

ress was made in extending the principles of religious liberty to all bodies of believers. After nearly three hundred years (or since the Second Act of Supremacy, 1559), Catholics were (1830) admitted to the House of Commons; and in the next generation (1858) Jews were likewise admitted. Recent legislation (the Oaths' Act of 1888) makes it impossible to exclude any one on account of his religious belief or unbelief.

Commercially the nation has made equal progress. The barbarous corn-laws¹ were repealed in 1848, the narrow protective policy of centuries abandoned; and since that period England has practically taken its stand on unlimited free trade with all countries.

33. Condition of Ireland; Reform in the Land and the Church Laws; Civil Service Reform; Education; Conclusion.—In one direction, however, there had been no advance. Ireland was politically united to Great Britain² at the beginning of the century (1801); but long after the Irish Catholics had obtained the right of representation in Parliament, they were compelled to submit to unjust land laws, and also to contribute to the support of the Established (Protestant) Church in Ireland. Finally, through the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and others, this branch of the Church was disestablished (1869);³ later (1870 and 1881) important reforms were effected in the Irish land laws.⁴

To supplement the great electoral reforms which had so widely extended the power of the popular vote, two other measures were now carried. One was that of Civil Service Reform (1870), which opened all clerkships and similar positions in the gift of the government to the free competition of candidates, without regard to their political opinions. This did away with most of that demoralizing system of favoritism which makes government offices the spoils by which successful political parties reward "little men for little services."

The same year (1870) England, chiefly through Mr. Forster's efforts, took up the second measure, the question of national education. The conviction gained ground that if the working-classes are to vote, then they must not be allowed to remain in ignorance—the nation declared "we must educate our future masters." In this spirit a system of elementary government schools was established, which gives instruction to tens of thousands of children who hitherto were forced to grow up without its advantages.⁵ These schools are not yet wholly free, although recent legislation⁶ practically puts most of them on that basis.

Thus England stands to-day on a strong and broad foundation of liberal political suffrage and of national education. The tendencies now indicate that before many years both will become absolutely free and absolutely universal.

This brief sketch of English Constitutional History shows conclusively that the nation's record is one of slow but certain progress. To-day England stands a monarchy in name, but a republic in fact; a sovereign reigns, but the people rule. The future is in their hands.

¹ Corn Laws: see pages 365-368. ² On the union of Scotland with England, see page 298.

³ See page 375. ⁴ See pages 376, 377. ⁵ See page 375.

⁶ The Assisted Education Act of 1891. ⁷ This gives such a degree of government assistance to elementary schools that the instruction in them is now virtually rendered free.

Abstract of the Articles of Magna Carta (1215).—1. "The Church of England shall be free, and have her whole rights, and her liberties inviolable." The freedom of elections of ecclesiastics by the Church is confirmed. 2-8. Feudal rights guaranteed, and abuses remedied. 9-11. Treatment of debtors alleviated. 12. "No scutage or aid [except the three customary feudal aids] shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the Common Council of the realm."¹ 13. London, and all towns, to have their ancient liberties. 14. The King binds himself to summon the Common Council of the realm respecting the assessing of an aid (except as provided in 12) or a scutage.² 15, 16. Guarantee of feudal rights to tenants. 17-19. Provisions respecting holding certain courts. 20, 21. Of amercements. They are to be proportionate to the offence, and imposed according to the oath of honest men in the neighborhood. No amercement to touch the necessary means of subsistence of a free man, the merchandize of a merchant, or the agricultural tools of a villein; earls and barons to be amerced by their equals. 23-24. Miscellaneous, minor articles. 25. Weights and measures to be uniform. 26. Nothing shall be given or taken, for the future, for the Writ of Inquisition of life or limb, but it shall be freely granted, and not denied.³ 27, 28. Provisions respecting land tenure and trials at law. 29. "No FREEMAN SHALL BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED, OR DISSEIZED, OR OUTLAWED, OR BANISHED, OR ANY WAYS DESTROYED, NOR WILL WE PASS UPON HIM, NOR WILL WE SEND UPON HIM, UNLESS BY THE LAWFUL JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS, OR BY THE LAW OF THE LAND."⁴ 30. "WE WILL SELL TO NO MAN, WE WILL NOT DENY TO ANY MAN, EITHER JUSTICE OR RIGHT."⁵ 41, 42. Provisions respecting merchants, and freedom of entering and quitting the realm, except in war time. 43-46. Minor provisions. 47, 48. Provisions disafforesting all forests seized by John, and guaranteeing forest rights to subjects. 49-60. Various minor provisions. 62. Provision for carrying out the charter by the barons in case the King fails in the performance of his agreement. 63. The freedom of the Church reaffirmed. Every one in the kingdom to have and hold his liberties and rights.

"Given under our hand, in the presence of the witnesses above named, and many others, in the meadow called Runnymede between Windsor and Staines, the 15th day of June, in the 17th of our reign." [Here is appended the King's seal.]

Confirmation of the Charters by Edward I. (1297).—In 1297 Edward I. confirmed Magna Carta and the Forest Charter granted by Henry III. in 1217 by letters patent. The document consists of seven articles, of which the following, namely, the sixth and seventh, are the most important.

6. Moreover we have granted for us and our heirs, as well to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, and other folk of holy Church, as also to earls, barons, and to all the commonalty of the land, that for no business from henceforth will we take such manner of aids, tasks, nor prises but by the common consent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof, saving the ancient aids and prises due and accustomed.

7. And for so much as the more part of the commonalty of the realm find themselves sore grieved with the maletole [i.e. an unjust tax or duty] of wools, that is to wit, a toll of forty shillings for every sack of wool, and have made petition to us to release the same; we, at their requests, have clearly released it, and have granted for us and our heirs that we shall not take such thing nor any other without their common assent and good will; saving to us and our heirs the custom of wools, skins, and leather, granted before by the commonalty aforesaid. In witness of which things we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness Edward our son, at London, the 10th day of October, the five-and-twentieth of our reign.

And be it remembered that this same Charter, in the same terms, word for word, was sealed in Flanders under the King's Great Seal, that is to say, at Ghent, the 5th day of November, in the 25th year of the reign of our aforesaid Lord the King, and sent into England.

THE PETITION OF RIGHT.

JUNE 7, 1628.

The Petition exhibited to His Majesty by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, with the King's Majesty's Royal Answer thereunto in full Parliament.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: Humbly show unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute made in the time of the reign of King Edward

¹ These important articles were omitted when Magna Carta was reissued in 1216 by Henry III. Stubbs says they were never restored; but Edward I., in his Confirmation of the Charters, seems to reaffirm them. See the Confirmation; see also Gneist's Eng. Const. II, 9.

² This article is regarded by some authorities as the prototype of the statute of *Habeas Corpus*; others consider that it is implied in Articles 39-40.

the First, commonly called *Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo*,¹ that no tallage [here, a tax levied by the King upon the lands of the crown, and upon all royal towns] or aid shall be laid or levied by the King or his heirs in this realm, without the goodwill and assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonalty of this realm: and by authority of Parliament holden in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it is declared and enacted, that from thenceforth no person shall be compelled to make any loans to the King against his will, because such loans were against reason and the franchise of the land; and by other laws of this realm it is provided, that none should be charged by any charge or imposition, called a Benevolence, or by such like charge, by which the statutes before-mentioned, and other the good laws and statutes of this realm, your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, nor set by common consent in Parliament.

Yet nevertheless, of late divers commissions directed to sundry Commissioners in several counties with instructions have issued; by means whereof your people have been in divers places assembled, and required to lend certain sums of money unto your Majesty, and many of them upon their refusal so to do, have had an oath administered unto them, not warrantable by the laws or statutes of this realm, and have been constrained to become bound to make appearance and give attendance before your Privy Council, and in other places, and others of them have been therefore imprisoned, confined, and sundry other ways molested and disquieted: and divers other charges have been laid and levied upon your people in several counties, by Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Commissioners for Musters, Justices of Peace and others, by command or direction from your Majesty or your Privy Council, against the laws and free customs of this realm:

And where also by the statute called "The Great Charter of the Liberties of England," it is declared and enacted, that no freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his freeholds or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled; or in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land:

And in the eight and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it was declared and enacted by authority of Parliament, that no man of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his lands or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disherited, nor put to death, without being brought to answer by due process of law:

Nevertheless, against the tenor of the said statutes, and other the good laws and statutes of your realm, to that end provided, divers of your subjects have of late been imprisoned without any cause showed, and when for their deliverance they were brought before your Justices, by your Majesty's writs of Habeas Corpus, there to undergo and receive as the Court should order, and their keepers commanded to certify the causes of their detainer; no cause was certified, but that they were detained by your Majesty's special command, signified by the Lords of your Privy Council, and yet were returned back to several prisons, without being charged with anything to which they might make answer according to law:

And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn, against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people:

And whereas also by authority of Parliament, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, it is declared and enacted, that no man shall be forejudged of life or limb against the form of the Great Charter, and the law of the land: and by the said Great Charter and other the laws and statutes of this your realm, no man ought to be adjudged to death; but by the laws established in this your realm, either by the customs of the same realm or by Acts of Parliament: and whereas no offender of what kind soever is exempted from the proceedings to be used, and punishments to be inflicted by the laws and statutes of this your realm: nevertheless of late divers commissions under your Majesty's Great Seal have issued forth, by which certain persons have been assigned and appointed Commissioners with power and authority to proceed within the land, according to the justice of martial law against such soldiers and mariners, or other dissolute persons joining with them, as should commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or misdemeanour whatsoever, and by such summary course and order, as is agreeable to martial law, and is used in armies in time of war, to proceed to the trial and condemnation of such offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to death, according to the law martial:

By pretext whereof, some of your Majesty's subjects have been by some of the said Commissioners put to death, when and where, if by the laws and statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same laws and statutes also they might, and by no other ought to have been, adjudged and executed.

¹ A Statute concerning Tallage not granted by Parliament. This is now held not to have been a statute. See Gardiner's *Documents of the Puritan Revolution*, page 1. It is considered by Stubbs an unauthorized and imperfect abstract of Edward I's Confirmation of the Charters—which see.

