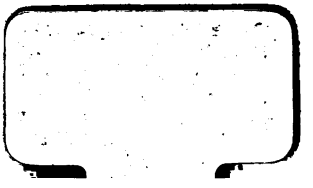
ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH HISTORY

PART II. 1485-1688.

BY

S. R. GARDINER.



English History Reading Books

ILLUSTRATED

ENGLISH HISTORY

PART II.

1485—1688

BY

S. R. GARDINER

HONORARY STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, AND PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

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PREFACE.

THE object of this little book is to attempt to tell the story of our country's history for young children. Important events have been given in fuller detail than is usual, so as to awaken an interest in them, though no story has been told simply because it is interesting—room having been made for this by omitting much that would be merely burdensome to the memory. Very few dates have been inserted, with the exception of those of the kings' reigns. For the useful Analysis and Notes which have been added to the present edition, I have to express my warm thanks to Mr. T. PARRY, of Liverpool, from whom I have received great assistance in revising the sheets as they passed through the press.

ILLUSTRATED
OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

SECOND PERIOD.

CHAPTER XVI.

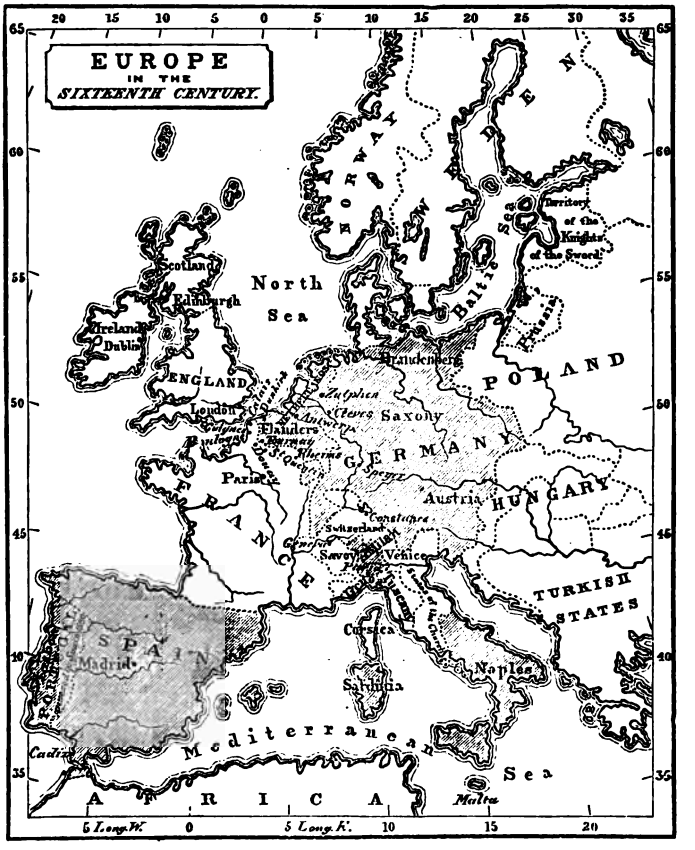
THE FIRST TUDOR KING.

(HENRY VII. 1485.)

1. Beginning of the Reign of Henry VII.—The Wars of the Roses came to an end with the battle of Bosworth, at which Richard III. was defeated and slain. The conqueror now assumed the crown, and took the name of Henry VII.

The new King was not the kind of man to be very warmly loved. He was cold and reserved, never mixing much in the amusements of the people. But he knew how to keep order, and he had never shocked the feelings of his subjects by murdering any one. He was always ready to put down rebellions when they arose, and he took good care always

to have plenty of money, and a large number of cannons. The use of guns in war had



been increasing for some time. It is said that guns were first used at the battle of Crecy;

and though this is not quite certain, there is no doubt that they were first used about that time. By the time of Henry VII., every king who went to war had a number of large guns. In this way, more than in any other, the power of the nobles, in all Europe, had been greatly diminished. When the best way of fighting was on horseback, only those who were rich enough to keep good horses and to buy expensive armour, could make good soldiers. We have seen how the English showed, at Crecy and Agincourt, that an arrow could go through the air faster than a horse, and so could kill a man on horseback before he could reach the archer. Any man who had time to practise shooting could make a good archer; and the nobles could as easily find archers to follow them as the King could. But cannons were expensive, and not easily to be got; and, when once a king became master of his kingdom, he would take care that no one but himself had any. In this way, rebellions became more difficult than they had been before.

2. **Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.**—In one way, Henry had taken care to make the friends of the House of York unwilling to rise against him. Soon after he became

King he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. Their children would therefore be descended from both Houses. As a sign that the two Houses were united, the Tudor kings took for their badge a double rose—partly white and partly red. Yet Henry could not expect to remain on the throne without having to fight for it. Twice in this reign attempts were made to overthrow the King. A certain Lambert Simnel pretended to be the Earl of Warwick, the son of the Duke of Clarence who had been put to death in the Tower; and afterwards Perkin Warbeck pretended to be Richard Duke of York, the younger of the two murdered princes. Both these impostors were overpowered. Henry contented himself with employing Simnel, who was but a lad, as a scullion in his kitchen. Warbeck was older, and had imposed upon so many persons that he was more dangerous, and was therefore executed.

3. **Henry makes the Nobles obedient.**—As Henry did not allow the nobles to possess cannons, so he did not allow them to give out liveries, or, as we should say, to put their men into uniform. The habit was dangerous to the peace of the country; because these men in liveries were ready to fight for the noble-

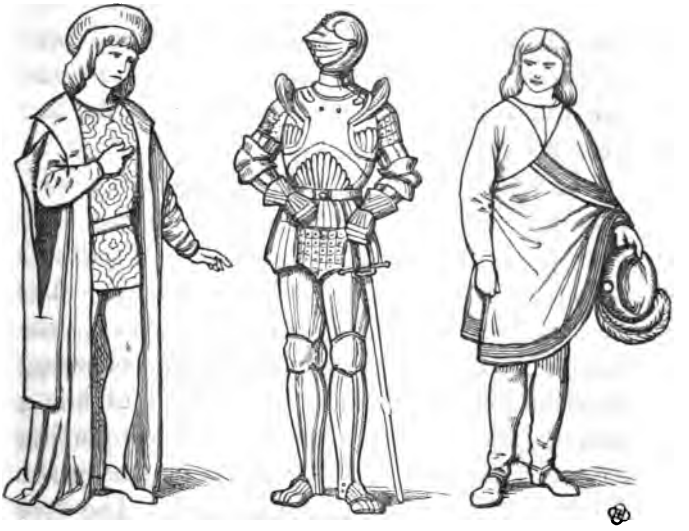
men from whom they received them, as modern soldiers are ready to fight for the Queen whose uniform they wear. There was a law made against these liveries in the time of Edward IV., but Edward had not been strong enough to see that it was obeyed. Henry took care to carry it out. One day he paid a visit to the Earl of Oxford, a nobleman who had fought heartily for the Lancastrian side, on which Henry was, in the Wars of the Roses. When he left the House, the Earl drew up a large number of his servants, dressed in his livery, to do honour to the King. 'My lord,' said Henry, 'I thank you for your entertainment, but my Attorney must speak to you.' The Attorney-General brought the Earl before a court, and had him fined 10,000*l.* It has often been thought hard that he was punished, after he had done his best to welcome the King. On the other hand, it was well that the King should show that even those who had served him most, must be compelled to obey the laws, which had been made in order that the country might be at peace.

4. Henry VII. gathers Money.—Whether this was in Henry's mind or not, there can be little doubt that he was very glad to get

the 10,000*l*. He loved money, not as a miser loves it,—in order to please his eye with the sight of a heap of gold and silver,—but because he knew that it made him powerful. At the same time, he did not like to cause ill-will by laying on taxes which the poor would have to pay as well as the rich. He thought it wiser to get as much as he could from the rich; and whenever any one of these had broken any law, even if it was unintentionally, the King sold him a pardon instead of punishing him. Then, too, he revived the system of benevolences which had been invented by Edward IV. There is a story told of his chief minister, Cardinal Morton, that he used to ask rich citizens for money for the King in a way which was known as 'Cardinal Morton's fork,' because if he did not hit a man with one point of his argument, he did with the other. If he heard that the citizen had been living with a great show, and had a fine house and many servants, he would say to him, 'You spend so much money, that you are plainly very rich, and can well afford to give the King a good sum of money.' If he found a man who lived very shabbily, and had a small house and few servants, he would say to him, 'You are very economical,

and must have saved a great deal; and can well afford to give the King a good sum of money.'

5. The Court of Star Chamber.—Another means which Henry adopted to keep down the nobles, was, by setting up the Court of



CIVIL AND MILITARY COSTUME ABOUT 1496.

Star Chamber. A hundred and fifty years later, this court became very cruel; but when it was set up by Henry VII. it did much good. The nobles oppressed people around them, and prevented them from getting justice in the courts, when the judges came round for

the Assizes. Juries would be afraid to give honest verdicts, for fear of giving offence to the noblemen. The Court of Star Chamber was made up of one of the judges and some of the King's officers, who were not the least afraid of any nobleman in England. When, therefore, any conspiracy was heard of, or any riot or disturbance, a nobleman who took part in it could be brought before this court, and fined and imprisoned as easily as if he had been a farmer or a blacksmith.

6. Great Power of the King.—Henry VII. thus maintained himself on the throne. He gave to the English people the great things that they wanted,—peace and security. Yet he also gave them what, in the long run, cannot be good for any people,—the habit of seeing burdens placed on the rich, instead of being placed justly and fairly on all in proportion to their means; and the habit of seeing the King do very much as he pleased. The fact is, that, now that the nobles were weakened, the people were not accustomed to act together. There were no newspapers to tell them what was going on all over the country; and those who lived in one county scarcely knew anything of what was happening in another. They were therefore content to

trust the King; and this made the King strong enough to do a great deal of good. Unfortunately, also, it made him strong enough to do a great deal of harm; and the English people had afterwards to undergo many hardships, to take away from the descendants of Henry VII. the power which they had allowed him to gain.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FIRST YEARS OF HENRY VIII.

(1509–1529.)

1. Popularity of Henry.—The eldest son of Henry VII., Arthur, Prince of Wales, had died in his father's lifetime. The next brother succeeded as Henry VIII., and married Arthur's widow, Catherine of Aragon. For some years he and the new Queen lived happily together. Henry VIII. was thoroughly popular. He was strong and active, could leap further, and shoot an arrow nearer the mark, than any one of his subjects. Bluff King Hal, as he was called, had a ready jest and a hearty word for all men. For some

time he left the management of affairs of state to his minister, Cardinal Wolsey. But he

had a strong will of his own; and whenever he gave himself the trouble to think about

business, he knew better how to contrive to get what he wanted than the cleverest man in his dominions.

2. **Wars on the Continent.**—During the first years of his reign, Henry took part in wars upon the Continent. The Kings of France had grown strong since those miserable wars with the English had come to an end; and Spain, which had before been divided into several states, was now united into one state. During the reign of Henry VIII., Francis I., King of France, was almost always at war with Charles I., King of Spain, who was known as Charles V., because he was chosen emperor, and ruled over Germany by that title. Henry was afraid that one or the other would grow too strong, and always took the part of the one who happened to be weakest at the time. Wars conducted in this way were not likely to do good to any one.

3. **Condition of the People.**—All this while, Henry's subjects at home were studying and thinking, more than they had been able to do during the Wars of the Roses. In England, as in the rest of Europe, now that printing-presses were at work, men read more than they had done for centuries. Not only did they read more, but they read different things.

Instead of studying lives of the saints, and religious books written by priests and monks, they read the old books written by the Greeks and Romans. Instead of thinking how men could best leave their fellow-men, and pass their time in a monastery to prepare for heaven, they began to ask how they could best help their fellow-creatures here upon earth. There was certainly much need of thinking about this. It is true that the poor were no longer serfs, as they had been in the days of Richard II.; but they were very hardly treated. When the King went to war, he hired a large number of men to be his soldiers, and when he finished his war he turned them off. They had forgotten how to work, and, unless they were ready to starve, they must procure food in some bad way. They robbed and murdered for a livelihood. The cruel laws of those days condemned every thief to be hanged. Thousands were put to death in the course of this reign; but the robberies and murders went on as before. In some respects the punishments made things worse. If a man committed a robbery, he knew he would be hanged if he were caught; and that he could not be more than hanged if he committed a murder. He therefore usually

murdered the man he had robbed, to prevent his giving evidence against him.

4. The Inclosures.—Another evil came from a change in the management of the land. Landlords found that they could get more money by growing wool, than they could by growing corn; and they therefore inclosed a large quantity of arable land, turning it into pasture-land on which to keep sheep. In this way a large number of men were thrown out of work; because one or two shepherds could look after a very large flock of sheep, whilst it would take several men to cultivate for corn the land on which the sheep were feeding. The men, thus thrown out of work, were often driven to live by robbery and murder, like the discharged soldiery.

5. The 'Utopia' and the Discovery of America.—It was long before remedies were found for these evils. One great and wise man, Sir Thomas More, wrote a book called 'Utopia,' in which he advised that the land should again be sown with corn, and that men should be helped to work that they might be kept out of temptation to rob, instead of being hanged after they had committed crimes. Great improvements cannot be made at once; but it was a good sign that some men were

beginning to think how they could be made. It often happens that the way to improvement comes from something which does not at the time seem to have anything to do with it. In the reign of Henry VII., Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean and discovered America. As yet England gained no advantage by this. In 1492 Columbus discovered America for Spain. Scarcely any except Spanish ships sailed to the New World. Spaniards alone settled there, and carried to their own country the stores of gold and silver which were dug out of its mines. By-and-by England would have its share in the New World, and more than its share in the trade and commerce which sprang up from the intercourse between the Old World and the New. Men would find that as sailors, merchants, or manufacturers, they could find plenty to do which was as good as keeping sheep, and a great deal better than robbing and murdering.

6. **Beginning of the Reformation.**—Whilst some men were thinking how the poor could be made better and happier, others were thinking about religion. Martin Luther taught in Germany, that the religion which men had believed for many centuries, was very different from the religion taught in the New Testa-

ment. After a little time those who followed Luther were called Protestants. A few people in England thought as Luther taught; but as yet they were not many. There were many more who did not wish to believe otherwise than they had believed before, but

ANNE BOLEYN. THOMAS HOWARD, THIRD DUKE NORFOLK. CARDINAL WOLSEY.

who thought that there was need of some change. Very few monks and nuns now lived as well as they had when the monasteries were first founded. Most of them were living idle, useless lives, and cared very little about more than the form of religion. Both

they, and many of the priests, were extremely ignorant. Those who are idle and ignorant usually become vicious as well. Wolsey and the King himself wanted to alter this state of things. They thought that by founding schools and colleges, and by spreading learning, the clergy would become better.

7. Henry quarrels with the Pope.—After Henry had been married for some time he grew tired of his wife, Queen Catherine, and wanted to marry a sparkling young beauty named Anne Boleyn. He suddenly discovered that he had done wrong in marrying his brother's widow; and asked the Pope to divorce him from Catherine, and to declare that he had never been lawfully married to her. The Pope, Clement VII., could not make up his mind what to do. One of the old popes, when the popes were really great, would have done what he thought right, and would have borne the consequences. Clement was not brave enough for this. He was afraid to make an enemy of Henry, lest he should turn Protestant. But he was also afraid of offending Catherine's nephew, the Emperor Charles, who had a large army in Italy. He therefore tried to put off giving any answer as long as he possibly could. At

last, he sent orders to Cardinal Wolsey and another cardinal to hear what was to be said on both sides, as the Pope's legates or representatives. In 1529 their court was opened at Blackfriars. The Queen threw herself at Henry's feet. Twice he tried in vain to raise her up. In her broken English she prayed him to have pity on her. She said she was a poor woman and a foreigner. For twenty years she had been his true and obedient wife. In the end she appealed to the Pope himself, and declared that she would make answer to the Pope only. The legates, however, did not at first take any heed to this, but went on with their inquiry. After a time, however, they gave out that it must be as she asked, and that the trial would be finished at Rome. Henry was very angry. He knew that the Pope would be too much afraid of the Emperor to decide as he wished.

8. **Fall of Wolsey.**—Wolsey was the first to suffer, as he had been one of the legates. He was turned out of office, and his goods were taken from him on the pretence that he had been unfaithful to the King. Not long afterwards he was sent for to answer to a charge of treason. At Leicester, on his way to London, he was taken ill and died. 'If I

had served God,' he said, 'as diligently as I have served the king, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs.'

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LAST PART OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

(1529–1547.)

1. The King's Divorce.—Henry was resolved that, whether the Pope were willing or not, he would be divorced from Catherine. He first tried to frighten the Pope into doing what he wanted. When he found that he did not succeed, he got the Parliament to pass a law, known as the *Act of Appeals*, by which all matters relating to the Church were to be settled in England. The King then married Anne Boleyn. Thomas Cranmer, who perhaps believed that the King's marriage with Catherine was really unlawful, was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and held a court at Dunstable, where he pronounced sentence that the King had never been lawfully married to Catherine. Catherine refused to accept Cranmer's decision. She said that she had always been the King's wife, and that she was his wife

still, unless the Pope decided against her. 'I would rather,' she said, 'be a poor beggar's wife and be sure of heaven, than queen of all the world and stand in doubt thereof by reason of my own consent.' Henry treated her with contempt, and openly acknowledged Anne as his wife.

2. Henry burns the Protestants, and hangs or beheads the Catholics.—It was no longer possible for Henry even to pretend to be subject in any way to the Pope. But he had not the least wish to become a Protestant, or to change either his religion or the religion of the people. He intended to make people more religious in the old way than the Pope had been able to do. What he wanted was very much what most people in England wanted. Even those who thought that Catherine had been hardly treated, were glad that the country should no longer be obliged to submit to the Pope, who was an Italian foreigner. But they thought that the Church should be just as it had always been; and that no one should be allowed to teach Protestantism, which they considered to be heresy, and to be therefore certain to bring those who believed it to hell after they died. During the remainder of the reign, most

people were quite satisfied when Henry had people burnt alive as heretics for being Protestants, and hung others, or beheaded them as traitors, for saying that the Pope was superior to the King in matters of religion.

3. Execution of Sir Thomas More.—The noblest of those who suffered as traitors was Sir Thomas More. He had been the first to think how to make the life of poor men and women happier and better. His own house was a place adorned with every virtue. He brought up his children in a way which was very unusual then. Both at that time, and long afterwards, it was generally supposed that the only way to drive knowledge into the heads of boys and girls, was to flog them frequently and severely. Luther used to tell how he was once beaten at school fifteen times in one day. We hear of a young lady, related to the Paston family, that 'she hath, since Easter, the most part been beaten once in the week or twice, and sometimes twice in one day, and her head broken in two or three places.' More knew better. 'I have given you kisses enough,' he wrote to his children, 'but stripes hardly ever.' As is almost always the case, the gentle man was also the strong man, resolved to do his duty, and to

die rather than to say what he believed to be untrue. Soon after the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn, Parliament passed an Act of Succession, requiring all persons, asked by the King to do so, to swear that Henry's second marriage was lawful; and that any children which he and Anne might have, would be the

SIR THOMAS MORE TAKING FAREWELL.

lawful successors to the Crown. More was sent for from Chelsea, where he lived, to come and swear. 'Whereas,' we are told, 'at other times, before he parted from his wife and children, they used to bring him to his boat, and he there kissing them bade them farewell,

at this time he suffered none of them to follow him forth of his gate, but pulled the wicket after him, and with a heavy heart he took boat.' For some minutes he sat silently musing. There was a conflict in his mind whether he should yield or not. At last he gave a start and cried, 'I thank our Lord, the field is won.' He had trodden temptation under foot. When he came to Lambeth, he was asked whether he would swear. He replied that he would willingly swear to acknowledge the children of Anne as lawful successors of the throne, because he believed that the King, with the consent of Parliament, could settle this as he pleased. But he would not swear that Anne was Henry's lawful wife, because he did not believe that she was. Upon this answer he was sent a prisoner to the Tower. He had not been there long, before another Act of Parliament was passed, the *Treason Act*, directing that every one who refused to give the King a title properly belonging to him was to be put to death as a traitor. One of these titles was that of Supreme Head of the Church of England, and this title More thought that he could not honestly give to Henry. He was brought to trial and condemned. He was carried to exe-

cution on Tower Hill. He was always fond of a jest, and he was merry and fearless to the end. 'See me safe up,' he said, when he was asked to mount the scaffold; 'for my coming down I can shift for myself.' After he had laid his head on the block, he raised it again for an instant, and moved his beard away. 'Pity that should be cut,' he said; 'that has not committed treason.' The axe descended, and the head of the noblest Englishman of Henry's day was severed from his body.

4. **The Translation of the Bible.**—Far more important than anything else that Henry did, was the translation of the Bible which he ordered. He had little idea how great a change he was preparing, when he gave orders that the Bible should be printed in English. He thought that people would learn from it to resist the Pope, and he did not suspect that they were likely to find in it very different things from those which he himself believed. He little thought that, from that book to which he appealed, his subjects would learn a higher faith and a purer virtue than his. Still less did he think that they would gain a confidence which would make them determined to resist kings as well as popes, if kings ordered them to believe what they thought

was untrue, or to do what they thought was wrong.

5. The Suppression of the smaller Monasteries.—Henry's habit of persuading himself that he was doing something very good, when he was really doing what he wanted to do for some selfish reason, appears plainly in his dealing with the monasteries. He wanted money sadly. His life was an expensive one, and he was fond of gambling. A gambler is always in want of money, and Henry's case was no exception to the rule. He suddenly became convinced, that the monks and nuns who lived in the smaller monasteries were very wicked. Men were sent to inquire whether it was so, and they reported that it was quite true. Most probably there were many monks and nuns who lived very badly. They were no longer full of burning zeal to lead a monastic life, as they had been some centuries before; and when a number of people lead idle lives, they are very likely to fall into mischief. But there can be little doubt that the report grossly exaggerated their misdoings. An Act of Parliament was passed putting an end to all monasteries which had less property than 200*l.* a year, and giving all the money to the King.

6. Execution of Anne Boleyn and Death of Jane Seymour.—Before the seizure of the monasteries happened, Henry had an heiress, if not an heir to the throne. Catherine's only surviving child, Mary, had been declared

COSTUMES: TIME OF HENRY VIII.

illegitimate. His second wife, Anne, brought him a daughter Elizabeth, who was to be more famous than any son could be. She was to be nourished in adversity, the best of trainings to those who know how to profit by it. Even in her cradle, whilst

she was but a helpless babe knowing neither good nor evil, the first blow fell upon her. Her mother was suddenly accused of the vilest misconduct to the King, her husband. Whether she was guilty or innocent cannot now be known. She was sentenced to death, and beheaded. Her marriage was set aside, and Henry at once married a third wife, Jane Seymour. Queen Jane bore him a son, who was afterwards Edward VI., and then died. Henry then for some years remained unmarried.

7. **The Pilgrimage of Grace.**—The seizure of the smaller monasteries was followed by a rebellion in the North. Yorkshire and Lancashire, and Durham and Northumberland, are now very rich and very full of people, because the discovery of the use of the steam-engine brought work to a country in which there is plenty of coal. In the time of Henry VIII. this part of England was very poor and thinly peopled; and those who lived there did not like changes as much as the richer people in the South. The nobles were more popular there than in the South. The monasteries were still doing some good in helping the poor. The people of these parts, therefore, rose to fight against the King because he had been making changes. The in-

surrection was called the 'Pilgrimage of Grace.' So hard it was to put them down, that the King promised to pardon them, and to hold a Parliament in the North to hear what they had to say. After a little time a few small disturbances took place, and Henry made them an excuse for breaking his promise. The leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace were now seized and executed.

