

1. (a) & (b) (i) 664 A. D. The differences between the Celtic and the Roman forms of Christianity were settled by the acceptance of the Roman forms.

(ii) 1215 A. D. The charter was the first step taken by which the autocratic power of the King was curbed and he was forced to act according to law.

(iii) 1314 A. D. The English were definitely defeated by the Scots under Robert Bruce, and Scotland became independent.

(iv) 1707 A. D. The danger of Scotland separating itself from England and becoming its enemy was averted and the united countries prospered.

2. (a) (i) Ninth century.

(b) (i) As a warrior he successfully stopped the Danish invasions and compelled the Danish leader, to make a lasting peace.

(ii) He codified all laws and had them written, so that they could be read and understood by all.

3. (a) The Church had special privileges which were badly abused. Thus, any man connected with the church might commit even a murder, but he could not be tried and punished by the King's Courts according to the law of the land. He could be tried only by the Church Courts and always got away with a nominal punishment. Henry II wished to have all Englishmen treated alike; but Becket, the head of the Church at that time strongly objected and obstinately refused to do justice. Hence the quarrel.

(b) He did not succeed.

4. (a) (i) He instituted the Court of the Star Chamber which compelled the richest baron to obey the law of the land. (ii) He set aside the enactments made during the time of his predecessors and levied benevolences forced loans etc., to make himself independent of the Parliament.

(b) He succeeded to the English throne in 1485 A.D. after the battle of Bosworth Field.

5. (a) The Bill of Rights was passed in 1689.

(b) Two of its chief provisions were :—

(i) The king should not levy taxes or keep a strong standing army without Parliament's sanction ; (ii) The king should not exercise any suspending or dispensing power as these were illegal.

6. (a) and (b), (i) Napoleon Buonaparte : the aim was to close all ports on the Continent of Europe to Britain's ships and Britain's trade and thus strike at the root of Britain's prosperity.

(ii) 1701. Its aim was to fix the succession to the British throne in the event of William III and Queen Anne dying childless ; it was passed to make it impossible for a Roman Catholic to become the King of England.

(iii) 1829. The aim was partly to do away with the political disabilities of the Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland but mainly to avert the occurrence of a Civil War in Ireland over the Catholic question.

(iv) 1800. A short time before this there was a terrible rebellion in Ireland in which both sides had behaved with the greatest cruelty. The aim of this Union was to prevent further trouble of this sort and to attach Ireland to Great Britain.

7. (a) The Seven Years' War.

(b) England gained French Canada, Florida, some West Indian Islands and the Northern Circars in India.

8. (a) During the eighteenth century a great change was made in the method of all manufactures, weaving, spinning, iron smelting, and even travelling, work that was done by the hand was replaced by machinery, which enabled England to produce better and better goods, and increased the output enormously. Thus the cottage manufacturing system disappeared and the factory system took its place. This was called the Industrial Revolution.

(b) The change from the domestic to the factory system threw large numbers of workmen out of work ; the number of the poor increased enormously, as the wealth of

the country accumulated only in the hands of the rich few. For a long time, those that were forced to work as labourers in factories were very poorly paid and badly treated. Thus this revolution caused much misery among the working classes for many years.

(c) The 18th century.

9. (a) In 1918.

(b) (i) Practically all adult males and women over thirty were given the right of voting. (ii) the electoral districts were rearranged so that the numbers of voters may be nearly equal.

10. (a) In 1921.

(b) Lloyd George.

(c) It is a full self-governing dominion having the same Status as Canada and Australia, with its own laws and its own parliament, and owing allegiance only to the King.



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