And also sundry grievous offenders by colour thereof, claiming an exemption, have escaped the punishments due to them by the laws and statutes of this your realm, by reason that divers of your officers and ministers of justice have unjustly refused, or forborne to proceed against such offenders according to the same laws and statutes, upon pretence that the said offenders were punishable only by martial law, and by authority of such commissions as aforesaid, which commissions, and all other of like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said laws and statutes of this your realm:

They do therefore humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or be confined, or otherwise molested or disquieted concerning the same, or for refusal thereof; and that no freeman, in any such manner as is before-mentioned, be imprisoned or detained; and that your Majesty will be pleased to remove the said soldiers and mariners, and that your people may not be so burdened in time to come; and that the foresaid commissions for proceeding by martial law, may be revoked and annulled; and that hereafter no commissions of like nature may issue forth to any person or persons whatsoever, to be executed as aforesaid, lest by colour of them any of your Majesty's subjects be destroyed or put to death, contrary to the laws and franchise of the land.

All which they most humbly pray of your Most Excellent Majesty, as their rights and liberties according to the laws and statutes of this realm: and that your Majesty would also vouchsafe to declare, that the awards, doings, and proceedings to the prejudice of your people, in any of the premises, shall not be drawn hereafter into consequence or example; and that your Majesty would be also graciously pleased, for the further comfort and safety of your people, to declare your royal will and pleasure, that in the things aforesaid all your officers and ministers shall serve you, according to the laws and statutes of this realm, as they tender the honour of your Majesty, and the prosperity of this kingdom.

[Which Petition being read the 2nd of June 1628, the King gave the following evasive and unsatisfactory answer, instead of the usual one, given below.]

The King willeth that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm; and that the statutes be put in due execution, that his subjects may have no cause to complain of any wrong or oppressions, contrary to their just rights and liberties, to the preservation whereof he holds himself as well obliged as of his prerogative.

On June 7 the King decided to make answer in the accustomed form, *Soit droit fait comme est désiré*. [Equivalent to the form of royal assent, "le roi (or la reine) le veult." See page 362, Note 3. On the Petition of Right see Hallam and compare Gardiner's England and his *Documents of the Puritan Revolution*.

The Bill of Rights (1689).—This Bill consists of thirteen Articles, of which the following is an abstract. It begins by stating that "Whereas the late King James II., by the advice of divers evil counsellors, judges, and ministers employed by him, did endeavor to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this Kingdom:" 1. By dispensing with and suspending the laws without consent of Parliament. 2. By prosecuting worthy bishops for humbly petitioning him to be excused for concurring in the same assumed power. 3. By erecting a High Commission Court. 4. By levying money without consent of Parliament. 5. By keeping a standing army in time of peace without consent of Parliament. 6. By disarming Protestants and arming Papists. 7. By violating the freedom of elections. 8. By arbitrary and illegal prosecutions. 9. By putting corrupt and unqualified persons on juries. 10. By requiring excessive bail. 11. By imposing excessive fines and cruel punishments. 12. By granting fines and forfeiture against persons before their conviction.

It is then declared that "the late King James the Second having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant," therefore the Prince of Orange ("whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering their kingdom from Popery and arbitrary power") did by the advice of "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers principal persons of the Commons" summon in Convention Parliament.

This Convention Parliament declares, that the acts above enumerated are contrary to law. They then bestow the Crown on William and Mary—the sole regal power to be vested only in the Prince of Orange—and provide that after the decease of William and Mary the Crown shall descend "to the heirs of the body of the said Princess; and, for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of Denmark and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange."

Here follows new oaths of allegiance and supremacy in lieu of those formerly required. The subsequent articles are as follows: IV. Recites the acceptance of the Crown by William and Mary. V. The Convention Parliament to provide for "the settlement of the religion,

¹ The Princess Anne, sister of the Princess Mary, married Prince George of Denmark in 1683; hence she is here styled "the Princess of Denmark."

laws and liberties of the Kingdom." VI. All the clauses in the Bill of Rights are "the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this Kingdom." VII. Recognition and declaration of William and Mary as King and Queen. VIII. Repetition of the settlement of the Crown and limitations of the succession. IX. Exclusion from the Crown of all persons holding communion with the "Church of Rome" or who "profess the Popish religion" or who "shall marry a Papist." X. Every King or Queen hereafter succeeding to the Crown to assent to the Act [*i.e.* Disabling Act of 1678] "disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." XI. The King and Queen assent to all the articles of the Bill of Rights. XII. The Dispensing Power abolished. XIII. Exception made in favor of charters, grants, and pardons made before October 23, 1689.

The Act of Settlement (1700-1701).¹—Excludes Roman Catholics from succession to the Crown; and declares that if a Roman Catholic obtains the Crown, "the people of these realms shall be and are thereby absolved of their allegiance." Settles the Crown on the Electress Sophia,² and "the heirs of her body being Protestants." Requires the sovereign to join in communion with the Church of England. No war to be undertaken in defence of any territories not belonging to the English Crown except with the consent of Parliament. Judges to hold their office during good behavior. No pardon by the Crown to be pleadable against an impeachment by the House of Commons.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS AND LAWS.

I. Bill of Attainder.—This was a bill (which might in itself decree sentence of death) passed by Parliament, by which, originally, the blood of a person held to be convicted of treason or felony was declared to be *attainted* or corrupted so that his power to inherit, transmit, or hold property was destroyed. After Henry VIII.'s reign the law was modified so as not to work "corruption of blood" in the case of new felonies. Under the Stuarts, Bills of Attainder were generally brought only in cases where the Commons believed that impeachment would fail—as in the cases of Strafford and Laud. It should be noticed that in an impeachment the Commons bring the accusation, and the Lords alone act as judges; but that in a Bill of Attainder the Commons—that is, the accusers—themselves act as judges, as well as the Lords.

II. Statute of Præmunire (1393).—This statute was enacted to check the power claimed by the Pope in England in cases which interfered with power claimed by the King, as in appeals made to the Court of Rome respecting Church matters, over which the King's court had jurisdiction. The statute received its name from the writ served on the party who had broken the law: "*Præmunire facias* A. B.," that is, "Cause A. B. to be forewarned" that he appear before us to answer the contempt with which he stands charged. Henry VIII. made use of this statute in order to compel the clergy to accept his supremacy over the English Church.

III. Habeas Corpus Act (1679).—The name of this celebrated statute is derived from its referring to the opening words of the writ: "*Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*" (see page 269, Note 1). Sir James Mackintosh declares that the essence of the statute is contained in clauses 39, 40 of Magna Carta—which see. The right to habeas corpus was conceded by the Petition of Right and also by the Statute of 1640. But in order to better secure the liberty of the subject and for prevention of imprisonments beyond the seas, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 was enacted, regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus.

The principal provisions of the Act are: 1. Jailers (except in cases of commitment for treason or felony) must within three days of the reception of the writ produce the prisoner in court, unless the court is at a distance, when the time may be extended to twenty days at the most. 2. A jailer, refusing to do this, forfeits £100 for the first offence, and £200 for the second. 3. No one set at liberty upon any Habeas Corpus to be re-committed for the same offence except by the court having jurisdiction of the case. 4. The Act not to apply to cases of debt.

¹ This act, says Taswell Langmead, is "the Title Deed of the reigning Dynasty, and a verified original contract between the Crown and the People."

² The Electress Sophia was the granddaughter of James I.; she married the Elector of Hanover, and became mother of George I. See page 403.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL DATES IN ENGLISH HISTORY.¹

[The * marks the most important dates.]

I. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

Britain part of the continent of Europe.
The Rough-Stone Age.
The Polished-Stone Age.
Age of Bronze begins, 1500 B.C.?
Britain mentioned (?) by the name of the "Tin Islands" by Herodotus, B.C. 450.
Britain mentioned by the name of "Albion" by Aristotle? B.C. 350?
Pytheas visits and describes Britain, B.C. 330?
Introduction of Iron, B.C. 250?

II. THE ROMAN PERIOD, B.C. 55; 54; A.D. 43-410.

*Cæsar lands in Britain, B.C. 55 and 54.
Claudius begins the conquest of Britain, A.D. 43.
Caractacus taken prisoner, 50.
Slaughter of the Druids, 1.
Revolt of Boadicea, 61.
Establishment of the Roman power by Agricola, 78-84.
Agricola builds a line of forts, 81.
Hadrian's Wall, 121?
*Britain abandoned by the Romans, 410.

III. THE SAXON, OR EARLY ENGLISH, PERIOD, 449-1013; 1042-1066.

*The Jutes settle in Kent, 449.
Ella and Cissa found the kingdom of Sussex, 477.
Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex, 495.
Arthur defeats the Saxons, 520?
The Angles settle Northumbria, 547.
Gildas writes his history of Britain, 550?
*Landing of Augustine; conversion of Kent, 597.
Cædmon, first English poet, 664.
Church council at Whitby, 664.

Conversion of Northumbria, 667.
Church bells first mentioned by Bede, 680.
Bede, the historian, dies, 735.
Egbert takes refuge at the court of Charlemagne, 786.
First landing of the Danes in England, 789.
*Egbert (king of Wessex, conquers a large part of the country (827), and takes the title of "King of the English", 828.
Alfred the Great, 871.
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle becomes important from about this time, 871.
*Treaty of Wedmore, 878.
Alfred issues his code of laws, 890.
Alfred builds a fleet, 897.
Frithgilds (for mutual defence, etc.) mentioned about 930?
Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, 960.
*Britain is called England, 960?
Struggle between the regular and secular clergy, 975.
Invasion of the Danes—Danegeld paid by decree of the Witan for the first time, 991.

IV. DANISH PERIOD, 1013-1042.

Sweyn, the Dane, is acknowledged king of the English, 1013.
Edward (afterward King Edward the Confessor) is taken to Normandy, where he remains until 1042, 1013.
Canute, the Dane, chosen king, 1017.
Divides England into four great earldoms, 1017.
Godwin made Earl of Wessex, 1020.

V. THE SAXON, OR EARLY ENGLISH, PERIOD (RESTORED), 1042-1066.

Edward the Confessor, 1042.
Edward begins building Westminster Abbey, 1049.

¹ Many early dates are approximate only.