8. **Destruction of Images.**—Sir Thomas More had felt that if the King tried to settle the affairs of the Church he would be sure to make changes. It now appeared that More was in the right. Henry did not mean to make any changes at all. He wanted his people to believe as they had always believed. But then he wanted to have their belief explained to them, so that they should understand it better. Just before the Pilgrimage of Grace, he had sent out such an explanation; and, as might be expected, the explanation was not quite the same as the Pope would have given. The chief alteration, however, was in the matter of images. There were in all the churches images of saints, and figures of Christ upon the cross. Before these the people prayed. They were not intended to pray to the stone or wooden images, but only

to be reminded by them of those whom they could not see. Ignorant people had, however, come to think of the image itself as something to be prayed to, and which could do them good. The King did not wish images to be destroyed because prayers were offered before them, but he determined to destroy those which were said to perform miracles, because he thought this was done by trickery. When the tricks were found out, they were exhibited to the people, and the image was burned. It would have been well if only images had been burnt. One poor man, Friar Forest, was declared to be a heretic, because he said that the King ought to be subject to the Pope. He was placed in a cradle of chains hung upon a gallows. Underneath were the fragments of a great image which had been brought from Wales. Then Latimer,—a brave, honest man, who was afterwards to die a martyr's death,—preached to him to convince him of his error. When the sermon was over, he asked Forest whether he would live or die. 'I will die,' said Forest, boldly. 'Do your worst upon me. Seven years ago you durst not, for your life, have preached such words as these; and now, if an angel from heaven should come down, and teach me any other doctrine than

that which I learnt as a child, I would not believe him. Take me; cut me to pieces, joint from joint. Burn, hang, do what you will; I will be true henceforth to my faith.' Light was set to the chips of the image beneath. Forest was swung over it, and the cruel flames ate his life away.

9. **Henry's Tyranny.**—Brave men there were on every side, who were ready to die rather than say that the thing was true which they believed to be a lie. Since Wolsey's fall, Henry had left the management of business in the hands of Thomas Cromwell. Cromwell wished to see England free from the Pope, and to make his master all-powerful. He had no mercy nor pity. He covered the land with spies, who told him tales of all that was spoken against the King. No one could think himself safe. Heretics were burnt, and followers of the Pope were hung. Nothing planned against him seemed to prosper. Noblemen formed plots against him, but their plots were detected, and they were brought to a traitor's death. One old lady, the Countess of Salisbury, refused to kneel down to place her head on the block. The executioner had to dash at her with his axe, and to cut off her head as she stood. It was a cruel time. At court, it

was also a time when men spent money upon gaiety of every kind. Henry wanted money for his amusements, and for the amusements of his friends. There was a phrase at court, 'a good pennyworth,' which needs explanation now. It meant that a man had received a large slice of abbey lands from the King, and had paid nothing for it, or next to nothing. After a few years, the good pennyworths seemed to be coming to an end. Then it was found out that the great monasteries might be dissolved, as well as the small ones. Abbots sent in to the King confessions that they, and all their monks, were desperately wicked. Those who did so had their reward. At Canterbury the chief monks confessed themselves to have been guilty of the most abominable crimes. They gave up the abbey to the King. The King took the lands, and gave to these miserable sinners good places, as dean and canons in the cathedral. No doubt the abominable crimes never had any real existence. Not all the money thus got went to satisfy the greedy courtiers and the gaping gulf of the gambling table. Some of it went to found new cathedrals; and some to build ships and forts. But a large part of it was squandered.

10. The Six Articles.—Henry had tried hard to make people believe as he thought they ought to believe. It was every day becoming more impossible. The Protestants grew in number, though they were still only a few in comparison with the rest of the people. Very often they were insolent. One Protestant went into a church, and held up a dog when the priest held up the sacrament. Henry tried to keep them quiet. A law, known as the *Statute of the Six Articles*, was passed, ordering the death of those who openly defended Protestant doctrines. But it was impossible to prevent men from thinking. 'The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs.' The axe and the stake could not stop the growth of the new faith. Henry was popular. He was hearty and jovial; and what he wanted was very much what most people in England wanted. But those who wished to find a religion which might strengthen their souls could not pin their faith to Henry. One set of men clung to the Pope. Another set of men read their Bibles, and sent up the prayer of their hearts to Christ in heaven, whatever Pope or King

might say. No doubt there were many, who called themselves Protestants, who were not at all what they should have been; who looked down on their neighbours, and were quite as ready to be cruel, if they had the chance, as the King was. But there were others who were holy, and pure, and peaceful. Whatever the King might do, they were growing in numbers and in power.

11. The last Years of Henry VIII.—At the time of the passing of the Statute of the Six Articles, another statute was passed completing the destruction of the monasteries. Then Cromwell fell. The King thought of marrying again; and Cromwell, who wanted to make friends of the German princes, advised him to marry a German lady, Anne of Cleves. Unluckily for Cromwell, he forgot to consider that the King was not likely to be pleased with a wife who was not good-looking. The new Queen was plain and stout. Henry easily found an excuse to divorce her. Anne of Cleves, unlike Catherine of Aragon, took her divorce quietly; and Henry gave her a good pension, on which she lived comfortably for many years. He was savagely angry with Cromwell. As everybody hated Cromwell, the moment that it was known that Henry

was tired of him, he was accused of treason. A bill was brought into Parliament, to direct that his head should be cut off. The House refused to listen to anything that he might have to say in his own defence; and his

SHIP: TIME OF HENRY VIII.

tyranny ended on the scaffold. Henry had still some years to live. He married a fifth wife, Catharine Howard; but she, too, lost her head. His sixth wife, Catharine Parr,

actually lived longer than he did. Of the last years of Henry's reign there is not much to tell. There was a war with France, and a war with Scotland. The Protestants were kept down by the Six Articles; but some slight changes took place in the services of the Church. First, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments, and then other prayers, and afterwards the Litany, were sent forth in English. The Mass, or service of the Holy Sacrament, was still said in Latin. When at last the King died, he had prepared the way for a greater change.

CHAPTER XIX.

EDWARD VI. AND MARY.

(EDWARD VI. 1547. MARY 1553.)

1. The War in Scotland, and the new Prayer Book.—Henry's son, Edward VI., was only a child when his father died. The country was governed by the young King's uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; who was called the Protector. Somerset was not a wise man. He had so many schemes

in his head, that he had no time to do anything properly. He went to war with Scotland, in order to make the Scots give their young Queen Mary in marriage to Edward VI. He beat the Scots in a battle at Pinkie, near

EDWARD VI.

Edinburgh; and burnt and destroyed a great number of houses. The Scots naturally grew angry, and sent their young Queen to France, where she was married to the king's eldest son. Somerset had also plenty to do at home.

He ordered the images which Henry had left in the churches to be pulled down. In less than two years after Henry's death, Parliament ordered a new Prayer Book in the English language to be read in all the churches, and gave permission to clergymen to marry, which had not been allowed before. All these changes shocked many people; and there was a rebellion in Devonshire and Cornwall, which was only put down with great difficulty.

2. Seizure of Church Property.—Somerset was not a man likely to gain the confidence of the people. He seems really to have wished to do what he thought right, but he was also very anxious to make himself and his friends rich. Henry VIII. had set the bad example of dividing the lands of the monasteries amongst the lords whom he favoured. When the lands of the monasteries had been divided, the next thing was to take what belonged to the churches. Somerset was building for himself a great house in the Strand in London, which was called Somerset House from his name. In order to make room for it he pulled down a church and blew up a chapel with gunpowder. At the same time, he dug up part of a churchyard, and carried away the bodies of the dead to make room for houses and shops.

3. Somerset's Fall.—It was not long before the Protector had fresh difficulties to meet. The rich landowners went on inclosing land to keep sheep on, and turning out the people who used to be busy in ploughing and sowing

EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET. CRANMER. JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

for corn. There was great ill-feeling; and in Norfolk there was a rebellion, headed by Ket, a tanner. His followers pulled down the palings of the inclosures, in all the country round. Somerset pitied the men in rebellion; but he did not know how to help them, though

he did not like to attack them. The other great men who were about him had no pity at all for the poor. They sent soldiers to Norfolk under the command of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who had no pity, and soon put down the rebellion. Then they took the Protectorate away from Somerset; and not long afterwards, they accused him of trying to get power again. He was convicted and executed.

4. **Northumberland's Government.**—The government fell into the hands of the Earl of Warwick, who was soon afterwards made Duke of Northumberland. He was a selfish, wicked man; but he pretended to be very pious, and to do all he could for the Protestants. A second Prayer Book was sent out, which was much more Protestant than the one prepared at the beginning of the reign. He and his friends plundered the country. They appropriated money which ought to have been used to pay the men who had worked for the King. Their evil example was widely followed. 'The people of this country,' said a preacher at this time, 'say that their gentlemen and officers were never so full of fair words and ill deeds as now they be.' To numbers of men in England, Pro-

testantism seemed to have brought nothing with it but the villainy and rascality which stained the greedy men who were in power. Yet, even in this evil time, the new faith was bearing better fruit. Latimer, a bold preacher of righteousness, told great lords, to their faces,

LATIMER PREACHING AT PAUL'S CROSS.

that they ought not only to be ashamed of their wickedness, but that they ought to make restitution to the poor of all that they had taken from them, by trickery or violence. In many towns, the merchants and shopkeepers gave money to found schools, which should be open freely to the poor.

5. Death of Edward VI., and Accession of Mary.—Edward VI. was a sickly lad. He died of consumption before he grew to be a man. Before he died, Northumberland persuaded him to leave the crown to his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who was a Protestant. He had no more right to leave it to her, than Edward the Confessor had had to appoint William of Normandy as his successor. The whole people rallied round Edward's eldest sister Mary. When Northumberland went out to oppose her in the name of Queen Jane, his own men threw their caps into the air and shouted, 'God save Queen Mary!' Mary entered London in triumph. Jane was sent to the Tower as a prisoner; and Northumberland had his head cut off as a traitor.

6. The first Years of Queen Mary.—Mary at once put an end to the use of the new English Prayer Book. Many more people in England disliked it than liked it; and the old service, which had been used when the English Church obeyed the Pope, was brought back again. But there were many people in England who were glad to see the old service, who did not wish to submit to the Pope. Some of these liked Englishmen to settle their own affairs, without having to give way

to any one who,—like the Pope,—was not an Englishman, and did not live in England. Others,—who had got fields and houses which had once belonged to the monasteries,—were afraid lest, if they submitted to the Pope, he would make them give up what they had taken. Mary, however, was determined that the Church of England should again be put under the Pope, though she knew that she would have to wait some time before she could persuade Parliament to allow it. She made up her mind to marry her cousin Philip, who was the son of the Emperor Charles V., and not long afterwards became King of Spain. The marriage was very unpopular. There was a rebellion; and, though it was put down, the Queen was so afraid of another, that she had the head of poor innocent Lady Jane Grey cut off, and sent her own sister Elizabeth a prisoner to the Tower. Soon after her marriage, the Queen persuaded the Parliament once more to acknowledge the Pope's authority over the Church, and to make a law by which heretics who refused to accept his belief were to be burnt alive. The members of Parliament, however, insisted that the lands which had been taken from the Church, should remain

the property of those who had possession of them. They were more careful about their own possessions, than about the lives of their fellow-subjects.

7. The Protestant Martyrs.—Whilst lords and gentlemen were thinking more of money and land than of religion, there were Protestant martyrs who died as bravely for their faith, as Sir Thomas More had died for his. Rowland Taylor, for instance, a Suffolk clergyman, was condemned in London to be burnt, and was sent down to his own county to die. As he left his prison, in the dark early morning, he found his wife and his children waiting for him in the streets. One of his daughters cried out, 'O, my dear father! Mother, mother! here is my father led away!' There were no gas-lamps burning in the streets in those days, and his wife could not see him. 'Rowland, Rowland!' she called out, 'where art thou?' 'Dear wife,' he answered, 'I am here.' He was allowed to stop for a moment, and he knelt down with his family, on the stones, to say the Lord's Prayer. 'Farewell, my dear wife,' he said, as soon as he had risen from his knees; 'be of good comfort, for I am quiet in my conscience. God shall stir up a father

for my children.' He was led away to the village in Suffolk where his voice had once been heard in the pulpit. 'Thanked be God,' he said, when he reached the place where the stake rose amidst the faggots which were to burn him, 'I am even at home.' After he was tied to the stake, a wretch threw a faggot at his face. 'O, friend,' he said gently, 'I have harm enough; what needed that?' Light was set to the wood, the flames blazed up around the suffering body, and Rowland Taylor entered into his rest. Many another, as brave and as trustful, shared his fate. Amongst them, two bishops,—the meek Ridley, and Latimer, the bold preacher of righteousness,—were burnt at Oxford. 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley,' cried Latimer from amidst the flames: 'play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.'

8. The last Days of Mary.—Latimer spoke truly. Cranmer followed him to the stake at Oxford. The best and firmest of the Protestants were marked out for death. It availed nothing. Men turned against a religion which was protected by such means. Mary's government was as weak as it was harsh.

To please her husband, Philip, she joined him in a war with France; and the French suddenly attacked Calais. She had left the place without proper means of defence; and the fortress, which had been held by England since the days of Edward III., was lost for ever. Not long afterwards, Mary died, worn out and dispirited. She knew that her sister Elizabeth would succeed her, and that her sister would not burn Protestants. Mary's reign was the last in which the authority of the Pope over the English Church was acknowledged by an English Parliament.

CHAPTER XX.

THE FIRST YEARS OF ELIZABETH.

(1558–1580.)

1. **Elizabeth and the Nation.**—When Elizabeth heard of her sister's death, she was sitting under a tree in Hatfield Park. 'It is the Lord's doing,' she said: 'it is marvellous in our eyes.' Instead of being liable to be sent as a prisoner to the Tower, and perhaps to have her head cut off, she was now to be Queen

of England. Almost all Englishmen fe t as if they too had been let out of prison. There were to be no more men and women burnt alive ; nor were Englishmen to be sent abroad to fight for the King of Spain any longer. Elizabeth was determined that, in her time, foreigners should not meddle with the government of England. The King of Spain and the King of France were both very powerful sovereigns, and each of them had large armies ; whilst Elizabeth had no regular army at all. But, as they hated one another more than they hated her, she knew that the King of France would never allow the King of Spain to conquer England, and that the King of Spain would never allow the King of France to conquer England. She therefore believed that she would be quite safe from each of them. She made peace with France, and attended to the domestic affairs of her kingdom.

2. **Elizabeth and the Church.**—It was more difficult for Elizabeth to know what to do about the Church. More than half the people would have been glad to have been allowed to go on worshipping, like their fathers, in the way in which Roman Catholics do now. A small number of people would have liked the services of the English Church

of the time of Edward VI. to be revived. A large number of people, who came to be called *Puritans*, would have been glad to worship as Protestants did on the Continent, very much in the way in which Dissenters do now. Elizabeth was afraid to let either the Roman Catholics or the Puritans have their way. She wanted to keep the peace; and she was quite sure that if either of these had all the churches, those who were not allowed to have the churches would try to get them by force. She did not think of letting both have churches to themselves, as is done now. She was afraid lest there should be quarrels amongst them, and she therefore wished that there should be uniformity of worship; and she hoped that they would learn to be friendly together, instead of persecuting one another. She found that Parliament was ready to agree with her in this; and so the Prayer Book which had been made at the end of the reign of Edward VI. was altered a little, and ordered to be used in all churches. No other sort of service was to be permitted anywhere. The bishops who had placed themselves under the Pope in Mary's time, were deprived of their bishoprics; and new ones were consecrated. There was to be no inquiry to find

out what men believed, nor any attempt to punish them for believing either the Roman Catholic or any other doctrine. But the Queen expected every one to go to church.

3. The Reformation in Scotland.—Elizabeth had a rival in Mary Queen of Scots. Mary was very beautiful, and very clever. She had been married to the King of France. Whilst she was away, Scotland was ruled by her mother as Regent. A large number of the Scottish people turned Protestant, and insisted on putting an end to the Roman Catholic worship in Scotland; whilst the Scottish nobles wanted to seize the lands of the clergy for themselves. The Regent, to prevent this, sent for some French soldiers. Elizabeth,—who was afraid lest, if the French soldiers conquered Scotland, they would try to conquer England too,—sent an army to Scotland, and drove the French out. Soon after this, the Regent died. Mary's husband died about the same time; and she came back, as a young widow, to rule in Scotland. Though she was herself a firm Roman Catholic, the Protestants were so many that she was obliged to allow her subjects to do as they pleased about religion. Elizabeth was not likely to be well pleased with having a

Roman Catholic Queen so near her; and was, therefore, not displeased that the Scottish people differed in their religion from their own Queen,—as this might make them less ready to help her against England.

4. **Mary Queen of Scots in Scotland.**—Elizabeth was the more afraid of Mary because the Queen of Scots was not merely a Roman Catholic, but claimed to have a right to be Queen of England as well as of Scotland. She was the granddaughter of the eldest sister of Henry VIII.; and she said that, as Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, had never been properly the wife of Henry, Elizabeth had no right to the throne. Elizabeth was therefore not sorry to hear that Mary, before long, got into trouble at home. She married a foolish cousin of hers, named Lord Darnley; and one night, the house in which Darnley was sleeping, was blown up with gunpowder. He managed to escape, but he was killed in the garden as he was running away. It cannot be said with certainty whether Mary ordered the murder or not; but almost every one in Scotland thought that she did. Her subjects took her prisoner, and shut her up in Loch Leven Castle. She managed, however, to escape, and found some friends ready to fight

for her. But she was beaten, and had to fly for her life to England. When she arrived there, she sent to ask Elizabeth to help her to the throne again.

5. **Mary Queen of Scots in England.**—It was not very likely that Elizabeth would do that. She was afraid lest the English Roman Catholics might rebel against herself, and set up Mary for their Queen. She therefore put Mary in confinement, giving her in charge to the owners of one country house after another, with directions not to let her escape.

6. **The Rising in the North.**—The captivity of Mary did not bring peace to Elizabeth. The Pope declared the Queen to be a heretic, and ordered her subjects to refuse obedience to her. Many of the English lords were friendly to Mary. The Duke of Norfolk wanted to marry her, and to share her claim to the English throne. In the north of England most of the people, as well as the lords, were longing to see the old religion restored; as, in the days of Henry VIII., they had longed to see the monasteries restored. There was a great rebellion, known as the 'Rising in the North.' The rebels trooped into Durham Cathedral, tore up the Bible and Prayer Book, and found a priest to say mass

once more. It was the last time that mass was ever said in any one of the old cathedrals of England. But the greater number of the English Catholics refused to fight against Elizabeth. Her troops put down the rebellion without difficulty. She was usually merciful; but she was too frightened to be merciful now, and large numbers of the rebels were pitilessly hanged. Not long afterwards, she learned that there was a plot to assassinate her, and that there had been some talk of sending a Spanish army to England, to put Mary in her place. She discovered that Norfolk knew of this, and she had Norfolk tried and executed.

7. **Prosperity of the Country.**—Englishmen were the more ready to support Elizabeth because the country was prospering. There was more trade than there had ever been before, because Elizabeth kept her people at peace with other nations. Men learned to farm better than they had done, and to manufacture cloth at home instead of buying it from abroad. The vessels which carried English productions abroad were very small,—no larger than coasting vessels are now; but they were manned with hardy seamen. Almost every one had a share in this increase of

wealth. Gentlemen decked themselves in gorgeous attire, and wore silks and velvets of brilliant colours. Other ranks profited in a more sensible way. Meat was eaten where salt fish had been eaten before, and men were all the healthier for it. Houses were built with chimneys instead of holes in the roof, to let the smoke out. Beds were provided with pillows, which, a little time before, had been used only by sick people. In the reign of Henry VII., the great Earl of Northumberland, when he left one of his houses for a time, took care to have the glass of the windows taken down and packed away; because glass was far too rare and precious to be left to the chance of being broken. In Elizabeth's time the use of glass was becoming common. Even for those who had no money to buy glass or pillows something was done. At first, collections of money were made in churches for honest people who were too old or too sick to work; and, after a time, there was a law, known as the 'Poor Law,' ordering that each parish should provide for all who were ready to work, but could not find work to do. Nobody was to be allowed to starve; and no one who robbed or cheated, was to be able to say, with truth, that he

could not keep himself alive in any other way.

8. **Ill-feeling against Spain.**—All this prosperity made Englishmen honour Elizabeth. At the same time, they disliked Spain more and more every year. Philip II., the King of Spain, who had been the husband of Queen Mary of England, ruled over many countries in Europe, and did all that he could to prevent any one in them from becoming a Protestant. In the Netherlands, he had so many people burnt, and he made his subjects pay such heavy taxes, that at last some of them rose in rebellion. Philip had large and brave armies, and he did his best to put down the rebellion. His soldiers and generals were very cruel; and, when they took a town, they massacred the men and women in it. But the rebels struggled on; and, by-and-by, there was a free Dutch Republic which Philip could not conquer. The stories of Philip's cruelty were told in England, and set Englishmen against him. Many Englishmen began to think that it was a righteous thing to attack a king who did such things; and they were not at all sorry that there was plenty to be got by attacking him successfully. Besides the countries which he governed in Europe, he had

many lands in America; and in these lands there were rich silver mines, from which a large fleet came with silver for him every year. English sailors paid little respect to Philip. They sailed amongst the West India Islands, which belonged to Spain, and bought and sold though he forbade them. Many of them sold poor negroes; whom they had taken prisoners in Africa, without thinking that they were doing anything wrong. Sometimes they attacked and plundered Spanish vessels. Philip, whenever he caught them, threw them into prison; and sometimes he treated them very badly, because they were Protestants. Though there was no open war against Spain, many Englishmen hated the Spaniards so, that they thought it would be doing a good work to carry off some of all this wealth to England; and all English sailors believed, that it was quite fair to fight the Spaniards in America, whether there was war in Europe or not. One of these sailors was Francis Drake. He was born in Devonshire; and the Devonshire sailors were bold and active men. In 1572, he found his way to the New World, landed at Panama, and seized a large quantity of silver. Before he returned, he caught sight of the Pacific, threw himself on his

knees, and prayed to God that he might one day sail on that sea, where no Englishman had ever sailed before.

9. **Drake's Voyage.**—Five years later, Drake sailed again from Plymouth. He had with him five vessels,—so small that they were manned by no more than 164 men. When he reached the Straits of Magellan, he knew no better than to pass through that dangerous passage, where the storm-wind blows in wild gusts in the windings of the channel. It was the only way to the Pacific then known, as it was believed that Terra del Fuego was the northern end of a great continent reaching to the South Pole. Soon after Drake's own vessel, the 'Pelican,' entered the open sea, it was left alone. The other four little vessels had either been sunk or driven back, or had given up the enterprise as hopeless. Drake was not discouraged. He knew that all Chili and Peru was Spanish, and that nobody there was expecting him or preparing for defence. He sailed into the harbour of Valparaiso, and found there a huge Spanish ship. The Spanish sailors did not fancy it possible that any English vessel could find its way there, and they made ready to feast the men whom they fancied must be their own countrymen.

