

religion, 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 (§ 530)] "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 (§ 540) 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. (See § 549.)

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. (See §§ 317, 398, 400.)

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 273, 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.

IV. The Constitutions of Clarendon (1164).—These measures (§ 216), says Bishop Stubbs, were "really a part of a great scheme of administrative reform." They were drawn up by a committee of bishops and barons, with the Justiciar or Chief Minister at the head. The object of the Constitutions was "to assert the supremacy of the State over clergy and laity alike." They limited the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts; they established a more uniform system of justice; and, in certain cases, they provided for a kind of jury trial. (See Stubbs' Constitutional History, I, 525; or, for a brief abstract of the Constitutions, see Acland and Ransome's Political History, page 24.)

¹ This act, says Taswell-Langmead, is "the Title Deed of the reigning Dynasty, and a veritable 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 genealogical table of Descent of the English Sovereigns in the Appendix, page xli.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL DATES IN ENGLISH HISTORY¹

[The * marks the most important dates.]

I. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The Rough-Stone Age.
The Polished-Stone Age.
Age of Bronze begins, 1500 B.C.?

Divides England into four great earldoms, 1017.

Godwin made Earl of Wessex, 1020.

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

*Cæsar lands in Britain, 55 and 54 B.C.
Claudius begins the conquest of Britain, A.D. 43.
Revolt of Boadicea, 61.
Agricola builds a line of forts, 81.
Hadrian's Wall, 121?
*Britain abandoned by the Romans, 410.

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

Edward the Confessor, 1042.
Harold, last of the Saxon kings, 1066.
William of Normandy lands in England; battle of Senlac, or Hastings—Harold killed—Oct. 14, 1066.

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.
The Angles settle Northumbria, 547.
*Landing of Augustine; conversion of Kent, 597.
Church council at Whitby, 664.
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.
*Treaty of Wedmore, 878.
Invasion by the Danes—Danegeld paid by decree of the Witan for the first time, 991.

VI. THE NORMAN PERIOD, 1066-1154

William (crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day), 1066.
Norman system of feudal land tenure begins to be regularly organized, 1066?
*William grants a charter to London, 1066?
William harries the North, 1069.
Reorganizes the Church, 1070.
Establishes separate ecclesiastical courts, 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.

IV. DANISH PERIOD, 1013-1042

Sweyn, the Dane, is acknowledged king of the English, 1013.
Canute, the Dane, chosen king, 1017.

¹ Many early dates are approximate only.

- *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.
- Henry I, 1100.
- *First charter of liberties, 1100.
- Quarrel with Anselm about investitures, 1103.
- Battle of Tinchebrai—Normandy conquered, 1106.
- Henry and Anselm come to terms, 1106.
- Stephen, 1135.
- Charter of liberties, 1135.
- Matilda, d. of Henry I, claims the crown, 1135.
- Battle of the Standard, 1138.
- Civil war begins, 1139.
- 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.
- *Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.
- Quarrel with Becket, 1164.
- *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.
- Assize of Arms (regulates national militia), 1181.
- Henry's sons again rebel, 1183.
- *Saladin Tithe (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.
- Richard taken prisoner, 1192.
- England ransoms the King, 1194.
- John, 1199.
- *Loss of Normandy, 1204.
- John refuses to receive Archbishop Langton, 1208.
- The kingdom placed under an interdict, 1208.
- The Pope excommunicates John, 1209.
- John becomes the Pope's vassal, 1213.
- *The meeting at St. Albans (first representative assembly on record) to consider measures of reform, 1213.
- Battle of Bouvines, 1214.
- *The Great Charter (Magna Carta), June 15, 1215.
- The Pope refuses to recognize the Great 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.
- The Mendicant Friars land in England, 1221.
- *Parliament of Merton rejects the Canon Law, 1236.
- "The Mad Parliament" draws up the Provisions of Oxford, 1258.
- 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.
- Courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas fully organized, 1272?
- Edward I, 1272.
- *Statute of Mortmain, 1279.
- Conquest of Wales, 1282.
- Statute of Winchester, 1285.
- *The Statute of De Donis, or Entail, 1285.
- 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 or model Parliament (Lords, Clergy, and Commons: subsequently the clergy usually met by themselves in convocation), 1295.
- War with Scotland, 1295-1296.
- 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.
- Renewed war with Scotland; execution of Wallace; defeat of Bruce, 1303-1306.
- Edward II, 1307.
- Gaveston dismissed, 1308.
- 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 Despencers (King's favorites) hanged, 1326.
- The King deposed and murdered, 1327.
- Edward III, 1327.
- Independence of Scotland recognized, 1328.
- *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.
- *Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France, 1338 (see 1453).
- *Woolen manufacture introduced from Flanders, 1339?
- *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 Præmunire (limits power of the Pope in England), 1353 (see 1393).
- *Victory of Poitiers, 1356.
- *Treaty of Bretigny, 1360.
- *The House of Commons gains the right of impeaching the king's ministers, 1370.
- *Wycliffe begins the Reformation (rise of the Lollards), 1377?
- Richard II, 1377.
- *Wycliffe translates the Bible, 1378?
- *Peasant revolts led by Wat Tyler, 1381.
- *The Great Statute of Præmunire (see 1353), 1393.
- *Chaucer begins the "Canterbury Tales," 1390?
- 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.
- Rebellion of Glendower, 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).
- Siege of Orleans, 1428.
- *County suffrage restricted, 1430.
- Joan of Arc burned, 1431.
- *Cade's insurrection, 1450.
- *End of the Hundred Years' War; loss of France, 1453 (see 1388).
- *Wars of the Roses, 1455-1485.
- Henry deposed, 1461.