William, Duke of Normandy, visits Edward, 1052.
 Harold, last of the Saxon kings, 1066.
 William of Normandy claims the throne, 1066.
 Invasion from Norway; battle of Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.
 William of Normandy lands at Pevensey, Sept. 28, 1066.
 Battle of Senlac, or Hastings—Harold killed—Oct. 14, 1066.

VI. THE NORMAN PERIOD, 1066—1154.

William (crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day), 1066.
 System of feudal land-tenure begins to be regularly organized, 1066?
 *William grants a charter to London, 1066?
 Begins building Tower of London, 1066?
 Beginning of Norman architecture, 1066?
 Curfew introduced, about 1068?
 William harries the North, 1069.
 Law of Englishry, 1069?
 Reorganizes the church, 1070.
 Creates the Palatine earldoms, 1070?
 Establishes separate ecclesiastical courts, 1070?
 Trial by battle introduced, 1070?
 The English, under Hereward, finally defeated at Ely, 1071.
 William invades Scotland, and compels the king to do him homage, 1072.
 William refuses to become subject to the Pope, 1076.
 *Domesday Book completed, 1086.—Reports: Tenants-in-chief (barons, bishops, abbots), about 1500; Under-tenants (chiefly English dispossessed of their estates, about 8000; Yeomen, north of Watling St., about 35,000; Yeomen, sunk to a condition bordering on serfdom (south of Watling St.), about 90,000; Villeins, or serfs, about 109,000; Slaves, about 25,000; Citizens, monks, nuns, priests, etc., about 1,732,000; Total population, about 2,000,000.
 *All the landholders of England swear allegiance to William, at Salisbury, 1086.
 William Rufus, 1087.
 Suppresses rebellion of the barons, 1088.
 Makes war on Normandy, 1090.
 Quarrel with Anselm—robs church of its revenue, 1094.
 Suppresses second rebellion of the barons, 1095.

Builds Westminster Hall, London Bridge, 1097?
 Henry I., 1100.
 *First charter of liberties, 1100.
 Expels Robert of Belesme, 1102.
 Quarrels with Anselm about investitures, 1103.
 Battle of Tinchebrai—Normandy conquered, 1106.
 Henry and Anselm come to terms, 1106.
 Matilda, d. of the king, marries Geoffrey of Anjou, 1128.
 Barons swear to make Matilda successor to the throne, 1133.
 Stephen, 1135.
 Charter of liberties, 1135.
 Tournaments begin, 1135?
 Matilda, d. of Henry I., claims the crown, 1135.
 Battle of the Standard, 1138.
 Civil war begins, 1139.
 William of Malmesbury's Chronicle closes, 1142.
 Knights Hospitallers established in England, 1150?
 Matilda's son (Henry II.) marries Eleanor of France, and acquires her provinces, 1152.
 Treaty of Wallingford, 1153.

VII. THE ANGEVIN, OR PLANTAGENET, PERIOD, 1154—1399.

Henry II., 1154.
 *Merchant and craft guilds become prominent, 1154?
 *Payment of scutage regularly established, 1160 (see 1385).
 *Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.
 Quarrel with Becket, 1164.
 Coats of Arms, 1165?
 *Assize of Clarendon, 1166.
 Becket murdered, 1170.
 *Partial conquest of Ireland, 1171.
 Henry's wife and sons rebel, 1173.
 Henry does penance at Becket's tomb, 1174.
 Rebellion of barons suppressed, 1174.
 Assize of Northampton (divides England into judicial circuits), 1176.
 Five judges appointed to hear all cases, 1178.
 Knights Templars established in England, 1180?
 Assize of Arms (regulates national militia), 1181.
 Henry's sons again rebel, 1183.
 Assize of the Forest, 1184.

*Saladin Tithes (first tax on personal property), 1188.
 *Great Assize (substitutes trial by jury in civil cases for trial by battle), 1188?
 Richard I., 1189.
 Richard persecutes the Jews, sells offices, extorts money, 1189.
 *Richard grants many town charters, 1189.
 Joins the third crusade, 1190.
 *Legal recognition of the corporation of London marks the triumph of the mercantile element, 1191.
 Richard taken prisoner, 1192.
 England ransoms the king, 1194.
 Returns to England, and is re-crowned; extorts money, 1194.
 Builds Château Gaillard, near Rouen, 1197.
 John, 1199.
 Introduction of the mariner's compass, 1200?
 Gothic, or Pointed, architecture, begins in England, 1200?
 Layamon's "Brut," 1200?
 Murder (?) of Arthur, 1203.
 *Loss of Normandy, 1204.
 John refuses to receive Archbishop Langton, 1208.
 The kingdom placed under an interdict, 1208.
 The Pope excommunicates John, 1209.
 Threatens to depose him, 1211.
 John becomes the Pope's vassal, 1213.
 *The meeting at St. Albans (first representative assembly on record) to consider measures of reform, 1213.
 *The Great Charter, June 15, 1215.
 The Pope refuses to recognize the charter, and excommunicates the leaders of the barons, 1215.
 The barons invite Louis, son of the king of France, to take the crown, 1215.
 War between John and the barons, 1216.
 Henry III., 1216.
 Louis goes back to France, 1217.
 Charter of the Forests, 1217.
 Henry begins rebuilding Westminster Abbey, 1220?
 The Mendicant Friars land in England, 1221.
 Coal mines opened, 1234?
 *Parliament of Merton rejects the Canon Law, 1236.
 All persons having an income of £20 a year from landed property forced to receive knighthood, 1256.
 The Pope first claims "annates" from England, 1256.
 "The Mad Parliament" draws up the Provisions of Oxford, 1258.

Matthew Paris, greatest of the mediæval chroniclers, dies, 1259.
 The Barons' War; battle of Lewes, 1264.
 *Walter de Merton founds Merton College, Oxford (beginning of the collegiate system), 1264.
 *Rise of the House of Commons under Earl Simon de Montfort, 1265.
 Battle of Evesham; Earl Simon killed, 1265.
 *Roger Bacon issues his "Opus Majus," 1267.
 Roger Bacon describes gunpowder? 1267.
 Courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas fully organized, 1272?
 Edward I., 1272.
 The groat (four pence) first coined, 1272.
 Up to this date the only coin issued was the silver penny.
 *Statute of Mortmain, 1279.
 Conquest of Wales, 1284.
 First Prince of Wales, 1284?
 *The Statute of De Donis, or Entail, 1285.
 Customs (on wine, wool, etc.) first levied, 1290?
 The Jews expelled from England, 1290.
 Statute of Quia Emptores (increases number of small freeholders holding directly from the crown or great lords), 1290.
 Alliance between Scotland and France against England, 1294.
 *First complete Parliament (Lords, Clergy, and Commons: subsequently the clergy usually met by themselves in convocation), 1295.
 War with Scotland, 1295-6.
 Edward seizes the wool of the merchants (Maltote, or "evil tax"), 1297.
 Edward confirms the charters, 1297.
 Consent of Parliament established as necessary to taxation (by the confirmation of the charters), 1297.
 Chimneys begin to come into use, 1300?
 Renewed war with Scotland; execution of Wallace; defeat of Bruce, 1303-6.
 Edward II., 1307.
 Seizure of the property of the Knights Templars, 1308.
 Gaveston dismissed, 1308.
 Torture first employed in England, 1310?
 The Lords Ordainers (to regulate the king's household), 1310.
 Gaveston executed, 1312.
 Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
 *House of Commons gains a share in legislation, 1322.
 Roger Mortimer and the queen conspire against Edward, 1326.

- The Despensers (king's favorites) hanged, 1326.
 The king deposed and murdered, 1327.
 Edward III., 1327.
 Mixed armor (plate and mail), 1327?
 Many brilliant tournaments held, 1327?
 Independence of Scotland recognized, 1328.
 *Woollen manufacture introduced from Flanders, 1331?
 *House of Commons (Knights of the Shire and Commons united) begin to sit by themselves as a distinct body, 1333.
 Edward takes the title of King of France, 1337.
 The first gold coins struck, 1337?
 Creates his son Edward Duke of Cornwall (title of duke first used), 1337.
 *Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France, 1338 (see 1453).
 Talliage (tax on towns and lands held by the crown) abolished, 1340.
 *Victory of Crécy (cannon first used?), 1346.
 *Capture of Calais, 1347.
 Court of Chancery finally established, 1348.
 *The Black Death, 1349.
 *First Statute of Laborers (regulates price of labor, etc.), 1349.
 First Statute of Provisors (limits power of Pope in England), 1351.
 First Statute of Treasons, 1352.
 First Statute of Præmunire (limits power of the Pope in England), 1353 (see 1393).
 Many Staples (market or custom towns) established, 1354?
 Great increase of the woollen trade with the continent, 1354?
 *Victory of Poitiers, 1356.
 *Mandeville writes his Travels, 1360?
 Exportation of corn forbidden, 1360 (see 1846).
 *Treaty of Bretigny, 1360.
 No tax to be levied on wool without consent of Parliament, 1362; renewed, 1371.
 First iron foundries, 1370?
 *Wykeham founds Winchester College (first great public school), 1373; completes C., 1393.
 Parliament first grants tonnage and poundage (a tax on merchandise) to the king, 1373.
 *The House of Commons gains the right of impeaching the king's ministers, 1376.
 *Wycliffe begins the Reformation (rise of the Lollards), 1377?
 Richard II., 1377.
 *Wycliffe translates the Bible, 1380?
- *Peasant revolts led by Wat Tyler, 1381.
 Langland writes "Piers Ploughman," 1381.
 *Chaucer begins the "Canterbury Tales," 1384?
 Scutage given up, 1385? (see 1160).
 The title of Marquis created, 1386.
 *The Great Statute of Præmunire (see 1353), 1393.
 Richard banishes the Duke of Hereford (son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster) and the Duke of Norfolk, 1398.
 Death of John of Gaunt; Richard seizes his estate, 1399.
 The Duke of Hereford (now Duke of Lancaster) returns to England, claims his estate and the crown, 1399.
 Richard deposed (and, later, murdered), 1399.
 *Parliament sets aside the order of succession and chooses Henry king, 1399.
- VIII. THE LANCASTRIAN PERIOD (RED ROSE), 1399-1461.
- Henry IV., 1399.
 Complete plate armor, 1400?
 Rebellion of Glendower, 1400.
 Fortescue writes on government, 1400?
 *First statute punishing heretics with death, 1401.
 First martyr (William Sawtre) under the new law, 1401.
 Revolt of the Percies; battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.
 *The House of Commons obtains the exclusive right to make grants of money, 1407.
 Henry V., 1413.
 *Statutes to be made by Parliament without alteration by the king, 1414.
 Lollard conspiracies, 1414-1415.
 *Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
 *Treaty of Troyes, 1420.
 Henry VI., 1422 (crowned king of England and France).
 Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester Protectors during the king's minority, 1422.
 The Paston Letters, 1424-1509.
 Siege of Orleans, 1428.
 *County suffrage restricted, 1430.
 Joan of Arc burned, 1431.
 Title of Viscount created, 1440?
 *Cade's insurrection, 1450.
 *End of the Hundred Years' War; loss of France, 1453 (see 1338).
 *Wars of the Roses, 1455-1485.
 Henry deposed, 1461.