The English sailors sprang on board, and seized the ship. They found in it wedges of

gold weighing 400 lbs., which were soon carried to the 'Pelican.' Drake then sailed on

to Tarapaca. He found piles of silver bars upon the quay, and tumbled them into his boats. Just as he was going to row away, down came a string of llamas to the quay with another load of silver. Much more was got as Drake sailed up the coast,—silver, and gold, and jewels. At last Drake, having enriched himself and his men, went on towards the north. As no one had made discoveries so far north, he fancied that North America would come to an end much sooner than it really does. When he reached California, he thought that he had gone far enough; and sailed home across the Pacific Ocean and round the Cape of Good Hope. He was the first Englishman who had ever sailed round the world. The Spaniards called him a pirate, and required Elizabeth to deliver him up to them or to punish him; but Elizabeth was proud of his daring, and knighted him. He was now known as Sir Francis Drake.

10. English Voyages of Discovery.—Even in those days of fighting, English sailors were not all occupied in war and piracy. In the time of Henry VII. a Venetian, named Cabot, was sent out from England, and discovered the coast of Labrador. He was the first man to set foot on the Continent of America, though

Columbus had landed on the West India Islands before. In the reign of Henry VIII., the cod fisheries of Newfoundland were visited by English sailors. But the object, on which the hearts of adventurous men were most set, was the discovery of a short cut to India and China. In Mary's time, Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed round the north of Norway, hoping to reach those wealthy regions in that way; but he was frozen to death, with all the men, in his own ship; though Chancellor, with one of the other ships which had gone with him, reached Archangel. He thus opened a trade with Russia, which at that time did not reach either the Baltic or the Black Sea, and which could therefore only be communicated with through the White Sea. In Elizabeth's time, many sailors tried to find their way to India and China, through what they called the North-West Passage; which,—as no one had been further north than the coast of Labrador,—they thought would be found where the northern part of the Continent of America really is. Martin Frobisher discovered the strait which leads into Hudson's Bay, and fancied that he had not only discovered the way to India, but had found rich mines of gold. Men were so anxious to

find gold, that they were ready to believe that it was not far off for the oddest reasons. One reason which Frobisher's men gave for thinking that they would find gold, was, that they had seen a great many spiders; and they said that 'spiders were true signs of great store of gold.' Frobisher found no gold; but he left his name to the strait which he had discovered; and, a few years later, the strait which leads into Baffin's Bay was discovered by John Davis, and was named after him. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Raleigh's half-brother, sailed to found a colony where the northern part of the United States is now. His men quarrelled with him and with one another; and he had to set sail home. His vessel, the 'Squirrel,' was scarcely more than a boat, being only of ten tons burthen. A storm arose; and one of the vessels which accompanied him came so near, that those who were on board could hear what he said. 'Heaven,' he cried out cheerfully, 'is as near by sea as by land.' That night his friends could see the lights of the little 'Squirrel' rocking on the tempestuous waves. On a sudden they disappeared; and neither the brave old man, nor his crew, were seen again. Other efforts to colonise were made. Raleigh himself sent

men to settle in what has, from that time, been known as *Virginia*, called after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. But they all died, or were killed by the Indians. Other explorers followed; but no English colony was permanently settled in America till after Elizabeth's death.

CHAPTER XXI.

ELIZABETH'S TRIUMPHS.

(1580–1588.)

1. The Roman Catholic Missionaries.—Almost at the same time that Drake came back from his voyage, some men of a very different kind set foot in England. As Elizabeth had now been Queen for more than twenty years, and young men and women were growing up who had no recollection of the days when the mass had been said in England in Mary's reign, those who believed that the Roman Catholic religion was true, were very sad at seeing the number of Protestants increasing. Many earnest men who believed this, had gone abroad, and now returned as missionaries. Elizabeth was much

frightened. She knew that the Pope had declared her not to be the true Queen of England; and she feared lest, if these missionaries converted many people to be Roman Catholics, they would drive her off her throne, and perhaps put her to death. So she and the Parliament made fierce laws against the missionaries. If any Roman Catholic priest converted any one to his faith, or even only said mass, he was to be put to death as a traitor; because the Protestants believed, that nobody could be a loyal subject to the Queen who thought that the Pope had a right to depose her; and they did not doubt that all Roman Catholics thought that. Even the Roman Catholics who were not priests, had to pay a great deal of money if they did not go to the Protestant churches; and a great many were put in prison and treated very cruelly.

2. **Throgmorton's Plot and the Association.**—When a number of men are ill-treated, there are usually some who will try anything, however wicked, to revenge themselves on their persecutors. Most of the Roman Catholics bore their sufferings bravely and patiently; but there were some who wanted to murder the Queen, and to place Mary

Queen of Scots on the throne. One man, named Francis Throgmorton, formed such a plan. He was found out, and executed. It was discovered that the Spanish ambassador knew of this plot, and Elizabeth at once ordered him to leave the kingdom. The House of Commons was very eager to prevent any new attempt to kill Elizabeth. The members bound themselves in an Association, engaging that, if Elizabeth were killed, they would put to death not only her murderers, but also any person for whose advantage she might be murdered. They meant, that if Elizabeth were murdered, they would kill Mary Queen of Scots. They thought that, after this, none of Mary's friends would bring her into danger by trying to kill Elizabeth. The paper on which this engagement was written was sent about to all parts of England; and was signed by a very large number of Englishmen. English people do not like assassination; and Throgmorton's plot had much to do with setting a great many people against the Pope.

3. **Help sent to the Dutch.**—It was not only in England that murders were committed in the name of religion. In the Netherlands, —where the Dutch had been fighting bravely

against Philip,—their great leader, the Prince of Orange, whose great-grandson was one day to come to deliver England, had been murdered by a Roman Catholic. His son was only a boy; and Elizabeth sent soldiers to help the Dutch. She sent to command them

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY.

a foolish, selfish man, of whom she was very fond,—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the son of that wicked Duke of Northumberland who had ruled England in the time of Edward VI. Besides, she did not pay her soldiers that came to help. This expedition cost the

life of Sir Philip Sydney. He was a young man, but was already well known as a writer of prose and verse, a brave soldier and a courteous gentleman. When he was wounded, a cup of water was brought him to quench his thirst. He saw a common soldier lying in

ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

agony near, and bade him drink the water. 'Your need,' he said, 'is greater than mine.'

4. Drake in the West Indies.—Whilst English soldiers were throwing away their lives uselessly in the Netherlands, Drake had sailed for the West Indies with a fine fleet.

He attacked and took St. Domingo, and refused to leave it till a large sum of money had been paid. He then sailed to Cartagena, and forced the inhabitants to pay him 30,000*l.* The yellow fever broke out in his ships, and he had to sail home. He had taught the King of Spain that, for all his great navy, his towns were at the mercy of the bold English sailors.

5. The Babington Conspiracy and the Execution of the Queen of Scots.—Englishmen were growing less afraid of the King of Spain than they had ever been; but they were growing more afraid of plots to murder the Queen. In the year in which Drake came home, there was a new one. Anthony Babington, with some other young men,—most of whom were in the Queen's service, and who would therefore have no difficulty in getting near her,—proposed to assassinate Elizabeth. The plot was, however, found out in time, and the conspirators were executed. Their object had been to put Mary on the throne. Thousands of Englishmen had come to believe that, as long as Mary lived, Elizabeth's life would never be in safety. Elizabeth's own ministers thought so too. They declared that they had found letters, written by Mary, in which she gave her approval to the plot. It

is not certain whether this was true or not. At all events, Mary was taken to Fotheringay in Northamptonshire, and was there tried and beheaded.

6. Drake singes the King of Spain's Beard.—Englishmen were almost all now on the side of Elizabeth. They did not like murderers, and the attempts to assassinate the Queen made many people turn against the Church of Rome. Englishmen were also determined to defend their island against invasion; and they now heard, that Philip was going to send an enormous fleet and army to conquer England, and to make it submit to the Pope. In 1587 Drake was off again. He soon heard that a great fleet was in Cadiz harbour preparing for an attack upon England. He sailed right into the harbour, in spite of shot from the Spanish batteries, and set fire to the store ships, which were laden with provisions for the fleet. He then steered round Cape St. Vincent, and northward along the Portuguese coast, burning every vessel he could catch. When he reached home, he boasted that he had singed the 'King of Spain's beard.' He thought that the great fleet would hardly get a fresh store of provisions together,

in time to enable it to come to England that year.

7. The Sailing of the Armada.—Drake was right. It was not till next year that the great fleet, the Invincible Armada, as the Spaniards called it, was able to sail. It was intended to go up the Channel, and to take on board a Spanish army,—commanded by Philip's great general, the Duke of Parma,—which was waiting on the coast of Flanders. The Spaniards hoped, that if it could succeed in landing them in England, Elizabeth would not be able to make a long resistance. Elizabeth did not fear. She had no regular army, and scarcely any regular navy; but she called on every Englishman who could bear arms to come forward to defend his native land. Scarcely a man refused. The Catholics were as forward as the Protestants. Elizabeth reviewed her troops at Tilbury. 'My loving people,' she said, 'we have been persuaded by some, that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength

and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good will of my subjects; and therefore am I come amongst you, as you see, at this time, to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my

QUEEN ELIZABETH REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT TILBURY.

blood, even in the dust. I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a King, and of a King of England too; and think foul scorn that Parma

or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm.' Was it strange that, when Elizabeth spoke such words as these, thousands of her subjects were ready to die in her cause, which was their own as well as hers?

When the news that the Spaniards were indeed on the way reached England, the warning was carried by lighting up the beacons—which then stood on every hill-top to tell by their flames that an enemy was coming, and that every man must gird on his sword to fight for his country.

Night sank upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea;
Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be.
From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,
That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day;
For swift to east and swift to west the ghastly war-flame spread,
High on St. Michael's Mount it shone: it shone on Beachy Head.
Far on the deep the Spaniard saw, along each southern shire,
Cape beyond cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of fire.

8. **The Armada in the Channel.**—The commander of the English fleet was Lord Howard

of Effingham. He was at Plymouth with a few of the Queen's ships, and a number of small merchant vessels, which were ready to fight as well as the Queen's ships. Drake was there too. When the Spanish ships came in sight, the captains were playing a game of

SHIPS OF WAR: TIME OF ELIZABETH.

bowls. Drake would not hear of stopping the game. 'There is time enough,' he said, 'to finish our game and to beat the Spaniards too.' The huge Spanish ships, towering above the waves, swept by in the form of a half-moon. When they had passed, the active

little English vessels put out, sailing two feet to their one, getting rapidly out of their way, and coming back again as they pleased. The Spanish ships could neither sail away from them, nor catch them. Up the Channel sailed the ships of the Armada, firing and being fired at as they went. So high were they, that their shot often passed over the heads of the English sailors. One of the Spanish ships blew up, and two or three others were taken. The rest sailed on as they best could, unable to shake off their assailants, like a bear pursued by a swarm of wasps. At last the Spaniards reached the friendly French port of Calais. They had found out that the conquest of England was no child's play.

9. **The Armada in the North Sea.**—Lord Howard and his captains knew that it would not be safe to leave the Armada long at Calais. Parma and his soldiers were waiting for it in Flanders, prevented from stirring by the Dutch ships which were off the coast, but ready to embark in some large boats which they had got ready, as soon as the Armada came to beat off the Dutch. The English captains determined to drive the Armada out to sea again. They took eight of their own vessels, smeared them with pitch, and let them

drift with the tide at night time amongst the enemy's fleet. When these vessels were close to the Spaniards, the few men who had been left on board set them on fire, and, jumping into their boats, rowed away. The sudden blaze in the dark night terrified the Spaniards. The Spanish commander, the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, gave the signal of flight. His men cut the cables by which they were anchored, and sailed away. The wind now rose to a storm. The English fleet followed, hastening their foemen's pace with showers of shot. The Spaniards found it impossible to stop; and the great ships were soon driven past the long low coast on which Parma's army was waiting for their protection in vain. If the wind had not changed a little, they would have been wrecked on the coast of Holland. Every day, one or other of their floating castles was either driven on shore, or pierced with English shots. Drake was in high spirits. 'There was never anything pleased me better,' he wrote to a comrade, 'than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the northwards. God grant ye have a good eye to the Duke of Parma; for with the grace of God, if we live, I doubt not, ere it be long, so to handle the matter with the Duke of Sidonia, as he shall wish himself

at St. Mary Port among his orange-trees.' After a few days more even Drake had had enough. He had shot away all his powder, and, as he heard the wind howling through his rigging, he knew that no Spaniard would venture back to try what more English sailors might have to offer them.

10. The Destruction of the Armada.—The Armada perished by a mightier power than that of man. The storm swept it far to the north. Of the hundred and fifty sail which had put out from Spain, a hundred and twenty were still afloat when they were left by their English pursuers. But they were in a bad case. Provisions were running short, and large numbers of the men were sick and dying. Masts were split and sails were torn by shot and storm. At last they rounded the Orkneys, and tried to make their way home round Scotland and Ireland. One great ship was wrecked on the Isle of Mull. The natives, savage as they then were, set fire to it and burnt it with its crew. The rest made their way along the west coast of Ireland. Not a few were driven on the high cliffs against which the Atlantic ocean rolls its waves without a break on this side of America. Most of the Spaniards who reached the shore and fell into the hands

of the English, were put to death. Those who fell into the hands of the Irish, were also butchered for the sake of plunder. The greater part were swallowed up by the sea. 'When I was at Sligo,' wrote an Englishman, 'I numbered on one strand of less than five miles in length, eleven hundred dead bodies of men, which the sea had driven upon the shore. The country people told me the like was in other places, though not to the like number.' Fifty-four vessels, with nine or ten thousand sick and suffering men on board, were all that succeeded in struggling home to Spain. Philip was struck to the heart at his failure, shut himself up in his room, and for a time would speak to no one. Yet when the beaten Admiral arrived, he did not reproach him. 'I sent you to fight against men,' he said, 'and not with the winds.' Elizabeth, too, acknowledged that her triumph was not owing to herself, or even to her sailors. She went in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the victory which had been gained; and she struck a medal which bore the motto, 'God blew with His wind, and they were scattered.'

CHAPTER XXII.

THE LAST YEARS OF ELIZABETH.

(1588–1603.)

1. Continuance of War with Spain.—Elizabeth reigned for fifteen more years after the defeat of the Armada. Spain was unable to protect its trade and its colonies in America. Spanish towns were sacked, and Spanish wealth was carried off to England. The Spaniards were brave men, and fought hard. Drake died in the West Indies, on one of his plundering expeditions.

2. Death of Sir Richard Grenville.—The most heroic death in the whole war was that of Sir Richard Grenville. His little ship, the 'Revenge,' was one of six which were overtaken at the Azores by fifty-three Spanish ships, some of them of enormous size. Five of his comrades fled, as they well might, before such odds. Grenville refused to fly. The little 'Revenge' fought all alone through the whole of the afternoon. Our own poet, Alfred Tennyson, has told the story, speaking as if he had been one of that valiant crew.

And the sun went down, and the stars came out, far over the summer sea,
But never for a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and flame.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame;
For some were sunk, and many were shatter'd, and so could fight no more.
God of battles! was ever a battle like this in the world before?

Through the whole of that night the one English vessel, with but a hundred fighting men to begin with, fought the fifty-three Spanish ships.

And the night went down, and the sun smiled out, far over the summer sea,
And the Spanish fleet, with broken sides, lay round us all in a ring:
But they dared not touch us again, for they fear'd that we still could sting.
So they watch'd what the end would be,
And we had not fought them in vain.
But in perilous plight were we,
Seeing forty of our poor hundred slain,
And half of the rest of us maim'd for life
In the crash of the cannonades, and the desperate strife;
And the sick men down in the hold were most of them stark and cold.

And the pikes were all broken and bent, and the powder was all of it spent,
And the masts and the rigging were lying over the side.

The little 'Revenge' could hold out no longer. Grenville himself, like all his men who remained alive, was sore wounded, and the Spaniards rushed on board his ship, and took it. They carried Grenville to one of their own vessels to die. His last words were befitting one who had fought so well. 'Here die I, Richard Grenville,' he said, 'with a joyful and a quiet mind; for that I have ended my life as a good soldier ought to do, who has fought for his country and his queen, for his honour and religion.'

3. **The Expedition to Cadiz.**—After this a great expedition was sent to Cadiz. The command was given to Lord Howard of Effingham and the young Earl of Essex, who was now the Queen's favourite,—a dashing young man, who was too vain and impatient to do anything really great. Essex was always wanting to get renown by some great warlike exploit. He was angry when any one said that there had been fighting enough, and that it was time to make peace with Spain. One day, when he was talking in this way, the wise old Lord Burghley, who had been

Elizabeth's minister all through the reign, opened a Bible and showed him the words, 'Bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days.' On board this fleet was Sir Walter Raleigh, who could do anything he chose to put his hand to. When the fleet reached Cadiz, it found about seventy or eighty armed Spanish ships under the walls, ready to defend the town. The town itself was protected with fortifications, on which guns were mounted. The English fleet dashed in, each captain eagerly trying to thrust his ship into the foremost place. The Spaniards took fright. The soldiers who had been on board their ships hurried on shore, 'as thick as if coals had been poured out of a sack.' They set fire to their own ships, and the great Spanish fleet was soon in a blaze. The town was then taken and plundered and burnt.

4. **Essex in Ireland.**—As Essex was always asking to be allowed to command an army somewhere, the Queen gave him some work to do which was harder even than the taking of Cadiz. Ireland had never been really conquered. A small district round Dublin obeyed the English law, but the rest of the people lived in their own way, governed

by their own chiefs. Elizabeth had been afraid lest the Spaniards should take it, and she had tried to conquer the Irish chiefs. At one time she took a great quantity of land from them and gave it to Englishmen. The Irish did not like this ; and, some years after the defeat of the Armada, they rose against her and defeated an English army. She therefore sent Essex with a larger army to conquer them. Essex marched about the country, doing nothing which was of any use, and losing most of his men. Then he came back to England suddenly, when he ought to have remained in Ireland, and went straight to the Queen in his muddy clothes, without changing his dress after riding, thinking that he would persuade her to forgive him. Elizabeth did not like even her favourite to disobey her ; and she sent him away to his own house, ordering him to stop there, till there had been an inquiry to find out why he had come away from Ireland. Essex did not like this ; and, one day, he and a few friends mounted their horses and rode into the City, calling on the citizens to rise to protect him. The citizens did nothing of the kind ; and Essex was tried upon the charge of treason, and executed.

5. Conquest of Ireland.—After Essex came back, Elizabeth sent Lord Mountjoy to conquer Ireland. He succeeded in doing it; and at the end of Elizabeth's reign Ireland was, for the first time, entirely under the English

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN THE MANTLE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Government. But, only by destroying all the food in the country, did Mountjoy conquer the north of Ireland. The result was a terrible famine, and a large number of the Irish people there died of starvation.

6. The Monopolies.—Elizabeth had very little money. She did not like to ask Parliament to tax the people, for fear of making people dissatisfied with her. At the same time she had a great many favourites whom she wished to reward, and she did it by giving them the monopoly of some article or other; that is to say, by allowing nobody but them to sell it. Of course they charged more for these things than would have been charged if anybody who liked had been allowed to sell them. At last the people got angry; and the House of Commons begged her to put an end to these monopolies. The Queen at once gave way. When she knew that all her people were determined to have a thing, she never resisted them. 'I have more cause to thank you all,' she said to the Speaker of the House of Commons, 'than you me; and I charge you to thank them of the House of Commons from me; for, had I not received a knowledge from you, I might have fallen into the lap of an error, only for lack of true information. I have ever used to set the last judgment-day before mine eyes, and so to rule as I shall be judged to answer before a higher Judge; to whose judgment-seat I do appeal, that never thought was cherished in my heart that

tended not to my people's good. Though you have had, and may have, many princes more mighty and wise, sitting in this seat, yet you never had, or shall have, any that will be more careful and loving.'

7. **Elizabeth's Death.**—This was the last time that Elizabeth spoke to her people. In 1603 she died, after a long reign of forty-five years. She had many faults, but she was a great Queen. She found England divided and weak, she left it united and strong. Englishmen were proud of their country. As we look back to that time, we are able to see that, if they were fierce and cruel in their revenge upon Spain, the victory was one for which all the world was the better. Spain was a land of tyranny, where no man dared to speak a word against the King or the Church. England was not so free as it is now, but it was much freer than any other country in Europe was then. It was a land where men, if they did not want to overthrow the Government, might speak as they pleased, and think as they pleased. Great writers and great poets arose at the end of Elizabeth's reign. Shakspere, the greatest of them all, expressed the feeling which taught Englishmen that their well-being lay in the unity among themselves

which sprang from their devotion to the Queen, when he wrote :—

> This England never did—nor never shall—
> Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
> But when it first did help to wound itself.

CHAPTER XXIII.

JAMES I. AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(1603–1614.)

1. Accession of James I.—James I., the King who succeeded Elizabeth, came from Scotland. He was the son of Mary Queen of Scots who had been beheaded at Fotheringay, and the great-grandson of the eldest sister of Henry VIII. For the first time the same King ruled over Scotland as well as England ; though each country, for a long time afterwards, kept its own laws and its own Parliament.

2. The Hampton Court Conference.—Many people expected, that, when the new King arrived, he would make many changes which Elizabeth had been unwilling to make. Amongst these, the Puritans thought that

he would do something for them. They did not want to separate from the Church of England, nor to have churches or chapels of their own. Those of them who were clergymen, asked to be allowed to leave out parts of the service which they thought it wrong to make use of. They were unwilling to wear

JAMES I.

surplices, or to make the sign of the Cross when they baptised children, or to allow a ring to be placed on a bride's finger at her marriage; because they thought that these things were superstitious. They also wanted a few other changes to be made in the Prayer

Book. James sent for some of them to come to Hampton Court, to talk with him and the bishops. He really wanted to hear what they had to say; but, unfortunately, he was a very impatient man, and he fancied that every one who differed from him was a fool. He therefore got very angry, and refused to help the Puritans. The only good thing, that came of this conference, was an order which was given for a new translation of the Bible, in which, the mistakes which had been made in former translations, were to be set right. After several years, this new translation was finished; and is the one which is used generally in England at the present day.

3. **James I. and the House of Commons.**—When Parliament met, the members of the House of Commons did not like what James had been doing. They thought that, as it was very difficult to find a sufficient number of clergymen who could preach good sermons, it would be better to allow them all to preach, whether they would wear surplices or not. The Commons were, therefore, not in a very good humour with the King; and they were the more displeased, when they found that James wanted them to give him money. Elizabeth had been very sparing, and even stingy;

but, when James came to England from such a poor country as Scotland then was, he fancied that he was going to be extremely rich, and began giving away estates and money to his Scotch friends. He soon found out, that, if his income was greater in England than it had been in Scotland, his expenses were also much more; and that unless the House of Commons would give him money, he would run into debt. The Commons, however, would not give him money, unless he did what they wanted; so that they and the King did not agree very well together.