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

- Edward IV, 1461.
- Queen Margaret's son killed at Tewkesbury and the Queen imprisoned, 1471.
- Edward exacts "benevolences," 1475.
- *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.
- *"Benevolences" abolished, 1484 (see 1475).
- *Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.

X. THE TUDOR PERIOD, 1485-1603

- Henry VII, 1485.
- Henry marries Elizabeth of York, thus uniting the houses of Lancaster and York, 1486.
- Court of Star-Chamber established, 1487.

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 Cabots discover the American continent, 1497.
Henry VIII, 1509.
 *Beginning of the "New Learning" (Colet, Erasmus, More), 1509.
 Battle of Flodden, 1513.
 Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.
 The Pope confers on Henry the title of "Defender of the Faith," 1521.
 Henry begins divorce suit against Catharine of Aragon, 1529.
 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, 1533.
 Cranmer pronounces Henry's marriage with Catharine void, 1533.
 *Act of Supremacy declares the king Supreme Head of the Church of England, 1534.
 Fisher and More executed, 1535.
 England and Wales finally united, 1536.
 *Dissolution of the monasteries begins, 1536.
 The Bible translated and placed in the churches, 1536.
 Insurrection in the North ("Pilgrimage of Grace"), 1537.
 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.
Edward VI, 1547.
 Duke of Somerset made Protector during Edward's minority, 1547.
 Battle of Pinkie, 1547.
 First English Prayer-Book, 1549.
 *Act of Uniformity (virtually establishes Protestantism), 1549.
 The Forty-Two Articles of Religion (afterward reduced to thirty-nine), 1552.
 Second Act of Uniformity, and Second Prayer-Book, 1552.
 *Many Protestant grammar schools and several hospitals founded by the King, 1552-1553.
Mary, 1553.
 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen, 1553.