IX. THE YORKIST PERIOD (WHITE ROSE), 1461-1485.

- Edward IV., 1461.
 Henry (the late king) captured and imprisoned, 1465.
 Warwick, "the king-maker," restores Henry VI., 1470.
 Queen Margaret's son killed at Tewksbury and the queen imprisoned, 1471.
 Henry dies a prisoner in the Tower, 1471.
 Edward exacts "benevolences," 1475.
 Queen Margaret ransomed and leaves England, 1476.
 *Caxton prints the first book in England, 1477.
 Edward V., 1483.
 Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed Protector, 1483.
 Murders Edward in the Tower (?), 1483.
 Richard III., 1483.
 Suppresses rebellion, 1483.
 College of Heralds established, 1483.
 Benevolences abolished, 1484 (see 1475).
 *Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.

X. THE TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1603.

- Henry VII., 1485.
 Sovereigns first coined, 1485?
 Henry marries Elizabeth of York, thus uniting the Houses of Lancaster and York, 1486.
 Court of Star-Chamber, 1487.
 The Pretenders Simnel and Warbeck, 1487 and 1492.
 Statutes of Livery and Maintenance enforced by Empson and Dudley, 1487.
 Poyning's Act (puts an end to the legislative power of the English colony in Ireland), 1494.
 The Great Intercourse (commercial treaty between England and the Netherlands), 1496.
 *The Cabots discover the American continent, 1497.
 *Beginning of "the New Learning" (Colet, Erasmus, More), 1499.
 Henry VIII., 1509.
 Colet founds St. Paul's School, 1512.
 Battle of Flodden, 1513.
 Wolsey becomes cardinal and lord chancellor, 1515.
 More writes "Utopia," 1516.
 Rude firearms begin to come into use, 1517?
 Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.
- The Pope confers on Henry the title of "Defender of the Faith," 1521.
 Tyndall and Coverdale translate the Bible, 1525-30.
 Henry begins divorce suit against Catharine of Aragon, 1528.
 Fall of Wolsey, 1529.
 Cranmer obtains the opinions of the Universities, 1530.
 Clergy compelled to acknowledge Henry the Head of the English Church, 1531.
 Appeals to Rome forbidden, 1532.
 Henry privately marries Anne Boleyn, 1532.
 Cranmer pronounces Henry's marriage with Catharine void, 1533.
 London paved, 1533?
 Payment of "annates" to Rome forbidden, 1534.
 The authority of the Pope in England abolished, 1534.
 *Act of Supremacy declares the king Supreme Head of the Church of England, 1535.
 Fisher and More executed, 1535.
 Pope threatens to excommunicate Henry, 1535.
 Cromwell comes to power, 1535.
 England and Wales finally united, 1536.
 Benefit of clergy restricted, 1536.
 *Dissolution of the monasteries begins, 1536.
 Much distress among the poor; great increase of vagrants, 1536?
 The Bible translated and placed in the churches, 1536.
 Stringent vagrant laws, 1536?
 Insurrection in the North ("Pilgrimage of Grace"), 1536.
 Many new nobles created, 1536?
 Parish registers begin, 1538.
 The king's Proclamations to have the force of law, 1539 (repealed, 1547).
 The abbots cease to sit in the House of Lords, 1539.
 The Six Articles, 1539.
 Cromwell executed, 1540.
 Hall's Chronicle, 1540?
 Statute punishing witchcraft with death, 1541.
 First cannon cast in England, 1543.
 Edward VI., 1547.
 Duke of Somerset made Protector during Edward's minority, 1547.
 Bethlehem Hospital (first for the insane), 1547.
 Battle of Pinkie, 1547.
 Trades-unions formed, 1548?
 First English Prayer-Book, 1549.

- Latimer preaches, 1549.
 *Act of Uniformity (virtually establishes Protestantism), 1549.
 First Huguenot emigration to England, 1550?
 The Forty-Two Articles of Religion (afterward reduced to thirty-nine), 1552.
 Second Act of Uniformity, and Second Prayer-Book, 1552.
 Great seizure of unenclosed lands by the nobles, 1552?
 *Many Protestant grammar schools and several hospitals founded by the king, 1552-3.
Mary, 1553.
 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen, 1553.
 Edward's laws, establishing Protestantism, repealed, 1553.
 Wyatt's rebellion, 1554.
 Lady Jane Grey executed, 1554.
 Mary marries Philip II. of Spain, 1554.
 Statutes against the Pope (since 1529) repealed; Catholicism re-established, 1554.
 Coaches introduced into England, 1555?
 Severe persecution of the Protestants (Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer burned), 1555-6.
 Watches begin to come into use in England, 1557?
 Loss of Calais, 1558.
Elizabeth, 1558.
 Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity re-enacted (Protestantism restored), 1559.
 Glass manufactured in England, 1559?
 John Knox preaches in Edinburgh, 1559.
 Hawkins begins the slave trade, 1562.
 The Thirty-Nine Articles established, 1563.
 Insurrections in behalf of Romanism, 1569.
 Ascham publishes "The Schoolmaster," 1570.
 The English Puritans begin to be prominent, 1571?
 Holinshed's Chronicle, 1577.
 Drake sails round the globe, 1577.
 Lyly publishes his "Euphues," 1579.
 Manufacture of paper in England, 1580?
 Jesuit missionaries land in England, 1580.
 High Commission Court established, 1583.
 Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia, 1584.
 *Shakespeare at the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres in London, 1586?
 Raleigh introduces tobacco, 1586?
 Raleigh introduces the potato into Ireland, 1586?
 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587.
 *Defeat of the Armada, 1588.
 Spenser publishes "The Faerie Queene," 1590.
 Sidney writes his "Arcadia," 1590?

Marlowe and Jonson write, 1590?
 Hooker writes, 1594?
 Establishment of the East India Company, 1600.
 First regular Poor-Law, 1601.
 Completion of the conquest of Ireland, 1603.

XI. THE STUART PERIOD (FIRST PART), 1603-1649.

- James I., 1603** (king of Scotland and England).
 The Millenary Petition, 1603.
 Plot against the king; Raleigh imprisoned, 1603.
 New laws punishing witchcraft, 1603?
 Hampton Court Conference, 1604.
 James proclaims the Divine Right of Kings, 1604?
 Right of the Commons to control their elections established, 1604.
 The Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
 Severe laws against the Catholics, 1606.
 *Colony founded at Jamestown, Virginia, 1607.
 The Baptists establish a society in London, 1608?
 Protestant colonies planted in Ulster, Ireland, 1610.
 James creates baronets, 1611.
 *Authorized translation of the Bible completed, 1611.
 Beaumont and Fletcher write, 1613?
 Execution of Raleigh, 1618.
 Post-office regularly established throughout the country, 1619?
 *Bacon publishes his New System of Philosophy, 1620.
 *Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood, 1620.
 *The Pilgrims land at Plymouth, New England, 1620.
 Massinger writes, 1620.
 Impeachment of Lord Bacon, 1621.
 The Commons protest against the king's violation of their liberties, 1621.
 James tears up the protest, 1621.
 Imprisons members of Parliament, 1622.
 *First regular newspaper in England, 1622.
 First patent for inventions granted, 1623?
 Right of sanctuary abolished, 1624.
Charles I., 1625.
 Italian architecture begins in England, 1625?
 Parliament demands reforms, and refuses grants of money unless they are conceded, 1625.

- Hackney coaches introduced, 1625?
 Coal comes into general use, 1625?
 Sir John Eliot sent to the Tower, 1626.
 The king raises money illegally, 1626.
 John Hampden imprisoned for refusing to lend money to the king, 1627.
 *The Petition of Right, 1628.
 Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud with the policy of "Thorough," 1635.
 Sedan chairs come into use, 1635?
 Hampden refuses to pay ship-money, 1637.
 The king tries to force a liturgy on the Scottish Church, 1637. [1638.
 Scottish National (Presbyterian) Covenant, The Short Parliament, 1640.
 *The Long Parliament meets, 1640.
 Torture last used in England, 1640?
 Laud imprisoned (later executed), 1640.
 Baker publishes his Chronicle, 1641.
 Execution of Strafford, 1641.
 The Triennial Act (for summoning a new Parliament every three years), 1641.
 Parliament resolves not to be adjourned or dissolved except by its own consent, 1641.
 Abolishes the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts, 1641.
 Passes statutes against ship-money and other illegal measures of the king, 1641.
 The Grand Remonstrance, 1641.
 Hobbes writes, 1642?
 The king attempts to seize the five members, 1642.
 *Beginning of the Civil War (battle of Edgehill), 1642.
 Cromwell organizes his "Ironsides," 1642.
 *The Solemn League and Covenant, 1643.
 The Excise Act, 1643.
 The Independents become prominent, 1643?
 The Westminster Assembly of Divines (draws up the Presbyterian creed, etc.), 1643-7.
 Stringent restrictions on the Press, 1644.
 Milton's Areopagitica, 1644.
 Battle of Marston Moor, 1644.
 The Self-Denying Ordinance, 1645.
 The "New Model" army, 1645.
 Battle of Naseby, 1645.
 Charles a prisoner, 1647.
 Charles makes a secret treaty with the Scots, 1647.
 Royalist revolt, 1648.
 Pride's Purge, 1648.
 The Rump Parliament, 1648.
 *Execution of the king, 1649.