4. **The Gunpowder Plot.**—The Catholics were more badly treated than the Puritans. James promised, that, if they did not make disturbances, he would not make them pay the fines which they were bound to pay by law; but he soon broke his promise. One of their number, named Catesby, resolved to blow up with gunpowder the Lords and Commons, when they came to hear the King's speech at the opening of Parliament. In this way both James himself, and the men who refused to alter the laws which directed the persecution of the Catholics, would be punished. Catesby expected, that James's sons would be blown up with their father; and he intended,

after this had been done, to take James's little daughter Elizabeth, who was being educated in Warwickshire, and to bring her up as a Catholic Queen. If Catesby had succeeded, he would probably have been murdered, or executed for his crime, long before he could get near the child; but he was too angry to

GUNPOWDER CONSPIRATORS.

think of this. He let some other Catholics into the secret; one of whom was Guido Fawkes, or, as he is commonly called now, Guy Fawkes. These men hired a house, next to the one in which Parliament was to meet; and began to break a hole in the wall which separated the buildings, in order to carry the

gunpowder through it, to a place under the floor upon which the King would be standing. They were not accustomed to such hard work, and they were in despair at the slow progress they were making, when suddenly they heard a rustling sound. One of them went to see what was happening; and he found that a woman was moving coals from a coal-cellar near, and that the cellar was to be let. As they found that it ran underneath the Parliament room, they at once took it. There was no longer any necessity for them to break through the wall. They brought into the cellar several barrels of gunpowder, and covered them over with faggots and pieces of wood.

5. **Discovery of the Plot.**—The plotters wanted more money than they had got; because they wished to buy horses and armour, to enable them to seize the little Elizabeth as soon as the explosion had taken place. They therefore let into the secret some rich men, who would be likely to give them money. One of these had a brother-in-law in the House of Lords; and did not wish that he should be blown up with the rest. He therefore let him know what was being done; and the information was carried to the Govern-

ment. On the night before Parliament was to meet, Guy Fawkes went down to the cellar, to be ready to set fire to the powder in the morning. He was made a prisoner; and his companions fled into the country. Some were killed; but most of them were taken and executed.

6. The English Government of Ireland.—At the end of Elizabeth's reign, Ireland had been, for the first time, brought completely under the power of the English Government. For some few years, the English tried to do their best for the native Irish; and to give, to those who wished to live quietly, lands which they might have for their own; whilst those, who could do nothing but fight, were sent abroad to fight in foreign armies. Some of the chiefs, who had ruled the Irish tribes before Ireland had been conquered, did not like to see the English having so much power in the country, and settling matters where they had been themselves accustomed to have everything their own way. One of their number, O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, had a quarrel with another Irishman. He was summoned to Dublin, that his case might be heard; but he behaved so rudely to the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, who governed

in the King's name, that he was ordered to go to England, to give an account of his actions. He was afraid that, if he obeyed, he would never be allowed to come back again; and, with another Irish earl, he fled to Spain.

7. The Colonisation of Ulster.—The two earls who had fled, had been chiefs over six counties in Ulster. Chichester advised, that the lands of these counties, should be given to the Irishmen who lived on them; and that, when they were all satisfied, the land which remained should be divided amongst new colonists from England and Scotland. The English Government did not take his advice. The best land was given to Englishmen and Scotchmen; and what remained was granted to the Irish; who were thus thrust out of their old homes. The new colonists were much more industrious than the Irish, and they soon made Ulster more fertile than the Irishmen would have done for a long time to come; but it was very cruel to the Irish, and it would not be easy to make them forget the treatment which they had received.

8. The Great Contract and the Impositions.—These troubles made it necessary to keep up a larger army in Ireland than before. The expense caused by this, made James run

into debt, even more than he had done at the beginning of his reign. In 1610, therefore, he asked Parliament to agree to a scheme, which was known as the 'Great Contract,' by which he was to receive a large increase of income, on condition of his giving up a number of rights which were burdensome to his subjects. The House of Commons, on its part, asked him to give way on another question, of great importance. In order to get more money he had made the merchants pay duties on goods taken out of the kingdom or brought into it, in addition to similar duties which had been already granted to him by Parliament. These new duties being put on, or *imposed*, by the King himself, were called Impositions. The judges said, that the King had a right, by law, to do this. The House of Commons said he had not. An agreement was very nearly come to, about both the Great Contract and the Impositions. But, after all, the King and the House of Commons quarrelled. The King wanted more money than the Commons were ready to give; and he dissolved the Parliament in an ill-temper.

9. **The Addled Parliament.**—At last, James summoned another Parliament. But that

Parliament said just the same about the Impositions, as the one before it had said; and, after it had sat for only a few weeks, the King dissolved it. It is known as the *Addled* Parliament; because it did not produce a single new law.

CHAPTER XXIV.

JAMES I. AND SPAIN.

(1614–1625.)

1. James's Favourites.—James had quarrelled with his Parliaments, because he wanted to have everything his own way, and did not care about the things which his subjects cared about. In managing the affairs of government, too, he did not like to take good advice. He thought it best to have a young man near him who was clever and amusing, and who would do everything for him, without wanting to have a way of his own. The first young man whom he chose for this purpose, was a Scotchman, named Robert Carr, whom he made Earl of Somerset. After some time, the new earl was accused of committing a murder; and, though it is not quite certain whether he

had done so, there can be no doubt, that his wife had planned the crime. At all events, both he and his wife were tried and condemned to death; and, though James pardoned them, they never came near the court again. The next favourite was George Villiers; who was soon made Lord Buckingham, and, some years afterwards, Duke of Buckingham. He was a gay young man, fond of dancing and riding; and he was able to amuse the King with his talk. James gave him very large landed estates; so that he soon became very rich, though, when he first came to court, he was so poor, that he had to borrow money to buy himself a suit of clothes fit to appear in. Nobody was appointed to any office, who did not first come to Buckingham to ask for his favour; so that, though he was at first kind and affable, he soon became conceited, and used to speak roughly to men who did not treat him with very great respect indeed. This was very bad for the King; as men, who were fit to give him good advice, did not like to be humble to Buckingham.

2. **The Spanish Marriage Treaty.**—James knew that he would be obliged to send for another Parliament, unless he could get money in some other way. One plan he had for get-

ting money, was to marry his son Charles to Maria the daughter of Philip III., King of Spain. She was known as the Infanta, a title given to the daughters of the Spanish kings. Philip offered to give a large sum of money when the marriage took place; but he asked that Catholics in England should be allowed to worship in their own way, without punishment. Englishmen were still so angry about the Gunpowder Plot, that James would hardly have been able to do this, if he had wished it; and, though the marriage was talked of for some time, it did not seem likely, that it would ever be really brought about. The English people did not at all like to see their King friendly with Spain, as they had not forgiven the Spaniards for all that had happened in Elizabeth's time; and they thought that, if the King of Spain got a chance, he would be as ready to meddle in England, as his father, Philip II., had been before him.

3. **Raleigh's Voyage.**—One of those who hated Spain most, was Sir Walter Raleigh. At the beginning of the reign, he had been accused of a crime, of which he had not been guilty, and had been condemned to death. But James had shut him up in prison in the Tower, instead of having him executed. He

now declared, that, if James would let him out, he would go to a gold mine in South America, near the Orinoco, and bring home a large store of gold. James, who wanted gold, let him go; but told him, that he must not go to any of the lands belonging to the King of Spain; and that, if he did, he should be beheaded,—as he might be, without any new trial, because he had been already condemned. Raleigh sailed; and, when he reached the mouth of the Orinoco, it was arranged that some of his ships should go up the river to look for the mine, and that others should stay at the mouth to prevent any Spanish ships coming in. None of the sailors would go up, unless Raleigh would stay to guard the mouth,—as they said that they could not trust any one else not to sail away if danger came. He was therefore obliged to leave the search for the mine to one of his sons, and to his friend Captain Keymis. When Keymis had nearly reached the place where the mine was, he found, to his surprise, that a Spanish village had been built on the bank since the last time the river had been visited by Englishmen. He landed his men; and, after a sharp fight, they forced their way into the village,—though they were obliged to set fire

to it, before the Spaniards could be driven out. Young Raleigh was shot down in the midst of the fight. His comrades never reached the place where the mine was. The Spaniards, who had taken refuge in the woods, fired at the English from behind the trees whenever they attempted to move; and, at last, Keymis was obliged to re-embark his men in the boats, and to make his way sadly down the stream of the mighty river. Raleigh learned from his old friend, that all his prospect of success, with his hope of life itself, was at an end. He lost his temper, and threw all the blame on poor Keymis, who had done his best. 'It is for you,' he said, 'to satisfy the King, since you have chosen to take your own way. I cannot do it.' The old sailor could not bear this unmerited reproach. He went back to his cabin, and thrust a knife into his heart. A boy, who opened the door half an hour afterwards, found him dead.

4. Raleigh's Return and Execution.—Raleigh's first thought, after this failure, was to try to persuade the captains of his fleet, to join him in attacking some Spanish ships, in order to get gold or silver to take home to the King. The captains thought that this would be piracy; and said that they did not

want to be hanged. Raleigh had to come home. He was seized and thrown into prison. So hateful were the Spaniards in England, that James did not venture to allow him to be heard in public in his own defence. Almost every man in England was ready to applaud a bold sailor, who had hurt nobody but the Spaniards. Raleigh was now the most popular man in the country. He ascended the scaffold with a jest on his tongue. The crowd was thick; and he saw one of his friends trying, with difficulty, to push his way through it. 'I know not,' Raleigh called out, 'what shift you will make, but I am sure to have a place.' When he knelt down to lay his head on the block, some one told him, that he ought to have laid his face towards the east. 'What matter,' he answered, 'how the head lie, so that the heart be right?' The axe descended, and his voice was silenced for ever.

5. **James I. and the Thirty Years' War.**—A war broke out in Germany, called the Thirty Years' War; in which, the German Catholic princes were on one side, and many of the German Protestant princes on the other. The principal of these latter was Frederick, who ruled over the Palatinate, a country of

which the chief town was Heidelberg. Frederick had married James's daughter Elizabeth. He was defeated; and part of his dominions were seized by a Spanish army, which had come to help his enemies. Englishmen were very anxious, that the Spaniards should not remain in possession of Frederick's land; lest he, and his Protestant subjects, should be compelled to change their religion. James agreed with his people, because he did not want his daughter and her children to be driven out of their home. He sent ambassadors to a great many kings and princes, to beg them to stop fighting; but they paid no attention to him. He therefore summoned another Parliament, and asked for money, that he might be able to pay an army to defend the Palatinate, if he went to war. As, however, he had made up his mind to send some more ambassadors before going to war, the Parliament only gave him a little money, and waited to see what he would do, if the ambassadors did not succeed in persuading the Catholics to leave the Palatinate alone.

6. The Monopolies and Lord Chancellor Bacon.—The House of Commons complained bitterly of many things at home. James had granted a great many monopolies, as Eliza-

beth had done. He had done it, partly, to reward his friends; but, much more, to encourage the introduction into England of new manufactures. Those, however, who had got these monopolies, behaved very harshly and violently to men who tried, without the King's leave, to make the things which they thought that no one but themselves ought to make. The House of Commons complained; and James was obliged to put an end to these monopolies. The House of Commons then found fault with other matters. Great officials, in those days, were not paid, as they are now, with a regular salary, but received presents from people who wanted their help. This custom of bringing presents to officials, to reward them for doing their duty, made it very difficult to prevent people from bringing presents to persuade them to do what they ought not to do. At this time Lord Bacon was Lord Chancellor. He was a very wise man, and a great philosopher; but, when people brought him presents, he was foolish enough to take them, without asking himself whether they wanted to bribe him or not. In many cases these people hoped that he would decide in their favour in some matter which he had to settle as a judge. He used to take

their money, though afterwards he decided against them if they were in the wrong. Some of these people were very angry; and complained to the House of Commons. The House of Commons impeached the Lord Chancellor; that is to say, accused him before the House of Lords. Bacon was condemned to lose his office, and was punished in other ways besides.

7. The Loss of the Palatinate.—At last James found out that his ambassadors could not save the Palatinate merely by talking. He therefore asked Parliament to give him more money, in order that he might be able to pay an army to defend that country. The Commons were quite ready to give him money, if he would promise to declare war against Spain. They knew that the Spaniards had sent the first army to attack the Palatinate, and they thought that if Spain were attacked and beaten at sea, as it had been in the days of Sir Francis Drake, the King of Spain would not be able to get any more gold or silver from his mines in America, and would therefore not be able to help to pay the armies of the German Catholics. They therefore wanted a war with Spain; and they were much displeased that James was

again asking the King of Spain, who was now Philip IV., to give his sister, the Infanta, to the Prince of Wales. Englishmen did not at all wish to have a Roman Catholic Queen in England, when Charles came to be King. James, on the other hand, wanted to remain at peace with Spain, and wished only to make war on the German Catholics. He became very angry with the House of Commons, and dissolved this Parliament. As Parliament had not given him any money, he was unable to pay an army ; and, before the year 1622 was over, the Palatinate was conquered by the Spaniards and their friends.

8. **Prince Charles's Visit to Madrid.**—By this time, Buckingham was even on better terms with Charles, than he had been with his father ; and he now persuaded Charles to visit Madrid, to make love to the Infanta. In those days princes scarcely ever visited foreign countries, because they were afraid of being kept in prison by the king of the country till they consented to give up something or another which belonged to them. Buckingham persuaded Charles, that the King of Spain would take a visit from him as so great a compliment, that he would give him back the Palatinate to show how pleased

he was. The two young men put on false beards to conceal themselves, called themselves Tom Smith and Dick Smith, and set out for Spain. When they reached Madrid, the king pretended to be very pleased to see them. In reality he was very sorry that they had come. His sister had told him that she would not marry Charles, because the English Prince was a Protestant. At the Spanish Court, the king and the royal family lived in a very formal way. Charles was not allowed to see the Infanta privately. One day, he heard that she was in a garden; and jumped over a wall to talk to her. To his surprise she shrieked, and ran into the house. Philip tried to make Charles break off the marriage, by asking him to grant liberty to the English Catholics to worship without being punished for it. Charles promised anything he was asked to promise, without thinking whether he would ever be able to keep his word. At last Philip told Charles that he must go back to England, and do what he had engaged to do; and that then, if he really did it, the Infanta should be sent after him to be his wife. The Infanta, not very willingly, agreed to this. She got an English grammar and dictionary; and began studying the language

which she would have to use here. Charles, however, thought that he was being treated with contempt. He came back to England, and refused to marry the Infanta unless her brother would give back the Palatinate. The King of Spain said that he could not do this, and the marriage was no more thought of. The Infanta put her English grammar and dictionary away. A few years afterwards, she married a German Catholic Prince, the son of the Emperor; and was probably a great deal happier than she would have been if she had come to live as Charles's wife, amongst the English Protestants.

9. **End of James's Reign.**—James called another Parliament, which voted him money; and which would have been very well pleased, if he had at once gone to war with Spain. He told the members that he was ready to fight to recover the Palatinate, but he must first send some more ambassadors, to find out what allies he was likely to have. Before the Parliament came to an end, it learned that James wanted to marry his son to Henrietta Maria, the sister of Louis XIII., King of France. Englishmen would have been much better pleased to hear that Charles was going to marry a Protestant lady. To give some

little satisfaction, both James and Charles promised, that they would not engage to the King of France, to give freedom of worship to the English Catholics. After the session of Parliament had come to an end, James found that the King of France would not give up his sister, unless both James and Charles would engage to let the Catholics worship freely. Rather than be disappointed in this marriage, as they had been disappointed in Spain, they both engaged to do this; and so broke their promise to the Parliament. They were therefore afraid to summon Parliament again, till the marriage was actually over,—when it would be too late for any one to grumble. This was the more disastrous, because they had already made some preparations for war; and had arranged that 12,000 English soldiers should go under Count Mansfeld, a German officer, to conquer the Palatinate. As Parliament was not sitting to vote money, the poor men were sent off, without pay and without food, in the middle of winter. When they arrived in Holland, they were put in large boats to be taken up the rivers. It began to freeze hard; and the ice prevented the boats from moving. If the kind Dutch had not brought them bread and cheese, the

soldiers would have been starved to death. As it was, they had nothing but a little straw with which to cover themselves; and they fell so ill with the bitter cold, that, in two or three weeks, only 3,000 men were able to march. They were not enough to conquer the Palatinate, and the whole expedition was a failure. About this time James died.

CHAPTER XXV.

CHARLES I. AND HIS FIRST THREE PARLIAMENTS.

(1625–1629.)

1. The First Parliament of Charles I.—Charles I. now summoned Parliament, and asked for money for the war. The Commons knew that the young King did everything that Buckingham asked him to do; and that Buckingham had managed the sending out of Mansfeld's expedition without food or money. They also suspected that Charles had not kept his promise about the English Catholics. Instead therefore of giving him the large sum of

money that he wanted, they gave him very little. Charles said he must have more. They told him, that, as long as he consulted no one but Buckingham how money was spent, they could not help him. If he would take the advice of others whom they trusted, they would give more money. Charles was

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very angry, and dissolved his first Parliament.

2. **The Expedition to Cadiz.**—Buckingham advised Charles to go on with the war, whether Parliament gave him anything or not. He got just enough money together, to

send a fleet and an army to Cadiz. When the army landed, instead of attacking the town, it marched, in another direction, to attack some Spanish troops, which its commander had heard of. As there were no Spanish troops near, the soldiers only got very hot and tired; and as their commander had forgotten to see that they had any provisions with them, they were very hungry too. They found a large quantity of wine in a Spanish village, and swallowed it so greedily that the whole army was soon drunk; and if there had been an enemy near, every man might have been killed. The next day the troops marched back to Cadiz; but the town was too well fortified to be taken, and the fleet and army came back to England without doing anything at all. In some books of nursery rimes is still to be found the following account of this expedition :—

> There was a fleet that went to Spain;
> When it got there, it came back again.

3. **The Second Parliament of Charles I. and the Forced Loans.**—In the next Parliament Buckingham was impeached;—that is to say, he was accused before the Lords by the Commons, of making himself rich and ruin-

ing the nation. Before the trial was finished, the King dissolved his second Parliament as he had dissolved his first. He was in great difficulty for money. He sent to ask his subjects to give him some; but scarcely any one would give him anything at all, and it was against the law to make any one give. Somebody, however, told Charles that though he could not make his subjects give, he could make them lend. As he was not likely ever to be able to repay what he borrowed, there was not much difference between lending and giving. Nevertheless he took the advice, and ordered all persons with property to pay him money as a forced loan. He threw into prison the chief men who would not pay, and he got a large sum from those who preferred paying to going to prison.

4. The War with France and the Expedition to Rhé.—Charles had good reason to want money. In less than a year after the dissolution of his second Parliament, he had quarrelled with France as well as with Spain. The King of France was at war with his Protestant subjects, and was besieging the town of La Rochelle. Buckingham went with a great fleet and army to deliver it. He began by laying siege to a fort on the Isle of Rhé,

not far from La Rochelle. He could not take it, and came home, having accomplished nothing at all.

5. The Third Parliament of Charles I. and the Petition of Right.—Charles was determined to go on with the war, to deliver La Rochelle. As he had no money left, he summoned a third Parliament. That Parliament presented to him the *Petition of Right*, by which they required him to acknowledge that many things that he had done had been illegal, and to promise never to do the like again. One of the things which he was to promise was that he would never again levy taxes, or forced loans, without the consent of Parliament. Another was, that he would never again put any one in prison without bringing a formal charge against him. The reason for this demand was that, if the judges were not informed of the charge against the prisoner, they could not try him, and so he might be left in prison as long as the King pleased. Charles was most unwilling to yield to this, but he did at last, and the Petition of Right became law. The London citizens rang the bells merrily, and lit up bonfires in the streets.

6. Murder of Buckingham.—Charles, in

return for his grant of the Petition of Right, got the money which he wanted, and gathered another great fleet and army, with which Buckingham was to drive off the besiegers from La Rochelle. Buckingham went to Portsmouth to take the command. There was scarcely an Englishman who did not hate him, for squandering the money and lives of his countrymen on these foolish plans, which never succeeded. A certain John Felton, who had been turned out of an officer's place by Buckingham, fancied that he would be doing God service by murdering him; just as Catesby and Guy Fawkes had fancied that they were doing God service, if they could murder the King and the Parliament. He bought a knife, went down to Portsmouth, and stood outside the door of a room in which Buckingham was breakfasting. At last Buckingham stepped out, and stopped for a moment to speak to one of his officers. Felton struck him hard with his knife in the breast, saying as he did it, 'God have mercy on thy soul!' Buckingham staggered forward and fell dead. The murderer merely slipped away for a short time, but his hat fell off, and he was soon recognised. It was not long before he was sentenced to death, and hanged.

7. Breach between Charles and the Parliament.—Charles had now to try to govern without Buckingham. When Parliament met again, there were new quarrels between it and the King. In the first place, there was a disgreement between him and the Puritans about certain doctrines, which they wished to have taught, whilst he wished that these doctrines should not be taught. Then there was a disagreement about the payment of duties on goods going out of the kingdom and coming in, which were known as tonnage and poundage, and which had been granted to the kings and queens before him, by their Parliaments, for their lifetime. He had dissolved his earlier Parliaments so soon, that they had never had time to say whether they would grant him these duties or not. He had, however, taken them, as if they had been granted; and, as many people had lately refused to pay, he had seized their goods. One of those whose goods had been seized, was a member of Parliament; and Sir John Eliot, (a noble-minded man, and a great speaker in the House of Commons,) advised that the Custom House officers, who had seized this man's goods, should be sent for and punished. The King said they had acted

by his orders, and should not be punished. He then ordered the House to adjourn; that is to say, to stop sitting for a few days. The House did as he wished once, but when orders came for a second adjournment, two strong members, (knowing that as long as the Speaker, whose business it was to keep order in the House, remained in his seat, the House could not be adjourned,) stepped forward and held him down by force in his chair. Then Eliot asked the House to vote, that any one who preached the doctrines which the Puritans thought wrong, or any one who paid or collected the duties without consent of Parliament, was an enemy to his country. There was a great tumult in the House; and just as the members were shouting 'Aye! aye!' in answer to Eliot's resolution, the King arrived. Parliament was dissolved; and Charles determined, that, for some time at least, he would not summon another. This third Parliament came to an end in 1629. No Parliament was summoned again for eleven years.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE UNPARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT OF CHARLES I.

(1629–1640.)

1. The Imprisonment of Members of Parliament.—Charles's first act was to imprison Eliot, and some of the other members of Parliament who had taken part in the disturbance. Eliot and the others said, that they ought not to be tried in any court except in Parliament itself, for that which they had done in Parliament. He, and the two who had held the Speaker down, were sentenced to heavy fines. He refused to pay, and was kept in the Tower till he died. Though Charles knew that he was dying, he would not let him go; and would not even allow his body to be removed, after his death, to his home in Cornwall, for burial.

2. Laud's Rule in the Church.—Church affairs were almost entirely managed by William Laud, who was Bishop of London; and who, in 1633, became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was determined, that in every church in England, there should be the same

ceremonies ; and that the clergy should read the whole of the services as they were in the Prayer Book, instead of leaving out as much as they pleased. One thing which gave great offence to the Puritans, was the removal of the communion table to the east end of the churches ; instead of allowing it to stand in the middle of the building, as it had done, in most churches, for many years. People fancied, that Laud wanted to make them Roman Catholics again ; and, though this was quite untrue, it was very unwise in him, to try to make people worship in a way which they thought to be wrong. The clergy who refused to use the whole of the Prayer Book, and who taught things contrary to its doctrines, or were thought by Laud and his friends to do so, were brought before a Court, known as the 'High Commission Court,' which had been set up in the reign of Elizabeth. Many of these were turned out of their places, and had to leave the country.

3. **The Court of Star Chamber.**—The Court of Star Chamber, which had been set up in the reign of Henry VII. to keep in order the great lords, was used by Charles I. to punish those who found fault with his government. Some men who had been abusive had to stand

in the pillory, (which was a piece of wood with a hole in it to fit the neck,) and then had their ears cut off. Others, who resisted the Government, were imprisoned or fined. There was no jury in the Court of Star Chamber. It was now composed of two judges and all the members of the King's Council. As these were the very people who carried out Charles's orders, they really punished in the Star Chamber those persons who had complained against their own proceedings. They were both accusers and judges. No wonder that the Court became very unpopular.