Edward's Laws, establishing Protestantism (repealed, 1553).
 Lady Jane Grey executed, 1554.
 Mary marries Philip II of Spain, 1554.
 Statutes against the Pope (since 1529) repealed; Catholicism reestablished, 1554.
 Severe persecution of the Protestants (Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer burned), 1555-1556.
 Loss of Calais, 1558.
Elizabeth, 1558.
 Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity reenacted (Protestantism restored), 1559.
 The Thirty-Nine Articles established, 1563.
 The English Puritans begin to be prominent, 1571?
 High Commission Court established, 1583.
 *Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia, 1584.
 *Shakespeare at the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres in London, 1586?
 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587.
 *Defeat of the Armada, 1588.
 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.
 Hampton Court Conference, 1604.
 James proclaims the Divine Right of Kings, 1604?
 The Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
 Severe laws against the Catholics, 1606.
 *Colony founded at Jamestown, Virginia, 1607.
 Protestant colonies planted in Ulster, Ireland, 1611.
 *Authorized translation of the Bible completed, 1611.
 Execution of Raleigh, 1618.
 *Bacon publishes his New System of Philosophy, 1620.
 *Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood, 1620.
 *The Pilgrims land at Plymouth, New England, 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.
Charles I, 1625.
 Parliament demands reforms, and refuses grants of money unless they are conceded, 1625.
 *The Petition of Right, 1628.
 Sir John Eliot sent to the Tower, 1629.
 Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud with the policy of "Thorough," 1635.
 *Hampden refuses to pay ship money, 1637.
 The King tries to force a liturgy on the Scottish Church, 1637.
 The "Short Parliament," 1640.
 *The "Long Parliament" meets, 1640.
 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 the High Commission Courts, 1641.
 Passes statutes against ship money and other illegal measures of the King, 1641.
 The Root and Branch Bill, 1641.
 The Grand Remonstrance, 1641.
 The King attempts to seize the five members, 1642.
 *Beginning of the Civil War (battle of Edgehill), 1642.
 Cromwell organizes his "Ironsides," 1642.
 *Parliament accepts the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643.
 The Excise Act, 1643.
 Battle of Marston Moor, 1644.
 The Self-Denying Ordinance, 1644, 1645.
 The "New Model" army, 1645.
 Battle of Naseby, 1645.
 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 of Scotland, 1649.
 Many Cavaliers emigrate to Virginia, 1649?
 Cromwell's campaign in Ireland, 1649-1650.
 Battle of Dunbar, 1650.

Battle of Worcester (flight of Charles II), 1651.
 The Navigation Act (modified, 1823; repealed, 1849), 1651.
 War with the Dutch, 1652.
 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.
 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.
 Feudal dues and services abolished, 1660.
 Corporation Act, 1661 (repealed, 1828).
 Fourth Act of Uniformity, 1662.
 Presbyterian clergy driven out, 1662.
 Royal Society founded in London, 1662.
 Conventicle Act, 1664.
 Repeal (in form) 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.
 *Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670.
 The King robs the Exchequer, 1671.
 Declaration of Indulgence, 1673.
 The Test Act, 1673 (repealed, 1828).
 *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?
 The Rye-House Plot, 1683.
 Town charters revoked, 1684.
James II, 1685.

Monmouth's rebellion; battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.
 The Bloody Assizes, 1685.
 *Newton demonstrates the law of gravitation, 1687.
 The Second Declaration of Indulgence, 1687-1688.
 Imprisonment of the Seven Bishops; trial and acquittal, 1688.
 Birth of Prince James, the so-called "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.
 James II's Great Act of Attainder issued in Ireland, 1689.
 Siege of Londonderry, 1689.
 *Mutiny Bill passes, 1689.
 *Toleration Act, 1689.
 *Bill of Rights, 1689.
 Secession of the Non-Jurors, 1689.
 Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
 Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
 Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.
 Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
 *Beginning of the National Debt, 1693.
 *Bank of England established, 1694.
 Triennial Act restored, 1694 (see 1664).
 *The press made free, 1695.
 Peace of Ryswick, 1697.
 *Act of Settlement, 1701.
 Anne, 1702 (last of the Stuart sovereigns).
 War with France, 1702.
 Great power of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1702.
 High and Low Church parties, 1703.
 First daily newspaper in England, 1703.
 *Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
 *Gibraltar taken, 1704.
 *Union of England and Scotland (Great Britain), 1707.
 Trial of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710.
 Mrs. Masham comes into power, 1711.
 Act against Occasional Conformity, 1711 (repealed, 1718).
 *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.
 Introduction of inoculation for Smallpox, 1717; (followed by vaccination in 1796).
 *The South Sea Bubble, 1720.
 *Sir Roger Walpole, first Prime Minister, 1721.
 *Modern cabinet system begins, 1721.
 George II, 1727.
 John Wesley — Rise of the Methodists, 1739.
 War of "Jenkins' Ear," 1739.
 War of the Austrian Succession, 1741.
 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.
 Clive takes Arcot, 1751.
 Introduction of the New Style, 1752.
 *Clive wins the battle of Plassey; foundation of England's Indian empire, 1757.
 *Victory of Quebec, 1759 (England gains Canada).
 George III, 1760.
 Beginning of the canal system, 1761.
 Canada ceded to Great Britain, 1763.
 Wilkes attacks the Government, 1763.
 *Stamp Act, 1765 (repealed, 1766).
 *Watt's steam engine, 1769-1785.
 Letters of "Junius," 1769.
 *Debates in Parliament begin to be reported regularly, 1771.
 *"The Boston Tea Party," 1773.
 The four "Intolerable Acts," 1774.
 *Declaration of American Independence, 1776.
 *Defeat of Burgoyne, 1777.
 Lord George Gordon riots, 1780.
 *Defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.
 Poyning's Law repealed, 1782 (see 1494).
 *Recognition of the independence of the United States, 1782, followed by Definitive Treaty in 1783.
 Trial of Warren Hastings, 1788-1795.
 War with France, 1793.
 *Vaccination introduced, 1796?
 Bank of England suspends payment, 1797.
 Battle of the Nile, 1798.
 Irish Rebellion, 1798.
 *Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.
 *Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 Abolition of the slave trade, 1807.
 Luddite riots, 1811.
 George III becomes insane; Prince of Wales appointed regent, 1811.