XII. THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE PERIOD, 1649-1660.

- House of Lords abolished, 1649; meets next, 1660.
 The Commonwealth, or Republic, declared, 1649.
 Charles II. proclaimed king in Scotland, 1649.
 Many Cavaliers emigrate to Virginia, 1649?
 Cromwell's campaign in Ireland, 1649-50.
 Rise of the Quakers, 1650?
 Iron (and other metal) rolling-mills, 1650?
 Battle of Dunbar, 1650.
 Cotton begins to be largely imported, 1650?
 Battle of Worcester (flight of Charles II.), 1651.
 The Navigation Act (modified, 1823; repealed, 1849), 1651.
 War with the Dutch, 1652.
 Coffee-houses opened, 1652?
 Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler," 1653.
 Cromwell expels Parliament, 1653.
 "Barebone's Parliament," 1653.
 The Instrument of Government, 1653.
 *Cromwell, Protector, 1653.
 War with Spain, 1655.
 England divided into eleven military districts, 1655.
 The Humble Petition and Advice, 1657.
 Richard Cromwell, Protector, 1658.
 Fuller's Church History, 1658.
 The army compels Richard to abdicate, 1659.
 General Monk calls a "Free Parliament," 1660.
 Charles II. sends the Declaration of Breda, 1660.
 *The Convention Parliament invites Charles II. to return, 1660.

XIII. THE STUART PERIOD (SECOND PART), 1660-1714.

- Charles II., 1660.**
 Standing army established, 1660.
 Regicides executed, 1660.
 Board of Trade organized, 1660.
 Feudal dues and services abolished, 1660.
 Tea introduced, 1660?
 Corporation Act, 1661 (repealed, 1828).
 Act of Uniformity re-enacted, 1662.
 Presbyterian clergy driven out, 1662.
 Press licensing act, 1662 (see 1695).
 Royal Society founded in London, 1662.
 Butler writes "Hudibras," 1663.
 Hearth Tax, 1663 (repealed, 1689).

Convocation surrenders its right of self-taxation, 1663.
 Conventicle Act, 1664.
 Repeal of Triennial Act, 1664 (see 1641).
 Seizure of New Amsterdam (New York), 1664.
 War with the Dutch, 1665.
 The Plague in London, 1665.
 The Five-Mile Act, 1665.
 Great fire of London, 1666.
 The Dutch sail up the Thames, 1667.
 The Cabal comes into power, 1667.
 Milton publishes "Paradise Lost," 1667.
 *Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670.
 Bunyan writes "Pilgrim's Progress," 1670.
 Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 1670?
 The king robs the Exchequer, 1672.
 Declaration of Indulgence, 1672.
 The Test Act, 1673 (repealed, 1828).
 Wren begins to rebuild St. Paul's (Italian style), 1675.
 *The so-called Popish Plot, 1678.
 *The Disabling Act (excludes Catholics), 1678.
 *The Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
 The Exclusion Bill introduced, 1679.
 *Rise of Whigs and Tories, 1680?
 Dryden writes "Absalom and Achitophel," 1681.
 The Rye House Plot, 1683.
 Execution of Russell and Sydney, 1683.
 Town charters revoked, 1684.
 New England charters revoked, 1684.
 James II., 1685.
 Monmouth's rebellion; Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.
 The Bloody Assizes, 1685.
 Many Huguenots settle in England, 1685.
 Huguenots begin silk manufacture in England, 1685?
 *Newton demonstrates the law of gravitation, 1687.
 Tyrconnel made Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1687.
 "Lilli Burlero," 1687.
 Expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College, 1687.
 Declaration of Indulgence, 1687-8.
 Imprisonment of the Seven Bishops; trial and acquittal, 1688.
 Birth of Prince James, "the Pretender," 1688.
 William of Orange invited to England, 1688.
 Arrival of William; his Declaration, 1688.
 Flight of James, 1688.
 The Convention Parliament, 1689.
 The Declaration of Right, 1689.

William and Mary (Orange-Stuart) 1689.
 Grand Alliance against Louis XIV., 1689.
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland (Killiecrankie), 1689.
 The bayonet begins to be used, 1689?
 Siege of Londonderry, 1689.
 *Mutiny Bill passes, 1689.
 *Toleration Act, 1689.
 *Bill of Rights, 1689.
 Secession of the non-jurors, 1689.
 Act of Grace, 1690.
 Battle of Beachy Head, 1690.
 *Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
 Chelsea army hospital, 1690.
 Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
 Severe laws against Irish Catholics, 1692.
 Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.
 Lord Churchill (Duke of Marlborough) deprived of office, 1692.
 Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
 Flint-lock muskets come into use, 1692?
 *Beginning of the national debt, 1693.
 *Bank of England established, 1694.
 Tax on paper, 1694 (repealed, 1861).
 Death of Queen Mary, 1694.
 Triennial Act restored, 1694 (see 1664).
 *The press made free, 1695.
 Greenwich Hospital, for seamen, established, 1696.
 Window tax imposed, 1696 (see 1851).
 Trials for Treason Act (reforms political trials), 1696.
 Peace of Ryswick, 1697.
 The Partition Treaties (an attempt to settle the question of the Spanish Succession), 1698 and 1700.
 London clubs begin, 1700?
 Severe Act against Roman Catholics, 1700 (repealed, 1778).
 *Act of Settlement, 1701.
 Abjuration Act, 1702.
 Anne, 1702 (last of the Stuart sovereigns).
 War with France, 1702.
 Great power of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1702.
 Judges to hold office during good behavior, 1702.
 High and Low Church parties, 1703.
 First daily newspaper in England, 1703.
 *Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
 *Gibraltar taken, 1704.
 John Locke dies, 1704.
 Battle of Ramillies, 1706.
 *Union of England and Scotland (Great Britain), 1707.

Union Jack adopted, 1707.
 Mrs. Masham comes into power, 1710.
 Trial of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710.
 Marlborough disgraced, 1711.
 Property qualification for members of the House of Commons established, 1711 (repealed, 1858).
 Act against Occasional Conformity, 1711 (repealed, 1718).
 Addison writes for the "Spectator," 1711.
 Pope writes, 1712.
 Newcomen invents his steam-engine (for pumping mines), 1712.
 *Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.
 The Schism Act, 1714 (repealed, 1718).

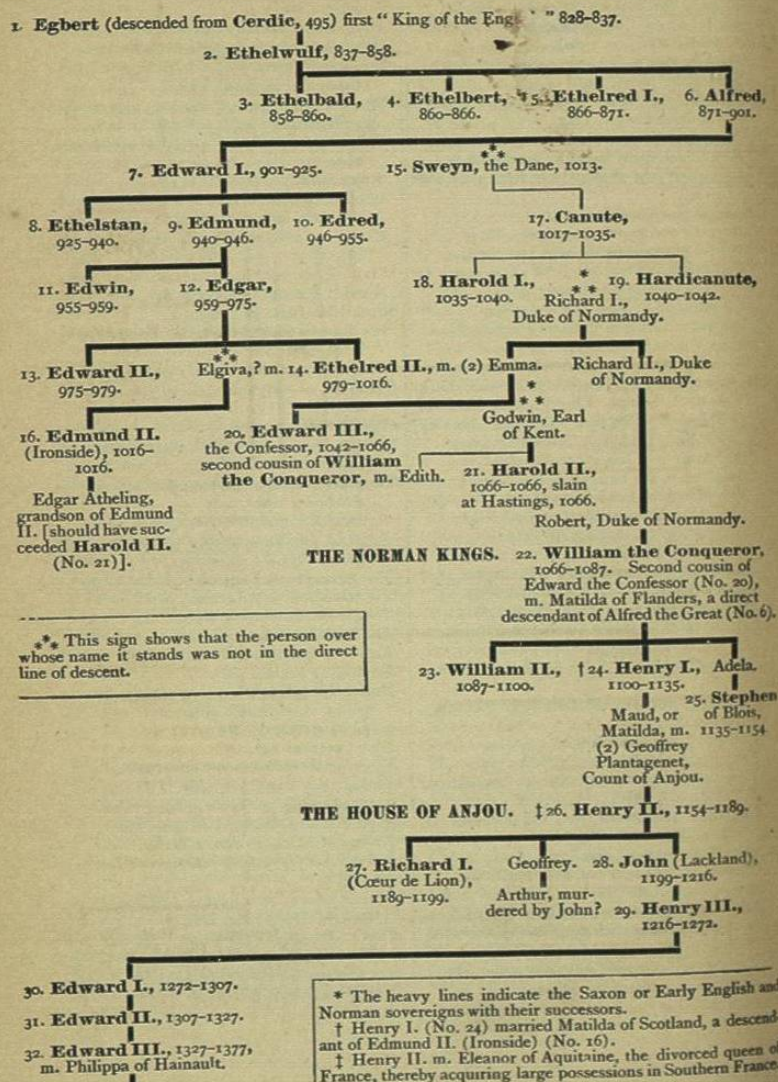
XIV. THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD, 1714 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