4. **Ship-Money.**—For a few years Charles got on pretty well without money granted by Parliament. He made the merchants pay the duties, and, as he made peace with both France and Spain, he had no more military or naval expense. With peace came a growth of trade; and the duties on goods brought more money to the King, than they had ever brought before. Before long, however, he found it necessary to have a fleet. As the Dutch navy had been a large one for many years, and the French too had now a large navy, Charles thought that England ought to have a fleet to defend her coasts and her trade. The proper thing to do would have been to

send for Parliament, and to ask it for money for the navy. But the King knew, that, if Parliament met, it would refuse to give money, unless he would follow its advice in everything; and he was determined not to do that. One of his lawyers told him, that, when the country was in danger, he had a right to ask the people of the towns on the seacoast to serve in their ships against the enemy; and he therefore ordered these towns to send him ships. He took care to ask for ships larger than those which were to be found in any of these places, except in London. After a little time, he wrote again, to say, that, if they had not got the ships, they might give him money instead. The money was paid; and, the next year, he asked all the counties in England to pay the *ship-money*, as it was called. He told them that a man who owned sheep with wool on their backs in a midland county, was just as much interested in having the trade of the country defended, as the man who lived in a seaport town, and owned the ship which carried the wool across the sea. This was quite true. The only question was, whether either ought to be made to pay, without a grant from Parliament.

5. Hampden's Case.—John Hampden, a Buckinghamshire squire, refused to pay. A court, composed of all the twelve judges, was called on to say what the law was. Seven out of the twelve declared their belief, that the King had a right to levy ship-money. The King thought that this settled all disputes; but most Englishmen thought that Hampden had been right.

A COACH: TIME OF CHARLES I.

6. The Scottish Prayer Book and the Riot at Edinburgh.—Whilst Englishmen were growing discontented, Scotchmen were preparing actually to resist. James had compelled the Scottish Church to submit to bishops; but he had done very little to alter its form of prayer, which was very different from that which was used in the Church of

England. Charles now had a new Prayer Book drawn up, which was something like the one that was used in England. In 1637, he ordered that this should be read in the churches in Scotland. As soon as the clergyman began to read it in the principal church in Edinburgh, there began an uproar so loud that his voice was drowned. As he did not stop, one woman threw a stool at his head: luckily she did not hit him. The magistrates turned the disturbers out of the church. The people of Edinburgh took up their cause; and the people of Scotland supported the people of Edinburgh. It was impossible to read the new service anywhere in Scotland. Charles threatened, but could do nothing. In the beginning of 1638 the Scots signed a National Covenant, binding themselves to stand up for their religion, against all who attacked it. At the end of the year they held a General Assembly, (a sort of Church-Parliament,) at Glasgow, where they declared that they would have no more bishops; and called on those bishops, who had been appointed by Charles, to appear before them to be judged for their faults.

7. **Charles's March to the Borders.**—Charles was very angry. He got an army

together, and marched with it to the Borders. The Scots marched to the Borders too. Charles's army was not very warlike, and he had very little money to pay it with. Before long, his money came to an end; and he was obliged to make peace whether he would or not.

8. **Wentworth sent for.**—After a few months, he was again dissatisfied. The Scots said that the treaty of peace meant one thing, and the King said that it meant another. As the Scots would not give way, he determined to make war upon them once more. He sent to Ireland for Wentworth to advise him how to do it. Wentworth had been a member of the House of Commons in the early Parliaments of the reign, and had taken a great part in opposing Buckingham, and in calling out for the redress of grievances. After the Petition of Right had been granted, he took the King's side. He did not like the Puritans, and he did not wish to see the House of Commons having everything its own way. He had been sent to govern Ireland; and, by keeping order there, had made the people better off than they had been before. Amongst other things, he had taught the Irish to grow flax to be made into linen. But he was a headstrong man, determined

to make every one obey him; and he dealt very hardly with those who resisted him. By his violence he had made many enemies in Ireland; and it was not unlikely, that he would make many enemies in England. Soon after he arrived, Charles made him Earl of Strafford; and, for about a year, he governed England in Charles's name.

9. The Short Parliament.—Strafford advised the King to summon another Parliament. It was now eleven years since a Parliament had met in England; and Strafford thought that the new Parliament, which met in April 1640, would be as angry with the Scots as he was. Instead of that, the House of Commons asked, that Charles should promise, never to levy ship-money again. They were ready, if he would promise this, to give him money in return; but not so much as he wanted. They then resolved to ask Charles to make peace with the Scots. This both Charles and Strafford were determined not to do; and Charles dissolved the Parliament. It had sat so short a time, that it is known in history as the *Short Parliament.*

10. The Scottish Invasion.—In spite of the dissolution, Charles resolved to make war against the Scots. He had borrowed money

before the Parliament had met; and now he tried to borrow more. When no one would lend him money, Strafford tried to get it in all sorts of ways. He threatened the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London with punishment, because they would not lend. He talked of seizing, by force, some silver which was in the Mint; and of coining bad money, so as to pay those to whom the King owed money, in shillings, each of which would only be worth sixpence. At last, he bought a large quantity of pepper; promising that it should be paid for a year later, and selling it at once below its value. The army, which was to be paid by the money got by the sale of the pepper, was a miserable one. The men did not want to fight the Scots, and were badly drilled. Before the army was ready, the Scots crossed the Tweed, marched through Northumberland, beat some of Charles's soldiers at Newburn, close to Newcastle, and drove them out of the county of Durham. Charles had to promise to pay money to the Scots till peace was made. As he could not get the money without Parliament, he was obliged to summon another Parliament; which he was not likely to get rid of, as easily as he had got rid of the others.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT AND THE CIVIL WAR.

(1640–1649.)

1. Strafford's Trial.—The Parliament, which met in November 1640, is known as the *Long Parliament*,—because it continued sitting for so many years. It began by setting at liberty the men, whose ears had been cut off by the Star Chamber. Then it impeached the King's chief ministers. Strafford and Laud were sent to the Tower; and other ministers only escaped the same fate, by flying to the Continent. Strafford was accused, before the Lords, of a great many violent actions; and the Commons asked that he should be beheaded as a traitor; saying that it was treason to the King to try to make him rule without Parliaments, because this would really hurt him by making him unpopular. They were particularly angry with Strafford, because they believed, that he had planned to bring over an Irish army to England, to make Englishmen do whatever the King wished. The Commons were very much afraid of

Strafford. They knew that the English army, which had been beaten at Newburn, was still in Yorkshire; and they thought, that, if Strafford were set at liberty, he would be put at the head of that army, in order to lead it against themselves. The people of London did not at all want to see an army marching to take possession of their city; and they came to the House of Lords, shouting out for justice upon Strafford. The Lords themselves were at first desirous to save Strafford; but they at last made up their mind to condemn him. The King shrank from allowing his most faithful servant to be put to death; and he sent soldiers to seize the Tower, in which Strafford was imprisoned. But the soldiers were not allowed to enter. An angry multitude came to Whitehall, threatening the King and Queen. After this, Charles gave way at last, and Strafford was executed. 'I thank God,' he said, as he stood on the scaffold, 'I am not afraid of death; but do as cheerfully put off my doublet at this time, as ever I did when I went to bed.'

2. Changes in the Law.—All this while, and for some weeks afterwards, Parliament was busy making changes in the law. The King bound himself never to levy ship-money

again, or to take any duties at the Custom House, without consent of Parliament. The Courts of High Commission and Star Chamber were abolished; and several other new laws were made, which made it necessary for the King to consult Parliament, more than he had done before. Unfortunately, Charles did not at all like these changes; and the Commons believed, that, if he only had the power, he would try to get back his old authority again. All men were therefore much relieved, when, at last, peace was made with Scotland, and the Scottish and English armies were both broken up and sent back to their homes; so that Charles might no longer be tempted to try to employ either of them against Parliament.

3. **Ecclesiastical Parties.**—The whole of the House of Commons was of one mind, in wishing the King to consult his Parliament, and to govern according to law. But there was one subject on which there was no agreement. The bishops had oppressed the Puritans so much in Laud's time, that most of the Puritans wished that there should be no bishops at all; and they also wished that the Prayer Book should be altered. On the other hand, there were many men in the House of Commons, who wished that there should still

be bishops in the Church, and that the Prayer Book should remain exactly, or nearly exactly, as it was. In the summer of 1641 there were two parties in the House nearly equal, which always voted against one another whenever anything was to be done about the Church. Pym and Hampden were the chief men of those who wanted some change to be made. Hyde and Falkland were the chief men of those who wished things to remain as they were. No one thought it possible, that every one should be allowed to do as he thought right; and that there might be some churches where one Prayer Book was used, and some churches where another was used, and other churches, again, where there was no Prayer Book at all.

4. **The Rebellion in Ireland.**—At the time when the two parties were growing angry with one another, a rebellion broke out in Ireland. The Irish of Ulster, whose lands had been taken away in James's reign, drove out the English and Scottish colonists who were in possession of those lands. The Irish knew that they had been wronged, and they were ignorant and cruel. They murdered a great many of the colonists, and stripped a great number of men and women of their

clothes, leaving them to wander naked through the country in the cold winter nights. The story was bad enough as it really was, but it was far worse as it was told in England. The Parliament resolved that an army must be sent to Ireland. Unhappily, when the soldiers arrived, they treated the Irish without mercy; and massacred not only men, but even women and children.

5. The Grand Remonstrance and the Attempt on the Five Members.—Pym and his friends in the House of Commons, were afraid lest, if the King appointed the officers of this army, he would be able to use it against Parliament, as well as against the Irish. They therefore drew up a long paper called the *Grand Remonstrance*, in which they found fault with all that Charles had done since the beginning of his reign; and asked him never to appoint any ministers except such as Parliament should approve of. They also asked him, to allow a number of clergymen to meet, to consider what alterations should be made in the Prayer Book. Charles refused to do this; and, though the greater number of the Commons were against him, the greater number of the Lords were for him. The mob from the City came to threaten the

Lords, and especially the bishops. Charles determined to accuse five members of the House of Commons, and one member of the House of Lords, as traitors, for having resisted his authority. The House of Commons refused to deliver them up; and the King came to the House to take them, followed by three or four hundred armed men. When he reached the House, he looked round, and found that the five members were gone. He commanded the Speaker to tell him where they were. 'Sir,' said the Speaker, 'I have neither eyes to see, nor ears to hear, save as this House shall please to direct me.' The King left the House without discovering where the five members were. The next day, he learned that they were in the City; and he went there to take them. The citizens refused to give them up. A few days later, the citizens, in arms, escorted them back to Westminster. Charles left London rather than see the triumph of his enemies.

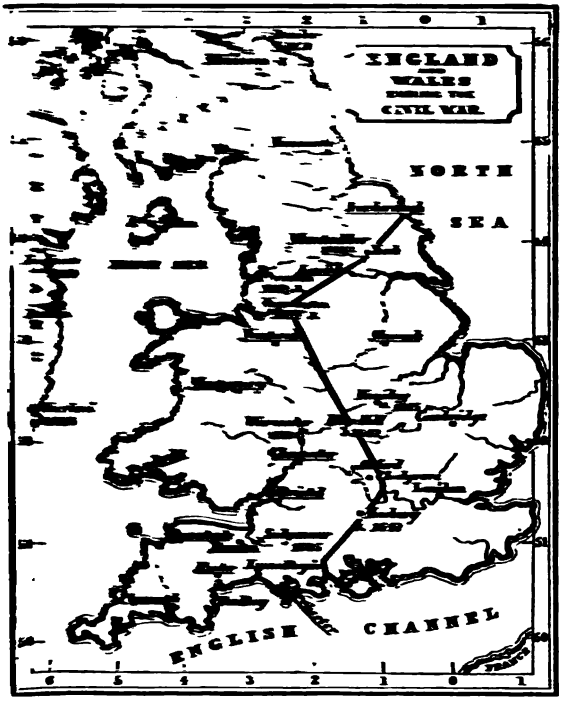
6. Breach between the King and the Parliament.—For some months the King and the House of Commons argued with one another. The Commons did not trust the King. They thought he would bring foreign soldiers into England to attack them; and they asked him

to let the Parliament appoint the officers of the militia. As there was no regular army in England then, the country was defended by men who were drilled for a few days every year, and spent the rest of their time in look-

CAVALIER AND PURITAN.

ing after their farms, or keeping their shops. These men were called the militia. If an enemy invaded the country, these men were bound to come together to resist him. Up to this time, their commanders had been

[illegible] by the King: but the House of [illegible] were too much afraid of the King, [illegible] be appointed by him any



longer. Charles would not give up his right of appointing the officers. He went to York, and summoned his faithful subjects to join him there. Nearly half the House of Com-

mons, and more than half the House of Lords, supported him. Some of these men were ready to fight for him, because he was the King; but a great many more fought for him, because they did not want to see the Prayer Book altered. At last, in August 1642, he set up his standard at Nottingham, as a sign that he intended to march against Parliament. The civil war had begun. Those who took the side of the King were known as *Cavaliers*, meaning horsemen, or gentlemen; whilst those who took the side of the Parliament were nicknamed *Roundheads*, because, being Puritans, they cut their hair short.

7. The Beginning of the first Civil War.—For some time the King prospered. The first battle was fought at Edgehill. Neither side gained the victory, but as the Parliamentarians retreated, the King had the advantage. He entered Oxford, and made it his head-quarters for the rest of the war. Then he marched towards London, and reached Brentford. The citizens of London took arms, and went to Turnham Green. The two armies looked at one another, but there was no fighting. If the King had taken London, the war would have been over; as the London merchants were so rich, that the Parliament

could not have paid its army without their help. The next year, 1643, sometimes one had the better, and sometimes the other. Hampden was killed on the side of the Parliament, and Falkland on the side of the King. On the whole, however, the King gained more than he lost. The whole of the north and west of England was in his hands. At the end of the year Pym died worn out with anxiety. So little chance did the Parliament appear to have, that its leaders invited the Scots to help them. In 1644 the Scots crossed the border, and joined an English army. The two forces, together, completely defeated the King's army in the north, at Marston Moor near York. From this time the King began to lose ground.

8. **Presbyterians and Independents.**—Amongst the Puritans themselves there were now two parties. The greater number of the members of the House of Commons, who had taken part against the King, were Presbyterians. They had ordered that there should be no more bishops in the Church, and that the Prayer Book should not be used any more; but they were not at all willing that congregations should meet to hear doctrines preached of which the Presbyterian clergy did not

approve. There were, however, a few members who were called Independents. These thought, that every congregation should settle its own religion for itself; and that every man, or at least every Puritan, should be free to worship God as he thought right. The head of this party was Oliver Cromwell. At the beginning of the war, he had been a captain in the army, and had filled his company with Puritans, who were determined to fight for their religion. As the war went on, he became a general; and always filled his regiments with men of the same sort. He soon found that these men, though they were all Puritans, were not all agreed about religion. One soldier was a Baptist; another an Independent; another a Presbyterian. Cromwell thought, that, when he made a man an officer, he ought to take the best soldier, without asking what his religious opinions were, provided that he was a good man and a Puritan. He thought, too, that members of Parliament, and persons in office in the State, should be chosen in the same way. The Presbyterians did not like this; they thought that people, who were not Presbyterians, should not be allowed to have office.

9. The Self-denying Ordinance and the

New Model.—Most of the generals of the army were Presbyterians; and they would rather have made an agreement with Charles, than have allowed Cromwell to do as he wished in this matter. As they did not want to beat the King too much, they did not beat him at all; and, as most people were tired of the war, Cromwell was able to persuade Parliament to pass what was called the *Self-denying Ordinance*; which forbade any member of Parliament to be also an officer in the army. As the chief Presbyterian generals were also members of Parliament, this made them give up their posts in the army. Cromwell was also a member of Parliament, but he was such a good general, that he was allowed to remain as an officer. A new set of officers were appointed. The General was to be Fairfax, and the Lieutenant-General Cromwell. The army after this change was called the *New Model.*

10. End of the First Civil War and the Negotiations with the King.—The New Model met the King in 1645 at Naseby, and defeated him utterly. The next year his condition was hopeless. He rode off to the Scots, and surrendered himself to them. They wanted him to set up a Presbyterian

church government in England. As he would not do this, they gave him up to the English Parliament, which lodged him at Holmby House in Northamptonshire. He had not been long there when the English army quarrelled with the Parliament. The Presbyterians in Parliament wanted to send the soldiers home, without paying them. The soldiers said that they would not go home without being paid; and they also said, that they had fought for their religion, and that they would remain armed till they were sure that they would be allowed to worship as they thought right. They marched to London, and turned some of the leading Presbyterians out of Parliament. The army was now master of England. Before this it had taken possession of the King, and had lodged him at Hampton Court. The officers offered to allow the worship of the Church of England to be set up again, provided, that no one was compelled to attend it who did not wish to do so; and that full religious liberty was granted to all Protestants. Charles would not hear of this; and soon afterwards he escaped to the Isle of Wight.

11. The Second Civil War and the Execution of Charles I.—Charles was not allowed

to remain at large. He was lodged in Carisbrook Castle, near Newport. Persons were sent by the Parliament to negotiate with him. While Charles was arguing with them in a friendly way, he was preparing for a second civil war. In the spring there were insurrections in his favour in Wales, in Kent, and

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

in Essex. A Scotch army,—this time taking his part,—invaded the north of England. Charles himself tried to escape from Carisbrook, by getting out of a barred window at night; but he found that the bars were too close for him to slip the whole of his body

through, and after this he was more closely watched than he had been before. Fairfax put down the insurrection in Kent and Essex. Cromwell put it down in Wales, and then marched northwards and caught the Scots at Preston, where he defeated them entirely. The soldiers came back from their victory, with anger in their hearts against Charles. They felt that he had tricked them, by raising war against them, at a time when words of peace were in his mouth. They resolved to bring him to trial. To do this they wanted to find a court to sit in judgment on him. None of the judges would do anything of the kind. Parliament would not make a new court. The soldiers turned out about ninety members of the House of Commons; and those who were left did as they wished, and voted that there should be a High Court of Justice to try the King. The House of Lords refused to have anything to do with the matter; and they were turned out too. When Charles was summoned before the new court, he refused to answer. He said that it had no right to try him. He was, nevertheless, condemned to death; and his head was cut off on a scaffold outside the windows of his own palace at Whitehall.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE.

(1649–1660.)

1. The Commonwealth.—The Government of England was now to be a Commonwealth ; that is to say, there was to be no King. The country was to be ruled by a few men, who were chosen year by year by the body called the Parliament. In this Parliament, however, there was no House of Lords ; and the House of Commons consisted of only about eighty members, who had remained sitting, whilst the rest had either left Westminster to fight for the King in the course of the war, or had been turned out at different times by the soldiers.

2. Cromwell in Ireland.—In the first year of the Commonwealth, Cromwell was sent to Ireland. Ever since the rebellion in Ulster, eight years before, Ireland had been full of bloodshed. It is difficult to say which were most savage, the English or the Irish. Cromwell came to restore peace. There was a brutal slaughter, by his orders, of the

defenders of Drogheda; and another brutal slaughter, not by his orders, of the defenders of Wexford. Others carried on the work which he had begun. Thousands of Irish were driven away from their homes, to live, as well as they could, in the desolate regions of Connaught. There was peace in Ireland: but peace which was produced by mere conquest without justice was not likely to last long.

3. **The War with Scotland.**—The next year, Cromwell had to lead his army to Scotland. The Scots were shocked at the execution of the late King, and they sent for his son, whom they crowned as Charles II. Cromwell was shut up at Dunbar, between the sea and the hills on which the Scottish army lay. He could not fight, and he could not get away. One day the Scottish army came down towards him. Early the next morning he fell upon it. 'Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered,' he cried, as his troopers, never conquered yet, plunged into the ranks of their enemies. The Scots turned and fled, and the victory was won. Cromwell gained Edinburgh, but he did not gain all Scotland. In the next year, 1651, a Scottish army, taking young Charles with

them, slipped past him, and invaded England. They marched steadily southwards, calling on the English Royalists to join them. Cromwell was at their heels, and he caught them at Worcester, where he scattered them to the winds. 'The dimensions of this mercy,' he wrote, 'are above my thoughts. It is, for aught I know, a crowning mercy.' Cromwell was right. As long as he lived, neither Scots nor Royalists ever lifted up their heads again in England. The young King escaped to the Continent. At one time he hid himself in an oak, whilst Cromwell's troopers were riding underneath.

4. **Expulsion of the Long Parliament.**—The eighty members, who called themselves a Parliament, did not govern England well. They were fond of giving offices to the friends and relations of the members; and they were hard upon Royalists who did not bribe them. Cromwell wanted them to dissolve themselves, and to order fresh elections; but he and they did not agree upon the way in which these elections should be held. Besides this, they got into a war with the Dutch, which he did not like, because he did not like to see Protestant nations fighting with one another. One day, in 1653, he came to the House,

summoned in a number of soldiers, turned all the members out, and locked the door. Nobody in England was sorry for what had happened. 'We did not see a dog bark at their going,' said Cromwell not long afterwards.

CROMWELL DISSOLVING THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

5. **The Barebones Parliament.**—Cromwell and the officers invited a number of men to meet together, to consider what was to be done. This assembly, which was not a real Parliament, is generally known by the nickname of the *Barebones Parliament*, after a certain Praise-God Barebones who was a member of it. It did not accomplish any-

thing; but, after sitting some months, it gave up all its power to Cromwell.

6. Cromwell's First Parliament.—Cromwell was now to be Lord Protector; that is to say, he was to rule like a King, without the title. He was to have a Parliament of one House. As soon as the Parliament met, it began to be troublesome, and to want to settle everything in its own way. Cromwell dissolved it and tried to rule without it.

7. Cromwell's Government.—At home, Cromwell allowed all Puritans to worship as they liked. But he would not allow the members of the Church of England to meet to pray out of the Prayer Book, because he knew that they wanted to have the young King back to rule over them. Abroad he joined France in a war against Spain. His soldiers took part in a battle in which the Spaniards were beaten; and he received Dunkirk as a reward for the assistance which he gave. At sea, Blake, the great sailor, was victorious over the Spaniards. Cromwell could do great things, but he was not liked by the mass of English people. He and the Puritans wanted everybody to be like themselves; and they tried to stop a great many amusements which they thought were wicked, but which are not

thought wicked now. Cromwell knew that plots were constantly being formed against him; and he did all that he could to put them down, without caring whether what he was doing was lawful or not. Then too, as he had dismissed his Parliament, he gathered taxes which had never been voted by Parliament at all. Still, he would have been glad to have had a Parliament to support him, and he therefore summoned another.

8. **Cromwell's Second Parliament.**—This time Cromwell drew up a list of those members who were likely to be troublesome, and would not let them come to the Parliament. As might be expected, those who were left in were more friendly to him than the last Parliament had been. They drew up what was called the *Petition and Advice*; in which they asked Cromwell to take the title of King, to add a House of Lords to the Parliament, and to renounce the power of excluding from the House of Commons members who had been duly elected. Cromwell refused to take the title of King, but agreed to the rest. When Parliament met again, he found himself worse off than before. The House of Commons refused to pay any respect to the new lords, and would not attend to business.