George I., 1714.
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, in favor of the Old Pretender, 1715.
 Septennial Act, 1716.
 Convocation suspended, 1717-1850.
 Repeal of Occasional Conformity, 1718 (see 1711).
 The Triple and Quadruple Alliance, 1717, 1718.
 De Foe writes "Robinson Crusoe," 1719.
 *The South Sea Bubble, 1720.
 Inoculation for small-pox introduced, 1721.
 Sir Robert Walpole first prime minister, 1721.
 *Modern cabinet system begins, 1721.
 Swift writes "Gulliver's Travels," 1726.
 War with Austria and Spain, 1727.
 George II., 1727.
 Laws punishing witchcraft with death repealed, 1736.
 Bishop Butler writes his "Analogy," 1736.
 John Wesley—Rise of the Methodists, 1738.
 Hogarth's pictures, 1738?
 War of "Jenkins's Ear," 1739.
 War of the Austrian Succession, 1741.
 The Place Act (limits the number of offices to be held by members of Parliament), 1742.
 Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, in favor of the Young Pretender, 1745.
 The Pretender defeated at Culloden, 1746.
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.
 Fielding writes "Tom Jones," 1749.
 Gray's Elegy, 1751.
 Clive takes Arcot, 1751.
 Introduction of the New Style, 1752.
 British Museum founded, 1753.
 Hume begins his History of England, 1754.
 Seven Years' War with France, 1756.
 "The Black Hole" of Calcutta, 1756.
 *Clive wins the battle of Plassey; foundation of England's Indian empire, 1757.
 *Victory of Quebec, 1759 (England gains Canada).
 George III., 1760.
 Johnson, Goldsmith, and Sterne write, 1760?
 Wedgwood establishes his potteries, 1760.
 Bribery Act (to punish bribery of voters), 1762.
 Canada ceded to Great Britain, 1763.
 Wilkes attacks the government ("North Briton"), 1763.
 Hargreaves invents the spinning-jenny, 1764.
 *Stamp Act, 1765 (repealed, 1766).
 Blackstone's Commentaries, 1765.
 *Watt's steam-engine, 1765.
 Arkwright's spinning-machine, 1768.
 Letters of "Junius," 1769.
 Umbrellas introduced, 1770?
 *Debates in Parliament regularly reported, 1771.
 Pressing to death abolished, 1772.
 Royal Marriage Act, 1772.
 *The Boston Tea Party," 1773.
 The four "Intolerable Acts," 1774.
 *Prison reforms by John Howard, 1774.
 Priestley discovers oxygen gas, 1774.
 The American Revolution begins, 1775.
 *Declaration of American Independence, 1776.
 Gibbon begins his History of Rome, 1776.
 Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776.
 Roman Catholic Relief Act (repeals Act of 1700), 1778.
 Act relieving Dissenting ministers and schoolmasters, 1779.
 Free trade granted to Ireland, 1780.
 Jeremy Bentham writes, 1780?
 Ducking-stool last used, 1780?
 Robert Raikes opens Sunday-schools, 1780?
 Lord George Gordon riots, 1780.
 Defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.
 Poyning's Law repealed, 1782 (see 1494).
 Great improvement in the manufacture of iron (puddling), 1784?
 Treaties of Paris and Versailles, 1783.
 *Recognition of the independence of the United States, 1783.
 *Mail coaches established, 1784.
 Board of Control for India, 1784.
 The London "Times" established, 1785.
 Trial of Warren Hastings, 1786.
 West Africa colonized, 1787?

- Gainsborough dies, 1788.
 Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," 1790.
 Robert Burns writes, 1790?
 Formation of the "United Irishmen," 1792.
 Sir J. Reynolds dies, 1792.
 War with France, 1793.
 Fire-engine patented, 1793.
 Bank of England suspends payment, 1797.
 Battle of the Nile, 1798.
 *Vaccination introduced, 1799?
 Reform in care of the insane, 1800?
 *Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.
 First Census of Great Britain, 1801.
 Colonization of Australia, 1802.
 Paley's "Natural Theology," 1803.
 Malthus writes on Population, 1803.
 Chimney-sweeping machine, 1805.
 *Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 Abolition of the slave-trade, 1807.
 Many trades-unions formed, 1807?
 The Orders in Council, 1807.
 The Peninsula War, 1808-14.
 Luddite riots, 1811.
 George III. becomes insane; Prince of Wales appointed regent, 1811.
 Dissenters' Relief Bill, 1812.
 Debtors' Act (releases "poor debtors"), 1812.
 *First steamboat in Great Britain, 1812.
 *Second War with America, 1812.
 Sheridan and Coleridge, 1812?
 Toleration granted to Unitarians, 1813.
 Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels," 1814.
 London lighted with gas, 1815?
 Davy invents the miner's safety-lamp, 1815.
 *Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
 South Africa acquired, 1815.
 Wager of battle abolished, 1819.
 Macadamized roads, 1819?
 The Six Acts (relating to seditious meetings, etc.), 1819.
 *First Atlantic steamship, 1819.
 George IV., 1820.
 Bill for the queen's divorce, 1820.
 Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, Lamb, Moore, 1820?
 Cabs introduced, 1822.
 Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, 1824.
 Capital punishment greatly restricted, 1824.
 First temperance society, 1826.
 Flaxman, the sculptor, dies, 1826.
 Benefit of clergy abolished, 1827.
 *Repeal of the Corporation Act, 1828, (see 1661).
- *Repeal of the Test Act, 1828 (see 1673).
 *Catholic emancipation (repeals act of 1678), 1829.
 Irish property qualification for franchise increased, 1829.
 Omnibuses introduced, 1829.
 *Friction matches, 1829?
 The new police, 1829.
 William IV., 1830.
 Stephenson invents the first successful locomotive (the "Rocket"), 1830.
 *Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1830.
 Cobbett edits the Political Register, 1830?
 First iron vessels built, 1830?
 *Passage of the Reform Bill, 1832.
 Party names of Liberal and Conservative begin to come into use, 1832.
 *Emancipation of slaves in British colonies, 1833.
 First Factory Act (regulates the employment of women and children), 1833.
 East India trade thrown open, 1833.
 New Poor-Law, 1834.
 Government grant to "British" and "National" (Dissenting and Church of England) schools, 1834.
 Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.
 All trades in towns declared free, 1835.
 Virtual abolition of the Press Gang, 1835.
 Civil Marriage Act (permits Dissenters to be married in their own chapels), 1836.
 Commutation of Tithes Act, 1836.
 Sydney Smith writes.
 Victoria, 1837.
 Criminal law reforms, 1837.
 Abolition of the pillory, 1837.
 The electric telegraph in England, 1838?
 The Opium War, 1839.
 Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1840.
 National Sanitary Commission, 1840, 1843.
 *Penny postage established, 1840.
 Photography introduced, 1841?
 Privilege of peerage (equivalent to benefit of clergy) abolished, 1841.
 Chimney Sweep Act (forbids employment of children), 1842.
 China compelled to open a number of ports to trade, 1842.
 *Grove discovers the law of the indestructibility of force, 1842.
 Percussion-lock muskets adopted, 1842.
 Thames Tunnel completed, 1842.
 Revolvers introduced, 1845?
 India rubber begins to be extensively used, 1845?

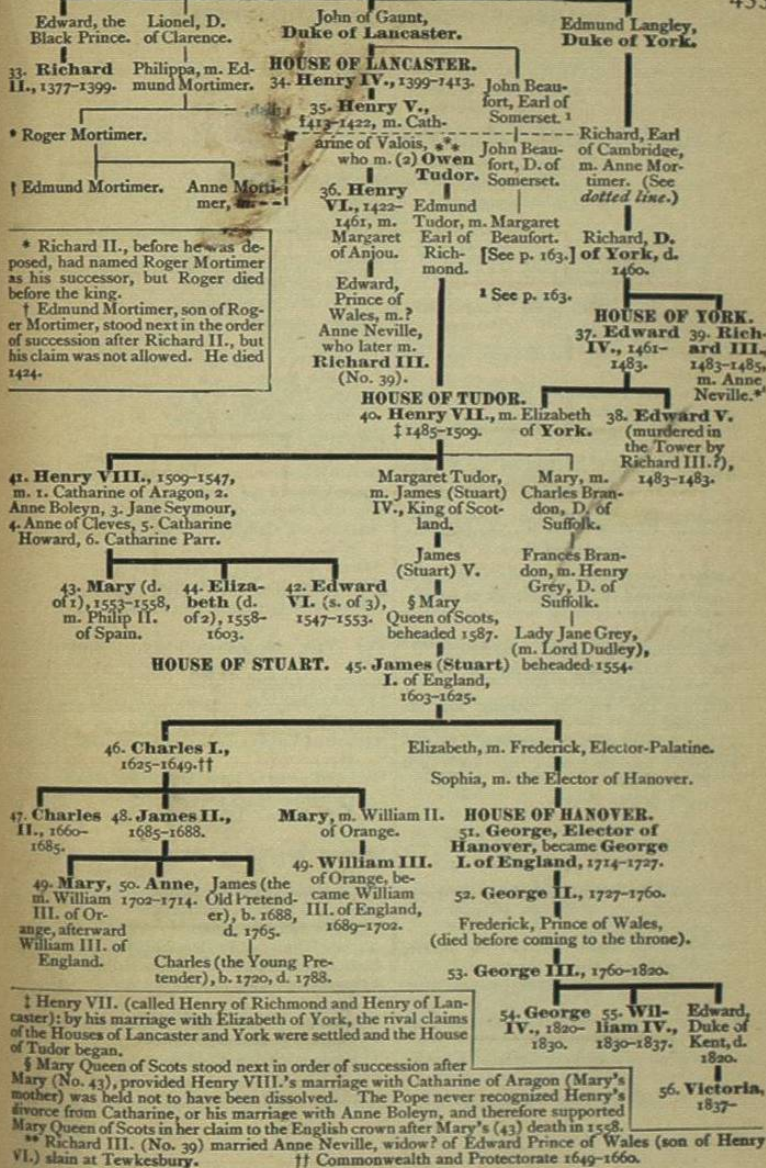
- Jews admitted to municipal offices, 1846.
 *Famine in Ireland, 1846.
 Railway speculation and panic, 1846.
 *Repeal of the Corn Laws; beginning of free trade, 1846 (see 1360).
 *Ether begins to be used in surgery, 1846.
 Sewing-machines, 1846?
 Government grants \$50,000,000 for relief of the Irish famine, 1847.
 Chartist agitation, 1848.
 First government board of health, 1848.
 Repeal of the Navigation Act, 1849 (see 1651).
 *First "World's Fair," 1851.
 Reaping and mowing machines, 1851?
 Repeal of window tax, 1851 (see 1696).
 Tenement House Act (one of a series for relief of working classes), 1851.
 Colonization of New Zealand, 1852.
 Reform of Court of Chancery begins, 1852.
 The Crimean War, 1854.
 Hallam, Macaulay, Arnold, Froude, Freeman, Carlyle, Thackeray, Brontë, Dickens, "George Eliot," Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Faraday, Tyndall, Huxley, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, 1855?
 First large iron steamer built, 1855?
 Abolition of the newspaper tax, 1855.
 *Rise of cheap newspapers, 1855.
 Bessemer's iron and steel process, 1856.
 Right of search abandoned, 1856.
 The Indian Mutiny, 1857.
 Sovereignty of India given to the crown, 1858.
 *First Atlantic cable, 1858; relaid, 1866.
 *Jews admitted to Parliament, 1858.
 Abolition of property qualification for members of Parliament, 1858 (see 1711).
 *Darwin publishes "The Origin of Species," 1859.
 Flogging virtually abolished in the army, 1859.
 Weather predictions begin, 1860?
 *The first English iron-clad built, 1861.
 Imprisonment for debt (except fraudulent) abolished, 1861.
 England recognizes the Confederates as "belligerents," 1861.
 The Trent Affair, 1861.
 Repeal of the paper tax, 1861 (see 1694).
 *The escape of the *Alabama*, 1862.
 *Herbert Spencer publishes his "First Principles," setting forth the philosophy of Evolution, 1862.
 London underground railway opened, 1863.
 Steam fire engines introduced, 1863?
- *Reform Act, extending the franchise, 1867.
 Establishment of the Dominion of Canada, 1867.
 Compulsory church rates abolished, 1868.
 Public executions abolished, 1868.
 *Disestablishment of the Irish branch of the Church of England, 1869.
 *Woman suffrage (to single women and widows who are householders), 1869.
 *Government ("Board") schools established, 1870.
 Street railways, 1870?
 Women allowed to vote at school-board elections and serve on school boards, 1870.
 Revision and consolidation of the statutes, 1870.
 *Civil service examinations established, 1870.
 Married Woman's Property Act, 1870, 1882.
 *First Irish Land Bill, 1870.
 Purchase of commissions in the army abolished, 1871.
 Trades-unions recognized, 1871, 1875.
 *Abolition of religious tests in the universities, 1871.
 *The Ballot Act, 1872.
 *Joseph Arch organizes the Agricultural Union, 1872.
 *Geneva Tribunal (allows damages in the *Alabama* case), 1872.
 National Federation of Employers, 1873.
 England purchases nearly half of the Suez Canal, 1875.
 The queen made Empress of India, 1877.
 *Electric lighting in London, 1878?
 *Telephone introduced, 1878?
 *The Irish Land League, 1879.
 Anti-rent agitation in Ireland, 1879.
 Boycotting begins, 1880.
 Burial Bill (gives Dissenters right to bury in public churchyards with their own religious services), 1880.
 Irish Coercion Act, 1881.
 Flogging abolished in the navy, 1881.
 *Second Irish Land Act, 1881.
 Act facilitating free trade in land, 1882.
 Suppression of the Land League, 1882.
 *Reform of Elections Act, 1884.
 *Reform Act (extending suffrage to counties), 1884.
 *Over 2,500,000 new voters admitted under Reform Act of 1884, 1885.
 First "People's Parliament" (Peers, 549; H. of C., 670), 1886.
 The Queen's Jubilee, June 21, 1887.
 New Irish Crimes Act, 1887.