Cromwell dissolved his second Parliament as he had dissolved his first. Very few people, except the soldiers, wished him well, and before the end of 1658 he died. He had tried to do his best as far as he understood it, but England did not like to be governed by a soldier.

9. Richard Cromwell's Protectorate and the restored Commonwealth. — Cromwell's eldest son Richard succeeded his father as Protector. He was a good-natured man who never took any trouble about anything; and had no idea how to govern. He summoned a Parliament; and the Parliament supported him, because its members wanted to be ruled by a man who was not a soldier. The soldiers demanded to have the right of naming their own general, so as to make themselves quite independent of Richard. When this was refused, they marched to Westminster, and turned Richard and his Parliament out of doors. They then brought back such of the members of the Parliament which had been turned out by Cromwell some years before, as were still living. They soon found that these men were as resolved not to be managed by the soldiers, as Richard's Parliament had been; and they turned them out too. They

tried to manage the government without a Parliament at all; but it was not long before they found out that people would not pay taxes, unless they were voted by a Parliament; and they brought back the members of the old Long Parliament once more.

10. The Restoration.—In Scotland there was an English army commanded by George Monk. He was a silent man, who did not care much about politics, but who knew that Englishmen did not like to be governed by soldiers. He crossed the Tweed and marched for London, without letting any one know what he intended to do. When he arrived he found everything in confusion. After some hesitation he declared for a free Parliament; that is to say, for a Parliament, from which no one who might be elected should be kept out by the soldiers; and which should decide matters as it thought right, whether the soldiers liked it or not. The old Long Parliament voted its own dissolution. A new Parliament was chosen, and the young King was invited to come home, and to reign as Charles II.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF CHARLES II.

(1660–1672.)

1. Character of Charles II.—There was a song, which the Royalists had been in the habit of singing, in which every verse ended with the words, 'The King shall enjoy his own again.' Charles thought that his chief object in life was gained, if he enjoyed his own. As he afterwards told his brother, he was resolved that, whatever happened, he would never go on his travels again. He liked pleasure, and his pleasure was usually of a very low and bad kind. He married a Portuguese princess, Catharine of Braganza; but he did not behave at all well to her. He was witty, and was always pleased with the society of amusing people. His subjects called him the 'Merry Monarch.' But he had no idea that it was right for a king to sacrifice his time and his jests to do his duty. Indeed, he never understood that there was

such a thing as duty at all. It was said of him that

> He never said a foolish thing,
> Nor ever did a wise one.

CHARLES II. AND CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA.

Yet, if he did not do wise acts, he was clever enough to know when it would be hurtful to him to do foolish ones. When he saw that people were determined to have

their own way, he did not try to stop them, as his father would have done. In this way, though nobody ever found out any good that he ever did, he managed to die in his bed in England, instead of having his head cut off,

TROOPER OF HORSE GUARDS: TIME OF CHARLES II.

like his father, or being driven into exile, as his brother afterwards was. He was not the sort of man to care much about religion. Before he came back he had secretly acknowledged himself to be a Catholic; and he de-

clared the same when he was dying. But he openly spoke of himself as a Protestant during his whole reign.

2. The Army disbanded, and the Judges of Charles I. executed.—When Charles II. landed at Dover he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. 'It is my own fault,' he said, 'that I have not come back sooner; for I find nobody who does not tell me he has always wished for my return.' In reality it was the fault of the Puritan army. The strongest feeling amongst Englishmen then was, dislike of an army which had enabled Cromwell to rule over them. They wanted to be again as they were in the old days before the Civil War, when there had been no soldiers in England except the farmers or shopkeepers, who came out to be drilled for a few days in the year, and then went quietly to their work. Charles had, therefore, no difficulty in sending Cromwell's soldiers back to their homes. Only three regiments were kept; and these regiments were the beginning of the present royal army. Some of the men who had sat in the Court which condemned Charles I. to death, or had taken part against him very violently, were tried and executed. The bodies of Cromwell and of two others were

actually dug up and hanged, though they had been dead some time.

3. **Treatment of the Puritans.**—About a year after the King came back, a new Parliament was elected. Scarcely any one was chosen to it who had not taken part with Charles I. It was therefore known as the *Cavalier Parliament.* When people have been very much frightened, they sometimes think that they can get rid by force of those who have frightened them. Englishmen had been very much frightened by the Puritans in Cromwell's time. Those who liked the old Church service had not been allowed to have it; and those who did not care at all about Church services had been prevented from amusing themselves as they pleased. The Parliament and the people were, therefore, very angry with the Puritans. The bishops were restored, and the services of the Church of England were again used in all the churches. Laws were passed which were expected to make an end of the Puritans. All of the clergy who were unwilling to use the Prayer Book were turned out of their parishes. But they were not permitted to preach in chapels or even in private houses. No man was to be allowed to gather in his

house, for purposes of worship, more than five persons beyond the members of his own family. Besides this, none of the Puritan clergy who had been turned out, were to come within five miles of a town. It was believed that, of the people who were willing to listen to them in private, many more lived in the towns than in the country; and that, if the Puritan clergy were kept away from the towns, they would not be likely to find a congregation even in secret. The Parliament forgot that even harder laws had been made against the Catholics in Elizabeth's time, without putting an end to them; and that it was therefore not likely that these laws would put an end to the Puritans. The Puritans were very badly treated. They had, by this time, given up all hope of changing the prayers of the Church of England; and they therefore now only wished to be allowed to worship without molestation in churches of their own. For this reason they were now called *Dissenters*, because they dissented from the Church, and wanted to separate from it. They were brave men, ready to endure persecution rather than to do what they thought to be wrong.

4. **John Bunyan.**—Amongst these men

was John Bunyan, who wrote the 'Pilgrim's Progress' while he was imprisoned in Bedford Gaol for his religion. He was born in Bedfordshire, of very poor parents. As a young man he was irreligious, but he afterwards changed his character entirely. After the Restoration he was greatly persecuted, because he refused to go to church, and preached to congregations of his own. He was thrown into prison, and kept there more than twelve years. He was a tinker by trade, and he provided for himself in prison by making metal tags for the ends of laces. He wrote many religious books, the most famous of which is the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

5. **John Milton.**—John Milton, the Puritan poet of England, published the 'Paradise Lost' in the reign of Charles II. He had written many beautiful poems when he was a young man, in the time of Charles I. When the Long Parliament met, he thought it to be his duty to give up writing poems almost entirely, and to write books about the state of the Church. He thought that true religion was only hindered by the ceremonies used in the churches, and that the bishops were making men irreligious by making them use these ceremonies. He therefore wrote very

violently against the bishops, and was very glad when the King was defeated. He admired Cromwell very much, and, though he was blind, he was employed in the time of the Commonwealth and Protectorate to write letters in Latin to foreign princes. The Restoration, when it came, made him very sad. After 'Paradise Lost' was finished, he wrote a poem about Samson. His own blindness made him think of Samson's blindness at the end of his life; and when he wrote about the Philistines who ill-treated Samson, he was thinking of the riotous courtiers of Charles II., who did such wicked things.

6. **Lord Chancellor Clarendon.**—Soon after the Restoration, Monk was made Duke of Albemarle; but he never had much to do with the Government. The man who managed business for the King, at this time, was the Hyde who had been one of the chief men of the Royalist party in the beginning of the Long Parliament. He was now made Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor. He had been at the head of those who wished to restore the bishops. He thought that the King ought always to have a Parliament, but that under no circumstances should the Parliament take up arms against the King, what-

ever he might choose to do. This was what the Parliament itself thought at that time. People are very often inclined to be very violent in condemning things which their enemies do, and which they do not think of doing themselves; and, as it had been the Puritans who had fought against the King in the time of Charles I., it never entered into the heads of the Royalists that they themselves might some day want to resist him. They therefore condemned all persons who thought that any king ought ever to be resisted.

7. **The First Dutch War.**—It was not long before even this Cavalier Parliament found out that the King deserved, at least, to be blamed. The Dutch were a great commercial people, with ships on every sea. England had now become commercial, and the two nations regarded one another with feelings as unfriendly as those of the owners of two shops which sell the same articles next door to one another. When nations are in a bad temper, they easily find an excuse for quarrelling; and so the English and the Dutch began a war in 1664.

8. **The Plague and the Fire of London.**—In the hot summer of 1665 a terrible sickness, called the Plague, broke out in London. It

was an infectious disease, which had appeared in England several times before; but it had never been so bad as it now was. The streets of London and of all other towns were narrow and dirty; and the upper stories of the houses were made larger than the lower ones, so that those on one side of the street almost met those on the other, and left little room for fresh air to circulate. This was quite enough to make people ill. There was more sickness, and there were more early deaths, at that time than now. When any man caught the plague, the doctors did not know how to do anything for him. A red cross was painted on the door of his house, and the words, 'The Lord have mercy upon us!' were written above it. Then the house was shut up, and nobody was allowed to go in or to come out. Every one who could afford to leave London, hurried into the country, leaving the poor to suffer. The dread of catching the plague spread far and wide. 'How fearful,' wrote one who lived at the time, 'people were, thirty, or forty, if not a hundred miles from London, of anything that they brought from any mercer's or draper's shop; or of any goods that were brought to them, or of any persons that came to their houses! How they would shut their doors

against their friends; and if a man passed over the fields, how one would avoid another!' The deaths became so numerous that it was impossible to bury the dead in the usual way.

THE DEAD-CART GOING ALONG AT THE TIME OF THE PLAGUE.

Carts went about the streets at night, preceded by a man ringing a bell, and calling out, 'Bring out your dead.' The corpses were thrown into a huge pit, because it was impossible to provide coffins for so many. Fires

were lit in the streets, under the belief that the heat would keep off the infection. At last winter came, and the plague came to an end with cooler weather. The next year another disaster befell the great city. A fire broke out when a strong wind was blowing, and quickly spread. It burnt for three days. All the City, from the Tower to the Temple, and from the Thames to Smithfield, was absolutely destroyed. The old St. Paul's, the largest cathedral in England, perished in the flames. Great as the suffering caused by the fire was, it did good in the end, for it destroyed the old houses which kept the air out of the streets, so that the plague never came to London again.

9. **The Dutch in the Medway.**—The Dutch war went on all the while, with plenty of hard fighting at sea, and no very great success on either side. Parliament voted money to keep the fleets ready for fighting. After a little time, even the Royalists in the House of Commons began to suspect, that the King spent some of this money on his own pleasures. Both in Parliament and out of it they began to grumble, and to say to one another, that, if Cromwell had been alive, things would have been different. At last a misfortune came which increased their dis-

content. Negotiations were opened at Breda, in Holland, and the terms of peace were almost settled. Before they were quite settled, Charles took it for granted that there would be no more war, and dismissed most of the sailors, in order to get for himself the money

DUTCH FLEET IN THE MEDWAY.

which would have paid them. The Dutch at once sent their fleet up the Thames, where there was no English fleet to meet them. The Dutch ships sailed up the Medway, burnt three men-of-war, and carried off a fourth. For some time they blockaded the Thames, so that the Londoners could get no coals.

Charles was obliged to give way to the Dutch, and peace was made at Breda, as they wished to have it.

10. **The Cabal Ministry.**—In 1667, a few weeks after peace was made, Clarendon fell from power. The five ministers who had influence after him were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. The initial letters of their names spelled the word '*Cabal*,'—a word which was at that time applied to any body of men specially consulted by the King on state affairs. They are therefore known in history as the 'Cabal Ministry.' Lauderdale was a Scotchman, and was chiefly employed about Scotch business. The others wanted to tolerate other religions than the Church of England, allowing congregations to worship separately in churches of their own. The House of Commons did not want to have toleration at all; and it was much less likely to allow it to the Catholics, than to the Dissenters. The Catholics were more disliked, and more feared. There was now a very powerful king in France, Lewis XIV., who had very large armies and skilful generals, as well as plenty of money; and people in England thought, that he was likely to send his soldiers to England, to help the Catholics

against the Protestants. Charles himself was first cousin to Lewis, as his mother, Henrietta Maria, had been the sister of Lewis's father; and he had lived a long time in France during his exile. He therefore did not feel at all ashamed to ask Lewis to help him to carry out his plans, when his own people were against them; or even to take money from Lewis, to enable him to do as he liked, without having to ask his Parliament for more taxes.

11. The Triple Alliance and the Treaty of Dover.—What Charles now wanted was, to be independent of Parliament, and to get as much money as he could. A little time before, he had made a treaty with the Dutch and the Swedes, known as the *Triple Alliance*; by which the three nations bound themselves to join together to stop Lewis from making any more conquests. Not long afterwards, Lewis persuaded Charles to break off from his new friends, and to sign the Treaty of Dover; which bound Charles to join Lewis in making war against the Dutch. Charles was also to declare himself a Catholic, and to receive money from Lewis. Lewis even promised to send French soldiers into England, if Charles thought that he wanted them to put down

any resistance from his own subjects. The treaty was to be a profound secret. It was impossible to speak of it openly without producing a general rebellion. Charles did not even tell all of his own ministers. Two of them, Clifford and Arlington, who were Catholics, knew all about it. The others, who were Protestants, only knew that there was going to be a war with the Dutch, and that the King was about to give permission to his subjects to worship as they pleased.

12. **The Declaration of Indulgence and the Second Dutch War.**—Charles did not, after all, venture to announce that he was a Catholic; but, in 1672, he declared war against the Dutch, and he issued a Declaration of Indulgence, giving orders that the laws against the Catholics and the Dissenters should no longer be put in execution. Parliament was furious. The Commons were much less disposed to respect the King, than they had been at the time of the Restoration, twelve years before; but they were quite as much disposed to refuse permission to anybody, who was not a member of the Church of England, to worship as he thought right. They declared that Charles had no right to refuse to execute the law; and the great body of the people thought

so too. Charles did not persist in his own way. He did not want to have another rebellion, to be driven into exile, or to lose his head, as his father had done. He withdrew the Declaration; and the Prayer Book of the Church of England was again the only form of public prayer allowed in the land. Those who wished to join in prayer in any other way had to do it by stealth.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE LAST TWELVE YEARS OF CHARLES II.

(1673–1685.)

1. The Test Act.—Though the Treaty of Dover had been kept a secret, yet people suspected that there was something arranged of which they did not know. They were determined that the Catholics should not become powerful, and a law was made called the *Test Act*, which required every person appointed to any office, either in the army and navy, or in the state, to receive the Sacrament from a minister of the Church of England. He was also to declare his disbelief in one of the most

important doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, so as to test whether he really belonged to that Church or not. This Act put an end to the Cabal ministry. Clifford and Arlington refused to take the test, and

COURT AND CITY COSTUME: TIME OF CHARLES II.

Charles turned Ashley,—who had been lately made Earl of Shaftesbury,—out of office. There had been a quarrel between them, probably because Shaftesbury had found out the secret of the Treaty of Dover, and had been angry at having been duped. From this

time, Shaftesbury did everything in his power to attack the King. He did his best to secure toleration for the Dissenters, and to prevent the Catholics from having any at all. People were the more afraid of seeing the Catholics in office, because the King's brother James, Duke of York, who was heir to the throne, had become a Catholic; and they thought that, if he became King, he might do some harm to the Church of England.

2. Danby's Ministry.—Charles now gave his confidence to the Earl of Danby. Danby was in all things in agreement with the House of Commons. At home, he would hear nothing of any toleration for Catholics or Dissenters. Abroad, he would give no support to the King of France. After a little time, peace was made with the Dutch; and, not long afterwards, Charles gave his consent to a marriage which produced most important consequences. The Duke of York had no sons. His two daughters, Mary and Anne, both of whom afterwards became Queens, were Protestants. Mary was now married to her first cousin, William, Prince of Orange; who, as being the son of the King's eldest sister, was the heir to the throne after the Duke of York and his daughters. William

of Orange was the chief magistrate of the Dutch Republic. He was also the leader of the Kings and Princes of Europe, who had been struggling to free themselves from the ill-treatment which they were constantly receiving from Lewis XIV. By favouring this marriage, therefore, Danby provided that, after the death of Charles and his brother, the new Queen should have a husband who was a thorough Protestant, and would also be certain not to be on friendly terms with the King of France. It was not likely, however, that for the present England would engage in war. Charles was too dependent on the French king to wish to quarrel with him, especially as Lewis was always ready to give him money when the Commons were stingy. On the other hand, the Commons did not like to go to war even with France; because they were afraid that, if Charles had a large army, he would use it against them as soon as the war was over.

3. **The Popish Plot.**—Just at the time when men were suspicious of the King, and knew not whom to trust, a story was told which threw the whole country into a fever of excitement. A certain Titus Oates, who said that he had been a Catholic, and had lately

been converted to Protestantism, asserted that some Catholics had formed a plot to kill the King. He was examined by a magistrate named Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. Not long afterwards, Godfrey was found murdered near Primrose Hill. Some people said that the Catholics had murdered him, because he had accepted Oates's story as true. At once Parliament and people became furious with excitement. There was scarcely a Protestant in England who did not believe in the reality of the Popish Plot, as it was called. What was first talked of as a plot to murder the King, was soon talked of as a plot for 'rooting out and destroying the Protestant religion,' and for massacring thousands of innocent people. Men went about armed, to protect themselves against an imaginary enemy. Oates, who was a horrible liar, profited by the credulity of the people, and swore to the truth of charges of the most dreadful kind against innocent people, especially Catholics. Judges and juries were ready to believe every word that he said, and never thought of asking whether the testimony that he gave one day, agreed with the testimony that he gave another. A large number of persons who were perfectly innocent were put to death as contrivers of

the plot, or as having taken a part in Godfrey's murder. So popular was Oates, that his friends kept him in luxury, whilst he was swearing away the lives of men whom he was unworthy to approach. The mass of his supporters were merely credulous ; but there were some unprincipled politicians who helped him because they thought to get an advantage from this excitement in their struggle with the King. Shaftesbury, who was now the leader of the opposition, did everything in his power to encourage a belief in the reality of the Popish Plot.

4. **The Exclusion Bill.**—At last, in 1679, the Cavalier Parliament was dissolved, after sitting for seventeen years and a half. Danby's ministry came to an end. In three years there were three Parliaments, known as the three Short Parliaments of the reign of Charles II. In each of these Parliaments Shaftesbury's friends had a large majority. They determined that, if they could possibly contrive it, the Duke of York should never reign. They brought in an *Exclusion Bill*, to exclude all Roman Catholics from the succession. The first Short Parliament was dissolved by the King, because the Commons would not give up the Exclusion Bill. In

the second Short Parliament, the Commons passed the Bill. In the House of Lords, it was opposed by Halifax,—a man of great ability, who was in the habit of changing sides from one party to another, always leaving his party when it presumed on its strength to act harshly and tyrannically. He called himself a *trimmer*, because, as he said, his business was like that of a man who trims a boat by moving from one side to the other to keep it on an even keel. It was not merely to the Exclusion Bill that he objected. He knew that Shaftesbury proposed to give the Crown, after Charles's death, not to the next Protestant heir Mary,—the eldest daughter of James and the wife of the Prince of Orange,—but, to the Duke of Monmouth,—an illegitimate son of Charles II., who had no claim to the Crown whatever. Halifax thought that it would be dangerous to make such a change as this. It was quite possible that, after all, James might die before his brother; and, even if he did not, he was not likely to outlive him long. He thought, therefore, that it was better to run any risk that might come from having a Catholic king for a few years, and to look forward to the peaceful succession of Mary at the end of them. He persuaded the

House of Lords to agree with him ; and the Lords threw out the Bill. The third Short Parliament was summoned to Oxford. The followers of Shaftesbury came with arms in their hands, to defend themselves against danger. They insisted on having the Exclusion Bill, and Charles dissolved this Parliament, as he had done the others.

5. Whigs and Tories.—The two parties had now the names of *Whig* and *Tory*, which remained to them for a century and a half. The two names were at first given as nicknames. 'Whig' is a shortened form of *whiggamor*, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west to buy corn at Leith ; and who used the word 'whiggam' to urge on their horses. It was then applied to some people in the West of Scotland, who had lately been rebelling against the Government. When the friends of the Duke of York called Shaftesbury's followers Whigs, they meant to say that they were no better than the Scotch rebels. The word 'Tory' came from Ireland. Irish robbers were called Tories ; and the opponents of the Duke of York called his followers Tories ; meaning that they were enemies of the Protestants, like the Irish robbers. After a little time, these names were accepted by the parties

to which they had been at first applied in contempt; and men boasted of being Whigs or Tories without thinking what the words originally meant.

6. Violence of the Tories, and the Rye House Plot.—After the dissolution of the third Short Parliament in 1681, the Tories had it all their own way. The Whigs had been strong for a time, because very few Englishmen wished to have a king who was a Catholic. But there was one thing which they liked less, and that was another Civil War. In 1681 only thirty-nine years had passed since the Civil War began; and men, who were not very old, could remember all the misery of that sad time. When, therefore, it was known that the Whigs had ridden armed into Oxford, and had been talking about forcing the King to do as they wished, sober men, who did not usually care much about politics, resolved that James should not be excluded from the throne. They would rather have a Catholic king than see another Puritan army governing England, and perhaps Shaftesbury as a new Lord Protector. People almost forgot their fright about the Popish Plot, in their fright about a Whig insurrection. Whigs, who had threatened

and persecuted the Catholics, found themselves threatened and persecuted in turn. Judges bullied them, and juries found verdicts against them without much regard for justice.

7. Forfeiture of the London Charter.—An accusation was then brought against Shaftesbury. The grand jury, whose business it was to say whether he was to be tried or not, would not allow him to be tried. The fact was, that the juries were chosen by the sheriffs, and in those days a sheriff would choose a jury which was likely to condemn a man whom he disliked, and to let off a man whom he liked. Shaftesbury had to be tried in Middlesex, if he was tried at all; and the sheriffs chosen by the City of London were then, as they are now, sheriffs for the whole county of Middlesex. Charles was so angry, when he heard that Shaftesbury had got off in this way, that he ordered his lawyers to try and find out some mistake in the Charter of the City. The Charter was the parchment on which was written the grant to it by former kings to elect magistrates and to govern itself. The lawyers managed to find out that there was something wrong in the Charter, and the judge before whom the

matter was brought said so too. The King, therefore, took away the Charter, and appointed the Lord Mayor and sheriffs himself. After this Shaftesbury knew that the new sheriffs would be sure to choose a jury which would condemn him. He therefore fled to Holland, where he soon afterwards died.

8. The Rye House Plot.—About this time some Whigs, bold with anger, formed a plot to murder the King and his brother at the Rye House, on their return from Newmarket. The plot was discovered, and the plotters fled, or were arrested and executed.

9. The Execution of Lord Russell.—Those who had taken part in the Rye House Plot were men of no note; and the Tories wished to strike down the leaders of the Whigs. Those leaders had been concerned in a scheme for calling on all who agreed with them to form an association which was to demand the summoning of another Parliament. There was nothing illegal in this if they did no more than peacefully petition the King. Some of them, however, went further than this, and advised that, if their demand were refused, the association should use force to compel the King to accede to it; though they do not seem to have made up their minds how the force was to

be employed. Their design was discovered; and the chief Whigs were, in the King's name, brought to trial on the charge that they had taken part, not merely in a political agitation, but even in the Rye House Plot. The Earl of Essex committed suicide in prison. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney were condemned

THE PARTING OF LORD AND LADY RUSSELL.

and executed. Russell's case excited more than usual sympathy amongst his party. He was an upright, conscientious man. He firmly believed that, if a Catholic were to succeed to the throne, English liberty would no longer be secure. If he did not think that all Titus Oates's lies were true, he thought that they were founded on reality.

'As for the share I had in the prosecution of the Popish Plot,' he declared on the scaffold, 'I take God to witness that I proceeded in it in the sincerity of my heart; being then really convinced, as I am still, that there was a conspiracy against the King, the nation, and the Protestant religion.' In those days, the risk run by even an innocent prisoner tried for high treason, was much greater than it is now. He was not allowed to have a lawyer to argue for him, and was thus obliged to conduct his own defence. Shortly before his trial Russell received a letter from his wife. 'Your friends,' she wrote, 'believing I can do you some service at your trial, I am extremely willing to try. My resolution will hold out; pray let yours.' When the court was opened, this true-hearted wife sat by his side taking notes of all that was said, and helping her husband whenever his memory failed him.

10. The Last Days of Charles II.—All this while, Charles did not think of summoning a Parliament. There were some, however, even amongst his supporters, who advised him to do it. Halifax, who had joined the Tories when the Whigs were violent, was now growing uncomfortable at the violence of his

new friends. He urged the King to call a Parliament. No doubt the King would have had a majority on his side. The people were still angry with the Whigs. Charles, however, hesitated. The King of France, who knew that Charles would never make war against him, and that a Parliament might possibly do so, kept him well supplied with money. Before Charles could make up his mind what to do, he was taken ill. He was soon known to be dying. Sancroft, the Archbishop of Canterbury, spoke plainly to him. 'It is time,' he said, 'to speak out; for, sir, you are about to appear before a Judge who is no respecter of persons.' The King took no notice. After a time the Duke of York came to his bedside. The bishops and the courtiers were bidden to leave the room. A priest was fetched, and Charles, on his deathbed, acknowledged the authority of the Church of Rome. He lingered yet for some little time, and begged pardon of those around him. He had been, he said, an unconscionable time in dying, but he hoped they would excuse it.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE REIGN OF JAMES II.

(1685–1688.)

1. James II. and Monmouth's Rebellion.—The new King began his reign, in 1685, under favourable circumstances. He announced that he intended to support and defend the English Church; though he clearly showed,—by attending the public celebration of the Mass at his chapel at Whitehall,—that he meant to cleave to his own religion. A new Parliament was summoned, and was thoroughly loyal. James would have had no difficulty in governing England, if he had been able to convince his subjects that, though he refused to persecute the Catholics, he would do nothing to place them in authority. It was not long before the loyalty of his subjects was put to the test. Many of the Whigs who had taken part in the schemes formed by their party in the last reign, were living in exile in Holland; and they fancied that they had only to return to England, to rouse the whole nation against James. Monmouth placed himself at the head of these men, and landed at Lyme, in

Dorsetshire. By the peasants and the shopkeepers, he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. But the gentlemen and the clergy, were all on the side of the King. For the time, however, they could do nothing against Monmouth. The common people

JAMES II.

pressed in multitudes to see him, and some of them took arms in his cause. He entered Taunton in triumph, and marched eastward as far as Philip's Norton. By this time the Royal army was hastening towards him, whilst the Tory nobles and squires gave their zealous aid to the King. Monmouth retreated to

Bridgwater. He rode out with his troops in the night time, in the hope that he might take his enemy by surprise. He was stopped by a deep ditch full of water. After a gallant struggle, his men were slain or fled. Monmouth escaped, and wandered about till he was discovered half-starved and hiding in a ditch. He was carried to London and executed.

2. The Bloody Assizes.—The rebellion was at an end. Large numbers of the rebels were hung at once without form of trial. Then Jeffreys, a wicked and cruel judge, came down to the West to hold what will always be known as the *Bloody Assizes*. At Winchester he condemned to death an old lady, Alice Lisle, who was guilty of no more than of hiding in her house two poor men who were flying from vengeance. At Dorchester 74 persons were hanged. In Somersetshire no less than 233 were put to death. Jeffreys overwhelmed the prisoners with scornful mockery. One of them pleaded that he was a good Protestant. 'Protestant!' cried Jeffreys; 'you mean Presbyterian, I'll hold you a wager of it. I can smell a Presbyterian forty miles.' Some one tried to move his compassion in favour of a person who was miserable enough already.

'My lord,' he said, 'this poor creature is on the parish.' 'Do not trouble yourselves,' was the only answer which they got, 'I will ease the parish of the burden;' and he ordered him to be hanged at once. The whole number of those who perished in the Bloody Assizes was 320; whilst 841 were transported to the West India Islands to work hard under a broiling sun till they died. James welcomed Jeffreys on his return, and made him Lord Chancellor as a reward for his deeds.

3. **The Test Act violated.**—To all that was being done against the rebels, Parliament made no objection. But there was one thing which the King did, which was called in question in the House of Commons. He had appointed some Catholic officers in the army, and had excused them from taking the test ordered by the Test Act. The Commons saw that if the King could thus dispense with the Test Act in a few cases, he might dispense with it in many. In fact, there would be nothing to prevent him from filling all the offices in the state and in the army with Catholics. They thought that, in this way, he might do as he liked with his Protestant subjects; just as Cromwell and his Puritan army had done as they liked. The Commons

remonstrated, and asked that the King should observe the law in future. James grew very angry, and put an end to the session of Parliament.

4. The Dispensing Power.—James thought that he had a right to dispense with the laws when he saw fit. He resolved to ask the judges whether he had this right or not. But he was resolved to have his question answered in his own way. In those days a king might turn a judge out of office whenever he liked to do it. James turned out four of the judges who would have given an opinion against him, and those whom he appointed in their stead were quite ready to declare in his favour. In this way he got a declaration from the judges that he had a right to dispense with the test as required by law. If this answer was right, he could do whatever he pleased, whether it were lawful or not.

5. The Declaration of Indulgence.—James was most anxious to obtain an Act of Parliament putting an end to the Test Act altogether. He knew that he could not live many years, and that, as soon as he was dead, his daughter Mary would be queen, and would appoint judges to decide in a very different way from that in which his own judges had

decided. He therefore sent for the principal members of both Houses, and spoke with them privately in the closet, as it was called; that is to say, in his own private room. These closetings, as they were called, had no effect. Member after member told the King, that they would do anything to please His Majesty which their conscience allowed; but that their conscience did not allow them to vote for the repeal of the Test Act. James then resolved to do by his own power, what he could not do by Act of Parliament. He issued a Declaration of Indulgence, announcing that all his subjects, Dissenters as well as Catholics, were free to worship as they pleased, and to hold offices without taking any kind of test. The King hoped that he would gain the Dissenters to his side. Some of these, indeed, accepted his offer with thankfulness; but the greater part of them did not like even so great a boon coming in such a way. They thought that, if the King could announce that certain laws were not to be obeyed, he might announce that all laws were not to be obeyed. They listened to those leaders of the Church of England who assured them that, whatever happened, they would be safe; and that the next Parliament which met would pass an Act granting them the

toleration which they needed. Members of the Church of England and Dissenters joined to resist the King. They distrusted and disliked the Catholics; and they were reasonably afraid, lest the King should make a bad use of the power which he was trying to gain.

6. The Expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen.—It was not long before James offended the greater part of his subjects, even more than he had already done. The two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were, at that time, the only places where young men could receive a good education after they had become too old to remain any longer at school. At these Universities no one could teach who was not a member of the Church of England. The consequence was, that no man who was not a member of that Church could have his son well educated, unless he were rich enough to pay a private tutor. James wished that there should be a way in which Catholics, at least, should be educated in their own religion. In order that this might be done, he contrived that two of the colleges at Oxford should be governed by Catholics. He was not satisfied with this; and when the President of Magdalen College died, James sent orders to the Fellows, who had the right of choosing a new

President, to choose a Catholic. The Fellows met and chose a Protestant. They told James that they had acted according to law; and that they would not obey any one but the man whom they had lawfully chosen. James turned them out of the college, and left them to beg their bread. They were not allowed to starve. They were invited to live in the houses of country gentlemen, who were glad to have this opportunity of showing how much they respected them for resisting the King. There can be no doubt that they were right in resisting him. It would have been a good thing, if everybody could have been educated in his own religion; but it would have been a very bad thing, if the King could have done as he pleased, whatever the law might say. If the King could give up three colleges at Oxford to the Catholics, he might have given up all the colleges at both Universities, and have left the Protestants without education. It was now certain that the Protestants would do all they could to prevent this.

7. **The Trial of the Seven Bishops.**—After this, James gave orders, that his Declaration of Indulgence should be read to the people by the clergymen in all the churches. Most clergymen thought that the declaration was

against the law, and even wrong in itself. Seven of the bishops signed a petition to the King, asking him not to force the clergymen to act against their consciences. The King was very angry; and he was more angry when the day came on which he had ordered that the declaration should be read. Scarcely a clergyman in the whole of England obeyed the King's orders; and in some places, where a clergyman was found to read the declaration, the congregation walked out of the church rather than listen to it. The King ordered that the seven bishops should be tried for having published a seditious libel; that is to say, a paper in which falsehood is told with the object of bringing about resistance to the Government. The trial lasted during a whole day. The lawyers who were engaged for the bishops showed that their petition was not a libel at all. The jury left the Court to determine upon the verdict. At first nine of them were for the bishops and three were for the King. Two of these latter gave way, and only one was left who was against the bishops. This was Arnold, who was the king's brewer. 'Whatever I do,' he had said, before the trial began, 'I am sure to be half-ruined. If I say *Not Guilty*, I shall brew no more for the

King ; and if I say *Guilty*, I shall brew no more for anybody else.' He seems to have made up his mind that the King's custom was worth more than that of the rest of the world. Another gentleman named Austin proposed

A BISHOP. LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL: TIME OF JAMES II.

to argue with him. Arnold said that he did not want to hear arguments. 'If you come to that,' answered Austin, 'look at me. I am the largest and strongest of this twelve ; and, before I find such a petition as this a libel, here I will stay till I am no bigger than a

tobacco pipe.' Before this threat Arnold gave way, after a struggle lasting all through the night; and when the Court assembled in the morning, the verdict of *Not Guilty* was given in. Crowds, in Westminster Hall, and in the streets around, shouted for joy. At Hounslow, where James had formed a camp, the very soldiers, with whose help James hoped to put down all resistance, shouted like the rest. James, who was there, asked what it all meant. 'Nothing,' he was told; 'the soldiers are glad that the bishops are acquitted.' 'Do you call that nothing?' he answered. 'So much the worse for them.'

8. The Invitation to the Prince of Orange.—The acquittal of the bishops took place on June 30, 1688. On the same day, a message was sent to William of Orange by seven noblemen and gentlemen,—some of them Whigs and some of them Tories,—to request him to come to England to save the laws and liberties of the nation. There was a reason why this had not been done before. It had lately been announced that a son and heir had been born to James. Before that birth, every one knew that, whenever James died, the Crown would pass to a Protestant successor, the Princess of Orange; and that everything that James had done,

would speedily be undone. They now knew that the heir was an infant who would certainly be brought up in his father's belief; and who would, when he became a man, act exactly in the same way that his father had acted. As people are very apt to disbelieve what it is to their interest to disbelieve, most men repeated with firm conviction a story that the infant was not the son of the King and the Queen; but was some one else's child, who had been brought into the palace by stealth. William of Orange, whether he believed this or not, was resolved to accept the invitation. He collected a fleet and a small army, and landed at Torbay. He marched towards London. After a little time, men of rank began to join him. Very soon there were insurrections in the North and centre of England. James's own officers deserted to William, and James soon discovered that scarcely a man in England was likely to draw sword for him. Even then, if he could have given up all his plans, he might have continued to reign. But he could not make up his mind to do this. He attempted to fly to France, but was brought back. William was far too wise to wish to stop him. He did not want to keep him as an interesting prisoner, like

Mary Queen of Scots; or to cut off his head, that people might talk of him as a royal martyr, as they had talked of Charles I. He therefore gave him every opportunity to fly. This time James got safely away. He reached France, where Lewis XIV. received him kindly. He was never again to set foot in England.

ANALYSIS

OF THE

OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

WITH NOTES.

CHAPTER XVI.

HENRY VII. (1485–1509); cold and reserved, unpopular. A strong ruler who gave peace and security; a lover of money and power. Strengthened claim to throne by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

Insurrections.—(1) *Lambert Simnel*, a baker, professed to be Earl of Warwick, son of Duke of Clarence. Supported by Irish; landed in Lancashire; defeated at Stoke, taken prisoner and made royal scullion. (2) *Perkin Warbeck* pretended to be Richard Duke of York, son of Edward IV.; was captured and executed.

King and Nobles.—Power of nobles greatly reduced and that of king increased (*a*) by king's possession of artillery, (*b*) by his enforcement of Statute of Liveries (Edward IV.), (*c*) by his setting up Court of Star Chamber.

King amassed wealth by reviving benevolences, inflicting fines, levying heavy taxes on the rich, and being very economical. *Discovery of America*, 1492.

be-gin'ning: commencement.
re-serv'ed: shy; wanting in frankness.
di-min'ished: made less; reduced.
ex-pen'sive: costing much money.
prac'tise, *v.*: to do a thing often.
prac-tice, *n.*: the habit of doing.
im-pos'tor: one who pretends to be what he is not.

scul'lion: dish washer; kitchen drudge.
at-tor'ney: a lawyer; a solicitor.
at-tor'ney-gen'e-ral: chief law-officer of the crown.
un-in-ten'tion-al-ly: without design.
re-viv'ed: *brought to life*; brought into use again.
shab'bi-ly: meanly; at small expense.
e'co-nom'i-cal: careful; frugal; sparing.
op-press'ed: used unjustly.
pre-vented': *went before*; hindered.
as-si'zes: courts held by judges in counties.
ver'dict: *true saying*; decision of a jury.
con-spir'a-cy: *a breathing together*; a plot.
dis-turb'ance: agitation; tumult.
main-tain': to keep; to support.
se-cu'ri-ty: safety; freedom from fear.
in pro-por'tion to: according to.
ac-cus'tomed: used; habituated.
un-for'tu-nate-ly: unhappily; unluckily.

CHAPTER XVII.

HENRY VIII. (1509–1547), son of Henry VII. Strong, active, self-willed; frank, jovial and popular.

Condition of People.—Upper classes had begun to study Greek and Latin authors; *printing* had greatly multiplied books. Lower classes no longer serfs, but badly treated; much arable land turned into pasture; many farm labourers thrown out of work; they and discharged soldiers had no resources but begging and stealing; convicted thieves were hanged.

Reformation begun by Luther in Germany; his followers called 'protestants;' ignorance and vice of many of the clergy. King quarrelled with pope about divorce of Queen Catherine; fall of Wolsey.

bus'i-ness (*biz-*): that which makes *busy*; affairs.
mon'as-te-ry: a house for *monks*; an abbey.
live'li-hood: means of *living*; support.
con-dem'ned: sentenced.
sol'dier-y: the whole body of soldiers.
rem'e-dies: cures; means of redress.
U-to'pia (*nowhere*): an imaginary island enjoying perfect laws &c.; hence, unattainable perfection.
in'ter-course: connection by dealings.

man-u-fact'ur-er (*maker by hand*): one who converts raw material into useful articles.
prot'es-tant: one who *protests* against the Church of Rome.
vi'cious: addicted to *vice*; depraved; wicked.
con'se-quence: that which *follows* as a result; effect.
leg'ate: papal ambassador, or representative.
dil'i-gent-ly: with steady application; industriously.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

King's divorce pronounced by Cranmer; marriage with Anne Boleyn; *Statute of Appeals*, forbidding appeals to Rome; *Act of Supremacy*, declaring king supreme head of church and state; king burnt protestants as heretics, and hanged or beheaded catholics as traitors; execution of More as traitor, because he refused to acknowledge lawfulness of king's second marriage.

Translation of Bible.—Thomas Cromwell minister; suppression of smaller monasteries, and waste of their means; 'a good pennyworth.' **Pilgrimage of Grace** in northern counties; destruction of images; spy system; dissolution of larger monasteries; new cathedrals.

Statute of Six Articles,—ordering death of those who denied the six leading catholic doctrines assailed by protestants. [1. transubstantiation; 2. communion in one kind (bread, but not wine); 3. celibacy of clergy; 4. perpetual obligation of vows of chastity; 5. private masses; 6. auricular confession.]

Translation of Lord's Prayer, Creed &c. Mass still said in Latin. Death of king, 1547.

Wives of Henry VIII.	Children	Fate of wife
1. Catherine of Arragon	Mary	Divorced
2. Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth	Beheaded
3. Jane Seymour	Edward	Died naturally
4. Anne of Cleves	None	Divorced
5. Catherine Howard	„	Beheaded
6. Catherine Parr	„	Outlived Henry

her'e-sy: misbelief; opinion opposed to usual belief.
her'e-tics: misbelievers.
trait'or: one who *betrays*; one untrue to sovereign or country.
Paston family: a Norfolk family, chiefly famous for a series of letters written by and to them during the Wars of the Roses.
ap-peal'ed: referred to as an authority.
per-sua'ding: *advising*; bringing to a particular opinion.
gross'ly: greatly; palpably.
ex-ag'ger-a-ted (*-aj-*): magnified; represented as worse than they really were.
il-le-git'-i-mate: *not* according to *law*; not born in wedlock.
ad-ver'si-ty: affliction; suffering; misfortune.
pil'grim-age: journey to a sacred place.
mar'tyr: *a witness*; one who dies for his belief.
tyr'an-ny: harsh government.
gai'e-ty: merriment; pleasure.
dis-solv'ed: *loosed asunder*; broke up.
des'pe-rate-ly: past hope of amendment.
court'iers: attendants at court; retinue of a prince.
sac'ra-ment: the Lord's Supper; the consecrated bread.
stat'ute: law. [Distinguish from *statue*, an image, and *stature*, height.]
jo'vi-al (born under planet *Jove* or Jupiter): gay; merry.

CHAPTER XIX.

EDWARD VI. (1547–1553) only a boy; Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, king's uncle, made protector; war with Scotland to compel Mary Queen of Scots to marry Edward; battle of Pinkie; Mary sent to France.

Reformation continued; remaining images destroyed; new Prayer Book in English; rebellion in Devon. Seizure of church property; building of Somerset House.

Somerset's fall; Ket's rebellion in Norfolk against inclosures; put down by Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who then took protectorate from Somerset, charged him with treason and executed him. Warwick made Duke of Northumberland and Head of Government; issued a second and more protestant Prayer Book; persuaded king to leave crown to Lady Jane Grey, king's cousin; death of king.

MARY (1553–1558), daughter of Henry VIII., acknowledged queen by people; Lady Jane imprisoned, Northumberland beheaded. English Prayer Book suppressed; queen's marriage

with Philip of Spain; Wyatt's insurrection; Lady Jane beheaded; pope's authority restored; protestants burnt,—Rowland Taylor, Ridley, Latimer, Cranmer &c. War with France; loss of Calais. Death of Mary, 1558.

pro-tect'or: guardian; regent.
pro-tect'or-ate: government by, or office of a protector.
con-vict'ed: found or pronounced guilty.
ap-pro'pri-a-ted: took for their own use.
right'eous-ness: justice; integrity.
res-ti-tu'tion: act of restoring what was wrongfully taken.
con-sump'tion: a disease which *wastes away* the body.
de-ter'mined: resolved; firm in purpose.
pos-ses'sions: property; estates.
quiet in my con'sci-ence: have no doubt as to the truth, or my own innocence.
ac-know'l'edged: admitted; recognised.

CHAPTER XX.

ELIZABETH (1558–1603), daughter of Anne Boleyn, and a protestant; second Prayer Book of Edward VI. restored; catholic bishops deprived; uniformity of worship commanded, according to rites of Church of England.

Mary Queen of Scots.—Scotch were protestants, Mary was a Catholic; claimed crown of England; being a great-granddaughter of Henry VII., and Elizabeth having been declared by Henry VIII. illegitimate, many (especially catholics) thought Mary lawful Queen of England; murder of Darnley her husband; rebellion of Scotch; Mary's flight to England and imprisonment; rising in the north; plot to assassinate Elizabeth and put Mary on throne; Norfolk executed.

National Prosperity made Elizabeth popular; increase of trade; improvement of manufactures; better food; more comfortable—houses; *First Poor Law.*

Hatred of Spain, the champion of Catholicism; contraband trade of English in West Indies; seizure of Spanish ships. **Maritime discoveries**; Drake's voyage round the world, plundering Spaniards at Valparaiso &c.; 'North-West Passage' sought,—Frobisher, Davis, Gilbert.

Hatfield Park: in Herts.—The hall inhabited by Edward VI. and Elizabeth has been destroyed. The present hall is the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

mar'vel-lous: astonishing; wonderful.
wor'ship-ping: adoring.
pu'ri-tan: one claiming to hold *pure* doctrine.
dis-sent'er: one who *dissents* from, or disagrees with, an established church.
per'se-cu-ting: *following* to annoy; harassing. [Distinguish from *pros'e-cu-ting*, *pursuing* by legal means.]
con'se-cra-ted: set apart by religious rite.
as-sas'sin-ate: to murder secretly.
gor'ge-ous: showy; splendid.
bril'li-ant: sparkling; glittering; splendid.
mas'sa-cred (*-kerd*): killed wholesale or indiscriminately.
Ven-e'tian: a native of Venice.
ad-ven'tu-rous: enterprising.
ac-com'pan-ied: went with.
tem-pest'u-ous: stormy.
dis-ap-pear': to vanish from sight.
col'on-ise: to people; to form settlements in.
per'ma-nent-ly: lastingly; durably.

CHAPTER XXI.

ELIZABETH'S TRIUMPHS.

Catholic Missions. — Increase of protestants; pope had declared Elizabeth a usurper; Roman missionaries tried to reconvert English; Elizabeth afraid; fierce laws against missionaries; Throgmorton's plot to murder Elizabeth and put Mary on throne, defeated; the 'Association.' Troops sent to help Dutch against Philip; death of Sydney; Drake plundered Spanish West Indies. The Babington plot and execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Invincible Armada, 1588.—Philip determined to invade and conquer England; catholics united with protestants to defend country; Philip's store ships destroyed by Drake at Cadiz. Spanish army in Flanders ready to embark; Fleet attacked in English Channel and driven up North Sea; most of the ships wrecked. English commanded by Lord Howard, assisted by Drake &c.

ré-col-lec'tion (*reck-*): remembrance.
mis'sion-a-ry: a messenger; one *sent* to preach.
as-so'ci-a'tion: union; combination.
ex-pe-di'tion: undertaking; military enterprise.
cour'te-ous: of *court-like* manners; polite.
Port'-u-guese: natives of Portugal.

in-vin'ci-ble: that cannot be overcome; unconquerable.
arm-a'da: a fleet of *armed* ships.
treach'e-ry: deceit; faithlessness.
safe'guard, *n.*: protection; that which makes safe.
St. Michael's Mount: a hill in *Mount's Bay*, Cornwall.
as-sail'ant: one who assails or attacks.

CHAPTER XXII.

LAST YEARS OF ELIZABETH.

War with Spain continued; Spanish ships and towns plundered; death of Drake in West Indies; Spanish fleet destroyed in Cadiz harbour by Howard and Essex.

Conquest of Ireland.—Irish lands confiscated and given to English; rebellion under Tyrone; Essex failed to put it down, and was executed for treason; Lord Mountjoy subdued Ireland.