432 DESCENT OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS FROM
 EGBERT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.*



* * * This sign shows that the person over whose name it stands was not in the direct line of descent.

* The heavy lines indicate the Saxon or Early English and Norman sovereigns with their successors.
 † Henry I. (No. 24) married Matilda of Scotland, a descendant of Edmund II. (Ironside) (No. 16).
 ‡ Henry II. m. Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced queen of France, thereby acquiring large possessions in Southern France.



A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

[The * marks contemporary or early history.]

I. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

- Dawkins's Early Man in Britain.
Geikie's Prehistoric Europe.
Keary's Dawn of History.
Wright's The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon.
Elton's Origins of English History.
Rhys's Celtic Britain.
Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (legendary).
Geikie's Influence of Geology on English History, in Macmillan's Magazine, 1882.

II. THE ROMAN PERIOD, 55, 54 B.C.; 43-410 A.D.

- *Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War (Books IV. and V., chiefly 55, 54 B.C.).
*Tacitus's Agricola and Annals (chiefly from 78-84).
*Gildas's History of Britain (whole period).
*Bede's Ecclesiastical History of Britain (whole period).
Wright's The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon.
Elton's Origins of English History.
Pearson's England during the Early and Middle Ages.
1 Scarth's Roman Britain.

III. THE SAXON, OR EARLY ENGLISH, PERIOD, 449-1066.

- *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (whole period).
*Gildas's History of Britain (Roman Conquest to 560).
*Bede's Ecclesiastical History of Britain (earliest times to 731).
*Nennius's History of Britain (earliest times to 642).
*Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (legendary) (earliest times to 689).
*Asser's Life of Alfred the Great.

1 The best short history.

- Elton's Origins of English History.
Pauli's Life of Alfred.
Green's Making of England.
Green's Conquest of England.
Freeman's Norman Conquest, vols. I.-II.
Lappenberg's England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings.
Pearson's History of England during the Early and Middle Ages.
Pearson's Historical Atlas.
Freeman's Origin of the English Nation.
Stubbs's Constitutional History of England.
Taine's History of English Literature.
Church's Beginning of the Middle Ages.
2 Armitage's Childhood of the English Nation.
2 Grant Allen's Anglo-Saxon Britain.
2 York-Powell's Early England.
2 Freeman's Early English History.

IV. THE NORMAN PERIOD, 1066-1154.

- *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Peterborough continuation) (whole period).
*Ordericus Vitalis's Ecclesiastical History (to 1141).
*Wace's Roman de Rou (Taylor's translation) (to 1106).
*Bruce's Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated (with plates).
*William of Malmesbury's Chronicle (to 1142).
*Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle (whole period).
Freeman's Norman Conquest.
Church's Life of Anselm.
Taine's History of English Literature.
Stubbs's Constitutional History of England.
2 Freeman's Short History of the Norman Conquest.
2 Armitage's Childhood of the English Nation.
2 Johnson's Normans in Europe.
2 Creighton's England a Continental Power.

2 The four best short histories.

V. THE ANGEVIN PERIOD, 1154-1399.

- *Matthew Paris's Chronicle (1067-1253).
*Richard of Devizes' Chronicle (1189-1192).
*Froissart's Chronicles (1325-1400).
Walsingham's Historia Brevis (1272-1422) (not translated).
*Jocelin of Brakelonde's Chronicle (1173-1202) (see Carlyle's Past and Present, Book II.).
Norgate's Angevin Kings.
Taine's History of English Literature.
Anstey's William of Wykeham.
Pearson's England in the Early and Middle Ages.
Maurice's Stephen Langton.
Creighton's Life of Simon de Montfort.
Stubbs's Constitutional History of England.
Bémont's Vie de Simon de Montfort.
Gairdner and Spedding's Studies in English History (the Lollards).
Knight's Life of Caxton.
Seeborn's Essay on the Black Death (Fortnightly Review, 1865).
Maurice's Wat Tyler, et al.
Charles's Vie de Roger Bacon.
Buddensieg's Life of Wiclif.
Burrows's Wickliff's Place in History.
Pauli's Pictures of Old England.
1 Stubbs's Early Plantagenets.
1 Rowley's Rise of the People.
1 Warburton's Edward III.
Shakespeare's John and Richard (Hudson's edition).
Scott's Ivanhoe and the Talisman (Richard I. and John).

VI. THE LANCASTRIAN PERIOD, 1399-1461.

- *The Paston Letters (Gairdner's edition) (1424-1506).
*Fortescue's Governance of England (Plummer's edition) (1460?).
*Walsingham's Historia Brevis (not translated) (1272-1422).
*Hall's Chronicle (1398-1509).
Brougham's England under the House of Lancaster.
Besant's Life of Sir Richard Whittington.
Taine's English Literature.
Rand's Chaucer's England.

1 The three best short histories.

- Stubbs's Constitutional History of England.
Strickland's Queens of England (Margaret of Anjou).
Reed's English History in Shakespeare.
2 Gairdner's Houses of Lancaster and York.
2 Rowley's Rise of the People.
Shakespeare's Henry IV., V., and VI. (Hudson's edition).

VII. THE YORKIST PERIOD, 1461-1485.

- *The Paston Letters (Gairdner's edition) (1424-1506).
*Sir Thomas More's Edward V. and Richard III.
*Hall's Chronicle (1398-1509).
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Gairdner's Richard III.
Taine's English Literature.
Stubbs's Constitutional History of England.
2 Gairdner's Houses of Lancaster and York.
2 Rowley's Rise of the People.
Shakespeare's Richard III. (Hudson's edition).

VIII. THE TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1603.

- *Holinshed's History of England (from earliest times to 1577).
*Lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII.
*Latimer's 1st and 6th Sermons before Edward VI. and "The Ploughers" (1549).
*Hall's Chronicle (1398-1509).
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Lingard's History of England (Roman Catholic).
Froude's History of England.
Strickland's Queens of England (Catharine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Mary, Elizabeth).
Demaus's Life of Latimer.
Froude's Short Studies.
Nicholls's Life of Cabot.
Dixon's History of the Church of England.
Hall's Society in the Age of Elizabeth.
Thornbury's Shakespeare's England.
Macaulay's Essay on Lord Burleigh.
Barrows's Life of Drake.
Creighton's Life of Raleigh.
Taine's English Literature.

2 The two best short histories.

- ¹ Creighton's *The Tudors and the Reformation*.
¹ Seebohm's *Era of the Protestant Revolution*.
¹ Moberly's *Early Tudors*.
¹ Creighton's *Age of Elizabeth*.
 Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*. (Hudson's edition).
 Scott's *Kenilworth, Abbot, Monastery (Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots)*.

IX. THE STUART PERIOD (FIRST PART), 1603-1649.

- *The *Prose Works of James I.* (1599-1625).
 *Fuller's *Church History of Britain* (earliest times to 1648).
 *Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion* (1625-1660).
 *Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson (1616-1664).
 *May's *History of the Long Parliament* (1640-1643).
 Taine's *History of English Literature*.
 Spedding's *Lord Bacon and his Times*.
 Gardiner's *History of England* (1603-1642).
 Church's *Life of Lord Bacon*.
 Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*.
 Hume's *History of England* (Tory).
 Macaulay's *History of England* (Whig).
 Lingard's *History of England* (Roman Catholic).
 Strickland's *Queens of England*.
 Ranke's *History of England in the XVII. Century*.
 Guizot's *Histoire de Charles I.*
 Bancroft's *History of the United States*.
 Macaulay's *Essays* (Bacon, Hampden, Hallam's History).
 Goldwin Smith's *Three English Statesmen* (Cromwell, Pym, Hampden).
³ Cordery's *Struggle against Absolute Monarchy*.
⁴ Cordery and Phillipot's *King and Commonwealth*.
³ Gardiner's *Puritan Revolution*.
 Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel* (James I.).

X. THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE, 1649-1660 (SEE PRECEDING PERIOD).

- ¹ Ludlow's *Memoirs* (1640-1668).
 *Carlyle's *Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell*.

- Carlyle's *Hero Worship* (Cromwell).
 Guizot's *Cromwell and the Commonwealth*.
 Guizot's *Richard Cromwell*.
 Guizot's *Life of Monk*.
 Masson's *Life and Times of Milton*.
 Bisset's *Omitted Chapters in the History of England*.
 Pattison's *Life of Milton*.
 Scott's *Woodstock* (Cromwell).

XI. STUART PERIOD (SECOND PART), 1660-1714.

- *Evelyn's *Diary* (1641-1706).
 *Pepys's *Diary* (1659-1669).
 *Burnet's *History of His Own Time* (1660-1713).
 Macaulay's *History of England* (Whig).
 Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*.
 Taine's *History of English Literature*.
 Strickland's *Queens of England*.
 Ranke's *History of England in the Seventeenth Century*.
 Hume's *History of England* (Tory).
 Brewster's *Life of Newton*.
 Lingard's *History of England* (Roman Catholic).
 Green's *History of the English People*.
 Stanhope's *History of England*.
 Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*.
 Macaulay's *Essays* (Milton, Mackintosh's History, War of the Spanish Succession, and The Comic Dramatists of the Restoration).
 Creighton's *Life of Marlborough*.
 Guizot's *History of Civilization* (Chapter XIII).
³ Morris's *Age of Anne*.
³ Hale's *Fall of the Stuarts*.
³ Cordery's *Struggle against Absolute Monarchy*.
 Scott's *Peveril of the Peak, and Old Mortality* (Charles II.).
 Thackeray's *Henry Esmond* (Anne).

XII. THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD, 1714 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

- *Memoirs of Robert Walpole.
 *Horace Walpole's *Memoirs and Journals*.

¹ The four best short histories.

² See Guizot's *History of the Revolution* for translation of all but introduction of 120 pages.

³ The three best short histories.

- Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* (to death of George II., 1760).
 May's *Constitutional History* (1760-1870).
 Amos's *English Constitution* (1830-1880).
 Amos's *Primer of the English Constitution*.
 Bagehot's *English Constitution*.
 Lecky's *History of England in the XVIII. Century*.
 Walpole's *History of England* (1815-1860).
 Molesworth's *History of England* (1830-1870).
 Martineau's *History of England* (1816-1846).
 Taine's *History of English Literature*.
 Bancroft's *History of the United States*.
 Bryant's *History of the United States*.
 Stanhope's *History of England* (1713-1783).
 Green's *Causes of the Revolution*.
 Seely's *Expansion of England*.
 Frothingham's *Rise of the Republic*.
 McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times* (1837-1880).
 McCarthy's *England under Gladstone* (1880-1884).
 Ward's *Reign of Victoria* (1837-1887).
 Southey's *Life of Wesley*.
 Southey's *Life of Nelson*.
 Wharton's *Wits and Beaux of Society*.
 Waite's *Life of Wellington*.

- Massey's *Life of George III.*
 Goldwin Smith's *Lectures* (Foundation of the American Colonies).
 Macaulay's *Essays* (Warren Hastings, Clive, Pitt, Walpole, Chatham, Johnson, Madame D'Arbly).
 Smiles's *Life of James Watt*.
 Sydney Smith's *Peter Plymley's Letters*.
 Smiles's *Life of Stephenson*.
 Thackeray's *Four Georges*.
 Smiles's *Industrial Biography*.
 Grant Allen's *Life of Darwin*.
 Ashton's *Dawn of the XIX. Century in England*.
¹ Ludlow's *American Revolution*.
¹ Rowley's *Settlement of the Constitution* (1689-1784).
¹ Morris's *Early Hanoverians* (George I. and II.).
¹ McCarthy's *Epoch of Reform* (1830-1850).
¹ Tancock's *England during the American and European Wars* (1765-1820).
¹ Browning's *Modern England* (1820-1874).
 Scott's *Rob Roy, Waverley, and Redgauntlet* (the Old and the Young Pretender, 1715, 1745-53).
 Thackeray's *Virginians* (Washington).
 Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* (1780).

For fuller information in regard to authorities, see Professor Allen's *Reader's Guide to English History*; or, where a critical estimate of the author is desired, consult Professor Adams's *Manual of Historical Literature*, and Professor Mullinger's *Authorities*. For review articles, see Poole's *Index to Reviews*.

In addition to the above list, the following general histories will be found excellent:—

- Hume's *England* (Brewer's Student's edition), 1 vol.
 Green's *Short History of the English People*, 1 vol.
 Bright's *History of England*, 3 vols.
 Burt's *Synoptical History of England*, 1 vol.
 On the *Constitutional History of England*:
 Taswell-Langmead's *Constitutional History*, 1 vol.;
 Creasy's, 1 vol.;
 Ransome's, 1 vol.
 Rogers's *British Citizen*, 1 vol.
- Works of Reference.*
- Gneist's *Constitutional History of England*.
 Knight's *Pictorial History of England*.
 Taylor's *Words and Places*.
 P. V. Smith's *English Institutions*.
 Hallam's *Middle Ages*.
 Edmunds's *Names of Places*.
- Cassell's *Dictionary of English History*.
 Feilden's *Short Constitutional History of England*.
 Freeman's *Rise of the English Constitution*.
 Digby's *History of the Law of Real Property*.
 Blackstone's *Commentaries*.
 Mackay's *History of Popular Delusions*.
 Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*.
 Dowell's *History of Taxation in England*.
 J. E. T. Rogers's *Work and Wages*.
 Ackland and Ransome's *Handbook of English Political History*.
 Spencer's *Sociological Tables* (England).
 Cutts's *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*.
 Eccleston's *English Antiquities*.
 Jessopp's *Life in Norfolk Six Hundred Years Ago* (Nineteenth Century, 1883).

¹ The six best short histories.

Wright's Domestic Manners in England in the Middle Ages.

Godwin's Archaeologist's Handbook.

Parker's Our English Home (Oxford, 1860).

Bohn's Cyclopaedia of Political Knowledge.

Bevans's Statistical Map of England.

Parker's Elements of Gothic Architecture.

Johnston's Historical Atlas.

Wilkins's Political Ballads.

Bailey's Succession to the Crown.

On Modern England and English Life, see

Irving's Bracebridge Hall, and Sketch-Book.

Emerson's English Traits.

Colman's European Life and Manners.

Hawthorne's Our Old Home, and Note Books.

Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places, and Rural Life.

Timbs's Abbeys and Castles of England and Wales.

Heath's English Peasantry.

Taine's Notes on England.

Nadal's London Society.

Hoppins's Old England.

Higginson's English Statesmen.

R. G. White's England Without and Within.

Escott's England.

Society in London, by a Foreign Resident (Harper).

Patten's England as seen by an American Banker.

O. W. Holmes's One Hundred Days in Europe

R. L. Collier's English Home Life.

Laugel's L'Angleterre.

Daryl's La Vie Publique en Angleterre.

Max O'Rell's John Bull et son Ile.

Badeau's English Aristocracy.

STATISTICS FOR 1887.

Area of England and Wales, 58,310 square miles.

Extreme length, 365 miles; extreme width, 311 miles.

No part more than about 120 miles from the sea.

Mean temperature during the year in Great Britain, 49.06°.

Population of England and Wales, 27,870,586.

Population to square mile, 482 (the most densely populated country in Europe, except Belgium).

Area of Great Britain, 88,006 square miles.

Population of Great Britain, 31,819,979.

Area of Great Britain and Ireland, 120,832 square miles.

Population of Great Britain and Ireland, 37,020,000.

Population of London, about 4,250,000.

About one-third of the entire population of England and Wales is in the cities.

Area of British Empire, 9,079,711 square miles.

Population of British Empire, 320,676,000.

National debt of Great Britain and Ireland, £748,750,000 (\$3,623,950,000).¹

Average rate of taxation per head, £2.1.1 (\$9.94).¹

Church of England (membership), 13,500,000.²

Dissenting churches, 12,500,000.²

Roman Catholics, 2,500,000.

Number of paupers in receipt of relief, 807,639.

Total number of children of school age (5-15), 5,426,490.

Total attendance (not including private schools), 3,273,124.

Total British army, 676,156.

Total effective force, 200,785.

Total navy, 60,632.

Total number of vessels in navy, 258.

Iron-clads (ranging from 1230 to 11,800 tons each), 76.

¹ Calling the pound \$4.84.

² Some estimates make them about equal.

Of the cultivated land of England and Wales, something over one-fourth, is held by 874 persons, while about 10,000 persons hold two-thirds of the whole.

Number of men in army and navy, 1 out of 26.

National debt per capita, \$127.

Total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland, \$45,000,000,000 (the wealthiest nation on the globe).

Annual increase of wealth, \$375,000,000.

Average annual income, \$165.

Death rate (England and Wales), 19.3 per 1000.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES (FOR COMPARISON).

Area (including Alaska), 3,611,849 square miles.

Population, about 60,000,000.

National debt, \$1,380,087,279.

Total wealth, \$35,000,000,000.

Annual increase of wealth, \$825,000,000.

Average annual income, \$165.

Taxation per capita, \$6.00.

Standing army, 26,000.

Navy, 10,340.

Number of men in army and navy, 1 out of 322.

From 1840-1880 the wealth of Great Britain doubled; that of the United States increased tenfold.

AUTHORITIES:—Encyclopaedia Britannica; Scribner's Statistical Atlas; Mulhall's Balance-Sheet of the World; Atkinson's Strength of Nations; Jean's Supremacy of England; The Statesman's Year-Book.