The Monopolies.—Queen conferred on her favourites sole right of selling certain articles; people angry; House of Commons interposed, and queen cancelled monopolies. Elizabeth died, 1603. 'She found England divided and weak; she left it united and strong.'

gal'le-on: a large Spanish ship with lofty stem and stern.
can-non-ade': an attack with cannon.
im-pa'tient: not able to wait; hasty.
mo-nop'o-ly: sole right to produce or sell certain articles.
dis-sat'is-fied: discontented.
cher'ished: treated with affection; fostered.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STUARTS.

James I., 1603–1625. | Charles I., 1625–1649.
[*The Commonwealth* and *Protectorate*, 1649–1660.]
Charles II., 1660–1685. | James II., 1685–1687.

JAMES I. (1603–1625), son of Mary Queen of Scots, was James VI. of Scotland, and united thrones of Englan and Scotland.

Hampton Court Conference.—Puritans wanted revision of Prayer Book, abolition of surplices, of sign of cross in baptism and of ring in marriage. Nothing came of conference but revised translation of Bible.

Gunpowder Plot.—Catholics were severely treated, and James refused all concessions to them; some of them, headed by Catesby, decided to blow up king and parliament; plot discovered, conspirators executed.

Colonisation of Ulster.—After conquest of Ireland by Elizabeth, many chiefs were jealous of English influence; the Earl of Tyrone refused to submit and fled to Spain; his estates confiscated, and given to English and Scotch settlers,—the Irish owners being turned adrift; this increased Irish discontent, and involved additional expense to keep order; James quarrelled with the Commons about raising the money.

sur'plice: a kind of white gown.
su-per-sti'tious things: objects of unmerited respect.
con'fer-ence: a meeting for discussion.
ac-cus'tomed: used; habituated.
col-on-i-sa'tion: act of settling in a new country.
im-po-si'tion (*a laying on*): a tax imposed by king.
dis-solv'ed Par'li-a-ment: broke it up, so that there could be no more meetings till after another election.

CHAPTER XXIV.

James's Favourites.—1. **Robert Carr.**—A Scotchman; created Earl of Somerset. He and his wife were convicted of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

2. **George Villiers**, Duke of Buckingham.—James made him very rich, and gave him more authority than any other person in the kingdom.

Spanish Marriage Treaty.—James wanted to marry his son Charles to Maria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, expecting a large dowry. English opposed to it as Philip was a Catholic, and the Armada was not forgotten. Prince Charles and Buckingham went to Madrid to see the Infanta; but the treaty was broken off to the joy of the English.

Raleigh's Voyage.—Raleigh had been committed to the Tower. He was set free to obtain for James a sum of gold from a mine near the Orinoco in South America. Failing to

discover the mine his men attacked the Spaniards, against which James had cautioned him. He returned, and was executed on the former charge.

Monopolies. — King revived monopolies; Commons complained, and king cancelled them.

Lord Chancellor **Bacon** impeached for corruption and sentenced to loss of office, fine and imprisonment.

Marriage of Charles. — King married his son Charles to Henrietta Maria, sister of King of France, secretly undertaking to grant freedom of worship to Catholics, though he had promised Parliament he would not.

af'fa-ble: condescending; easy to speak to.
pi'ra-cy: robbery on the seas.
do-min'ion: *lordship*; country or persons governed.
Lord Chan'cel-lor: the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, and Keeper of the Great Seal.
im-peach'ed: accused of crime before the Lords.
Pa-lat'i-nate: the province of a palatine, or count having royal privileges.
com'pli-ment: expression of regard. [Distinguish from *com'ple-ment*, that which completes; full number.]
dic'tion-a-ry: a book of words, alphabetically arranged, with meanings given.
am-bas'sa-dor: a minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another.
sat'is-fac-tion: contentment; comfort; amends.
ses-sion of Par'li-a-ment: the period between meeting and prorogation; the sittings of one season.
dis-ap-point-ed: frustrated; balked.
dis-as'trous: *ill-starred*; calamitous; unfortunate.

CHAPTER XXV.

CHARLES I. (1625–1649), son of James I., still under influence of Buckingham.

His First Parliament.—Charles summoned parliament and asked for money to carry on a war with Spain. The Commons granted only a small amount, and refused more as long as Charles retained Buckingham for his chief adviser. Charles was angry and dissolved parliament.

Unsuccessful expedition to Cadiz.

The Second Parliament.—Buckingham impeached. Charles dissolved parliament before the trial was concluded.

Forced Loans.—Not able to obtain money from Parliament, Charles ordered all persons with property to grant him money as a forced loan.

Buckingham sent with an army to help the Protestants of La Rochelle, was unsuccessful.

The Third Parliament before granting money required Charles to agree to the **Petition of Right**, which provided that:—(1) Neither taxes nor forced loans should be levied without consent of Parliament; (2) No man should be detained in prison without being first tried by a judge; (3) Marines or soldiers should not be billeted upon private persons; (4) No martial law to be executed. Charles consenting, received a grant and fitted out an expedition to relieve Rochelle. Buckingham murdered by John Felton.

King's Disputes with Parliament.—(1) With Puritan members about teaching certain doctrines. (2) About 'tonnage' and 'poundage,' *i.e.* payment of duties on goods exported and imported.

Charles dissolved Parliament, and did not call another for eleven years.

rime: likeness of sound at ends of lines in poetry.
Rhé (*rā*). **Ro-chelle'** (*-shell'*).
be-sie'gers: those who lay siege to, or try to take a place by slow means.
re'cog-nised (*rek-*): known again.
dis-a-gree'ment: dispute; difference.
ton'nage: duty paid on goods by the ton.
pound'age: a subsidy of twelve pence in the pound on the value of goods imported or exported.
ad-journ (*-jurn*): to cease sitting till another *day*.
re'so-lu'tion (*res-*): motion, or formal proposal made in an assembly, or committee.
sum'moned: called by authority.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Imprisonment of Members.—King imprisoned Eliot and other members who had opposed him. Eliot died in prison.

Laud and the Church.—William Laud made Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. (1) Compelled clergy to read the whole of the Prayer-Book service. (2) Removed communion table to east end of churches. (3) Brought dis-

obedient clergy before the High Commission Court established by Elizabeth, and deprived them.

Court of Star Chamber (Hen. VII.) used by king to punish those who complained violently of his government; no jury; court consisted of two judges and king's council,—both accusers and judges.

Ship Money.—(1) Charles wanted to build fleet; ordered seaports to send him ships, or money instead. (2) He ordered all the counties to do the same. **John Hampden**, a Buckingham squire, refused to pay; judges decided against Hampden.

Scottish Prayer Book.—(1) King had a new Prayer Book compiled, and ordered it to be read in Scotch churches. (2) The people resisted; drew up the 'National Covenant,' binding themselves to stand up for their religion. (3) Charles marched an army to Scotland, but for want of money was obliged to agree to a peace.

The Short Parliament assembled. Charles dissolved it because it would not grant him money to fight the Scotch. Having obtained some money by transaction, in pepper Charles marched to York; Scots invaded England and defeated part of king's army; King promised them money and summoned Parliament to grant it.

cer'e-mo-nies: forms; rites; observances.
com-mu'ni-on table: the table used in celebrating the Lord's Supper.
doc'trine: a thing *taught*; an article of belief.
pro-ceed'ings: *goings forth*; doings; transactions.
né-ces-sa-ry (*nes-*): needful: requisite; indispensable.
in'ter-est-ed: concerned; liable to be affected.
má-gis-trate (*maj-*): an officer appointed to carry out the laws; a justice of the peace.
griev'ance: cause of *grief*, or complaint; hardship.
dis-so-lu'tion (of Parliament): breaking up.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Long Parliament (Nov. 1640), released men imprisoned by Star Chamber; Strafford and Laud sent to Tower, impeached and executed for treason; to levy ship-money &c. without consent of Parliament declared illegal; Courts of High

Commission and Star Chamber abolished. Division in the House as to church matters,—Pym and Hampden wanted change in Prayer Book &c.; Hyde and Falkland opposed it.

Rebellion in Ireland.—Irish of Ulster drove out English and Scottish colonists established by James and killed many of them. An army was sent over which treated the Irish very badly.

Grand Remonstrance, drawn up by the Commons, demanding—(1) That ministers should not be appointed unless approved of by Parliament; (2) That a number of clergymen should be named by Parliament to consider alterations to be made in the Prayer Book. Charles resisted, and marched to the House with 400 armed men to seize five members whom he accused as traitors; but they escaped him.

The Great Rebellion.—The Commons now thought Charles meant to attack them with soldiers, and demanded the appointment of the officers; Charles refused, and collected an army at Nottingham; 'Cavaliers' and 'Roundheads.'

Battles and Results.—*Edgehill*—indecisive; the king entered Oxford and wintered there.

Chalgrove Field—Hampden mortally wounded.

Newbury—Falkland killed. The Scots, invited by Parliament, entered England 1644.

Marston Moor—Cromwell gained great victory.

Self-denying Ordinance, passed by Parliament, forbade any member of Parliament to be an officer in the army.

The Parliamentary army was remodelled. **Fairfax** appointed General, **Cromwell** Lieutenant-General.

Battle of *Naseby.* Fairfax defeated king, who surrendered to Scots, and was delivered up to the Parliamentarians. End of the first war.

Quarrel between the army and Parliament about pay and the freedom of worship. The army seized the king and placed him in Hampton Court. He afterwards escaped to the Isle of Wight, was captured, and lodged in Carisbrooke Castle.

Second Civil War.—Insurrections in favour of Charles broke out in Wales, Kent, and Essex; quelled by Fairfax and Cromwell. Scotch army invaded England in behalf of the king; defeated by Cromwell at Preston.

The army determined to bring Charles to trial, and to effect this, cleared the House of ninety unfavourable members; the remainder called the 'Rump.'

Charles was tried by a High Court of Justice appointed by the Rump Parliament, condemned, and executed Jan. 1649.

par-tic'u-lar-ly: specially.
a-bol'ished: put an end to.
ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal: belonging to the church.
re-mon'strance: expostulation; earnest advice or reproof.
es-cort'ed: accompanied as a guard.
pres-by-te'ri-an: one who holds that all the clergy (or presbyters) are equal; not subject to bishops.
in-de-pen'dent: one who holds that each congregation should manage its own affairs, and be subject to no superior authority.
con-gre-ga'tion: *a flocking together*; an assembly.
re'gi-ment (*rej.*): a body of soldiers *ruled* by a colonel.
gen'e-ral: an officer commanding a group of regiments.
lieu-ten'ant (*lev.*): an officer *holding the place of another* in his absence.
sur-ren'dered: gave himself up.
ne-go'ti-ate: arrange terms; to bargain.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE COMMONWEALTH (1649). No king, no House of Lords; only 80 members in Commons; country governed by a Council of State chosen by the Commons.

Ireland in Anarchy; Cromwell sent to restore order; his severity; he storms Drogheda and captures Wexford.

Scotland.—Prince Charles crowned by Scots; Cromwell defeats Scots at Dunbar and at Worcester,—'*a crowning mercy.*'

Expulsion of Long Parliament.—Cromwell expelled remnant of Long Parliament, and called another,—**the Barebones Parliament**, which gave all power to him, and declared him Lord Protector.

Cromwell's Government.—(1) He called Parliament, it was troublesome, he dissolved it, and ruled without a Parliament. (2) He allowed the Puritans to worship as they liked, but refused use of Prayer Book to members of Church of England. (3) He joined France in war against Spain, and received Dunkirk. (4) He summoned a second Parliament, which requested him to take title of King, but he refused. He consented to create a new House of Lords.

Cromwell died in 1658. **Richard Cromwell**, his eldest son, succeeded. He assembled a Parliament, but it was dissolved

by the army, and the old members of the Long Parliament were recalled.

The Restoration.—George Monk marched with an English army from Scotland to London and declared for a free Parliament. The Long Parliament dissolved itself; a new Parliament was chosen which invited Charles to become king, 1660.

com'mon-wealth: a form of government in which the people exercise supreme power through their representatives.

Drog'he-da (*drō-*): a town on the Boyne in Ireland.

ac-com'plish: effect; complete.

hes-i-ta'tion: wavering; stoping to consider.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CHARLES II. (1660–1685); witty, fond of pleasure,—'the merry monarch.' The army disbanded, except three regiments. Body of Cromwell dug up and hanged; those who had condemned Charles I. executed.

Cavalier Parliament.—Bishops restored, and services of Church of England used in all churches.

Acts against Puritans.—(1) **Act of Uniformity**,—all clergymen to approve everything in the Prayer Book. (2) **Conventicle Act**,—forbidding meetings of more than five persons (in addition to the household) for any worship save that of Prayer Book. (3) **Five Mile Act**,—no Nonconformist minister to come within five miles of a corporate town.

John Bunyan, imprisoned for nonconformity, wrote the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

Rewards to Royalists.—*Monk* made Duke of Albemarle, and *Hyde* made Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor.

First Dutch War.—Rivalry of the English and Dutch; king spent on his own pleasures money voted for the war. Peace being almost concluded at Breda, Charles dismissed the sailors. The Dutch, taking advantage of this, sailed up the Thames and burnt several English ships. A peace favourable to the Dutch was concluded at Breda.

The Cabal Ministry,—formed after the fall of Clarendon; composed of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale; favoured toleration.

The Triple Alliance (English, Dutch, and Swedes), to prevent Lewis of France from making any further conquests.

Treaty of Dover, concluded secretly between Charles and Lewis; Charles promised (1) to join Lewis against the Dutch, and (2) to declare himself a Catholic.

Charles declared war against Dutch, and issued **Declaration of Indulgence** ordering that the laws against Catholics and Dissenters should not be put into execution; Parliament was furious and he withdrew Declaration.

sac'ri-fice, *v.*: give up for good of others.

cath'o-lic: *universal*; a title claimed by the Church of Rome.

dis-band'ed: broken up; dispersed.

en-thu'si-asm: intense interest; passionate zeal. [The last syllable of this word is often incorrectly pronounced *-ism* instead of *-asm*.]

ir-re-li-gious (*-lij-*): destitute of religion; ungodly.

Phil'is-tines: ancient inhabitants of south-western Palestine, and enemies of the Jews. [The name is now often applied to uncultured persons.]

ab'so-lute-ly: completely.

ne-go-ti-a'tion: act of treating, with view to settle terms of peace.

block-a'ded: stationed warships so as to *block* up the entrance, and prevent passage of ships.

in-i-tial (*-ish*): first.

ca-bal': a small party united for some secret evil design.

in-dul'gence: permission to do something formerly forbidden; remission of punishment for disobedience.

CHAPTER XXX.

LAST YEARS OF CHARLES II.

A Test Act passed against Catholics. It required every person appointed to office, (1) to receive the Sacrament, (2) to declare his disbelief in Transubstantiation.

Result.—(1) The Cabal Ministry destroyed,—Clifford and Arlington refused to take the test. (2) Danby's Ministry formed, whose policy was 'No Toleration,' 'No support to France.' It furthered the marriage between William of Orange and the Princess Mary.

Alleged Popish Plot.— Titus Oates declared that he had

discovered a Catholic plot against the king. He was believed at first, and many people were put to death, but afterwards his assertions were found to be false.

Shaftesbury tried to pass an 'Exclusion Bill,' to prevent succession of James Duke of York; king dissolved Parliament.

The Habeas Corpus Act was passed to prevent the indefinite imprisonment of persons charged with treason.

The Forfeiture of the London Charter because the grand jury acquitted Shaftesbury of a charge brought against him by the king.

The Rye House Plot, formed by some Whigs of no note to murder the king. It was discovered, and Russell and Sydney, who had been agitating for another Parliament, were accused of taking part in plot and executed.

King's Last Days.—Charles had long been a pensioner on the King of France, who kept him so well supplied with money, that he could do without summoning a Parliament. On his deathbed he professed himself a Roman Catholic.

tol-e-ra'tion: allowance, but not approval; liberty to hold and express opinions differing from those of the established church.

Or'ange: a principality in south-east of France; ceded to France, 1713.

chief magistrate of Dutch Republic: commonly called stadtholder of Holland.

im-á-gin-a-ry (*-aj-*): fancied, not real.

cred-u'li-ty: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

lux'u-ry: rich diet, costly dress &c.

cred'u-lous: easy of belief; unsuspecting.

pol'i-ti-cians (*-tish-*): those who have to do with *politics* or government.

op-po-si'tion (*-zish-*): the political party not in power, and therefore *opposed* to the ministry.

il-le-git'i-mate: *not* according to *law*; born out of wedlock.

for'feit-ure: loss of a right or privilege by some fault.

New'mar-ket: a town in Cambridgeshire famous for horse-racing.

ac-cede': *to go to*; to agree; to assent.

sym'pa-thy: *feeling with*; fellow-feeling; compassion.

res-o-lu'tion: determination; firmness of purpose.

un-con'scion-a-ble: not according to conscience; unreasonable.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JAMES II. (1685–1688), brother of Charles II.

Monmouth's Rebellion.—The Whigs in time of Charles II. had tried to pass a bill excluding James from succession, with a view to conferring crown on Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles. Failing, they fled to Holland. They now returned headed by Monmouth, and landed at Lyme in Dorset; defeated at Sedgemoor. Monmouth executed.

Bloody Assizes.—After the rebellion Jeffreys, a cruel judge, was sent down to the west of England to hold an assize; 320 persons put to death; 841 sold into slavery.

The Test Act.—(1) James appointed Catholic officers in the army and excused them from taking the test. Parliament remonstrated, and was dissolved. (2) James got the judges to declare he had a right to dispense with the test. (3) King then issued a **Declaration of Indulgence**, allowing Dissenters and Catholics to worship as they pleased, and to hold offices without taking the test. (4) Expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College for not electing a Catholic president; James ordered the Declaration to be read in all the churches. (5) Seven bishops presented a petition to James, praying him not to compel the clergy to read the Declaration. They were accused of libel, but acquitted by the jury.

Invitation to the Prince of Orange.—(1) William was invited by seven noblemen to come to England to save the laws and liberties of the nation. (2) The immediate cause of the invitation was the birth of James's son, who, the people knew, would be brought up a Catholic, and would be heir to the throne. (3) William landed at Torbay and marched towards London. James's officers deserted, and joined William. The king fled to France, and was received at the court of Louis XIV., 1688. William and Mary declared king and queen, 1689.

venge'ance: retribution; punishment for an injury.
over-whelm'ed: covered; borne down; silenced.
dis-pense' with Test Act: set it aside; disregard it.
re-mon'strated: expostulated; urged reasons against it.
anx'ious: desirous; uneasy about something doubtful.
an-noun'cing: declaring; giving public notice.
ex-pul'sion: act of *expelling*, or driving out.
fel'low: a member of a university who enjoys the income of an endowment.

Mag'da-len (pronounced *maud'-len*): a college at Oxford.

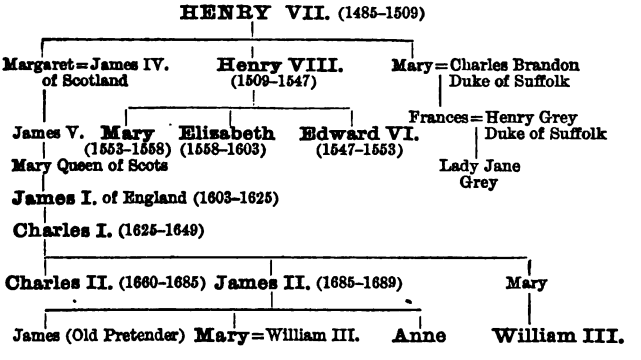
u-ni-ver'si-ty (*the whole*): a combination of colleges for teaching and examining students, and conferring degrees.

pe-ti'tion (*-tish-*): a request; a supplication.

West'min-ster Hall: a large hall adjoining the Houses of Parliament, formerly, and until the end of 1882, the centre of the law courts.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

TUDORS AND STUARTS.



TUDORS.		STUARTS.	
Henry VII.	1485–1509	James I.	1603–1625
Henry VIII.	1509–1547	Charles I.	1625–1649
Edward VI.	1547–1553		
Mary	1553–1558	Charles II.	1660–1685
Elizabeth	1558–1603	James II.	1685–1689

IMPORTANT DATES.

Henry VIII. divorces Catherine . . . 1533
Act of Supremacy (Henry VIII.) . . 1534
Monasteries dissolved 1536–1539
Statute of Six Articles . 1539
Reconciliation with Rome . . . 1554
Calais taken by the French . . . 1558
Act of Supremacy (Elizabeth) . . . 1559
Spanish Armada defeated . . . 1588
East India Company established . . 1600
Union of England and Scotland . . . 1603
Hampton Court Conference 1604
Petition of Right (Charles I.) . . 1628
Hampden's Trial . . 1637
The Long Parliament 1640–53
Strafford executed . 1641
CIVIL WAR (Charles I. and Cromwell) 1642–1651
Battle of Edgehill . 1642
Battle of Chalgrove Field . . . 1643
Battle of Newbury . 1643
Battle of Marston Moor . . . 1644
Battle of Naseby . 1645
Charles beheaded . 1649
Battle of Dunbar . 1650
Battle of Worcester . 1651
Jamaica taken . . 1665
Great Plague . . 1665
Great Fire . . . 1666
Habeas Corpus Act . 1679
Trial of the Seven Bishops . . . 1688
Revolution . . . 1688
Cape of Good Hope discovered . . . 1486
Maps introduced (*Columbus*) . . . 1489
America discovered (*Columbus*) . . . 1492
Pins introduced . . 1540
Needles introduced . 1566
Telescopes invented about . . . 1549
Coaches introduced . 1553
Pocket Watches introduced . . . 1577
Potatoes and Tobacco about . . . 1586
Stocking Frame invented 1589
Paper Mills erected . 1590
Silk manufacture introduced . . . 1604
Cape Horn discovered . 1616
Circulation of Blood discovered . . . 1619
First Weekly Paper published . . . 1622
Hackney Coaches used 1625
Coffee introduced . . 1641
Barometer invented . 1643
Tea came into use. 1666

FAMOUS MEN.

STATESMEN, COMMANDERS, &c.

Cardinal Wolsey (*Abp. York*; *and Lord Chancellor*)	1474–1530
Thomas Cranmer (*Abp. Canterbury and Reformer*).	1489–1556
Lord Burleigh (*Lord High Treasurer*) . . .	1521–1598
Sir F. Walsingham (*Chief Secretary of State*) .	1536–1590
Sir Francis Drake (*Discoverer, Admiral*) . .	1546–1595
Sir Philip Sidney (*a brave Soldier &c.*) . . .	1554–1586
Inigo Jones (*Architect*)	1572–1653
Sir John Eliot (*Statesman*)	1590–1632
John Hampden (*Statesman*)	1594–1643
Oliver Cromwell (*General, Statesman*) . . .	1599–1658
Robert Blake (*Admiral*)	1599–1657
Sir Christopher Wren (*Architect*)	1631–1723

AUTHORS.

William Caxton (*Book of Chess &c.*) . . .	1412–1491
Sir T. More (*Utopia*)	1480–1535
Sir W. Raleigh (*History of World*) . . .	1552–1618
Edmund Spenser (*Faerie Queen*)	1553–1599
Richard Hooker (*Ecclesiastical Polity*) . . .	1554–1600
Francis Bacon (*Essays &c.*)	1561–1626
William Shakespeare (*Plays and Poems*) . .	1564–1616
Christopher Marlowe (*Plays and Poems*) . .	1565–1593
Ben Jonson (*Plays and Poems*)	1574–1637
John Milton (*Paradise Lost &c.*)	1608–1674
Lord Clarendon (*History of Rebellion*) . . .	1608–1674
Jeremy Taylor, Bishop (*Holy Living, Sermons &c.*)	1613–1667
John Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress &c.*) .	1628–1688

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