*First steamboat in Great Britain, 1812.
 *Second war with America, 1812.
 *Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
 The "Six Acts" (relating to seditious meetings, etc.), 1819.
 *First Atlantic steamship, 1819.
 George IV, 1820.
 Capital punishment greatly restricted, 1824.
 *Repeal of the Corporation Act, 1828 (see 1661).
 *Repeal of the Test Act, 1828 (see 1673).
 *Catholic emancipation, 1829.
 *Friction matches introduced, 1829?
 The new police, 1829.
 William IV, 1830.
 *Stephenson invents the first successful locomotive (the "Rocket"), 1830.
 *Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1832.
 *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.
 Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.
 Victoria, 1837.
 Criminal law reforms, 1837.
 The Opium War, 1839.
 *Penny postage established, 1840.
 China compelled to open a number of ports to trade, 1842.
 *Grove discovers the law of the indestructibility of force, 1842.
 Jews admitted to municipal offices, 1846.
 *Famine in Ireland, 1846.
 Railway speculation and panic, 1846.
 *First telegraph line opened, 1846.
 *Repeal of the Corn Laws; beginning of free trade, 1846 (see 1860).
 *Ether begins to be used in surgery, 1846.
 Chartist agitation, 1848.
 Repeal of the Navigation Act, 1849 (see 1651).
 *First "World's Fair," 1851.
 The Crimean War, 1854.
 *Rise of cheap newspapers, 1855.
 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.
 *Darwin publishes "The Origin of Species," 1859.
 The Trent Affair, 1861.
 *Reform Act, extending the franchise, 1867.
 Compulsory church rates abolished, 1868.
 *Disestablishment of the Irish branch of the Church of England, 1869.
 *Partial woman suffrage (to single women and widows who are householders), 1869.
 *Government ("Board") schools established, 1870.
 *Civil-service examinations established, 1870.
 *First Irish Land Bill, 1870.
 *Religious tests in universities abolished, 1871.
 *The Ballot Act, 1872.
 *Joseph Arch's Agricultural Union, 1872.
 *Geneva Tribunal (*Alabama* case), 1872.
 The Queen made Empress of India, 1877.
 *The Irish Land League, 1879.
 *Second Irish Land Act, 1881.
 Suppression of the Land League, 1882.
 *Reform Act (extending suffrage), 1884.
 The Queen's Jubilee, June 21, 1887.
 The Oaths Act, 1888.
 *County Councils Act, 1888.
 *Assisted Education Act, 1891.
 *Parish Councils Act, 1894.
 The "Diamond Jubilee," June 22, 1897.
 *War in South Africa began Oct. 10, 1901.
 *Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22, 1901.
 *Accession of Edward VII, 1901.
 *End of the South African War, May 31, 1902.

A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY

[The * marks contemporary or early history.]

N.B.—A selected list of twenty books especially adapted to the use of teachers and pupils, for reference and collateral reading, is given on this first page. It includes the names of publishers with prices.

General Histories

- Gardiner, S. R. A Student's History of England, illustrated, 3 vols. Longmans, N.Y. (\$3.50); or bound in one very thick volume (\$3.00).
 Smith, Goldwin. The United Kingdom, a Political History, 2 vols. Macmillan, N.Y. (\$4.00).
 Bright, J. F. History of England, 4 vols. Longmans, N.Y. (\$6.75).
 Green, J. R. A Short History of the English People, beautifully illustrated, 4 vols. Harper & Bros., N.Y. (\$20.00).
 Brewer, J. S. The Student's Hume, 1 vol. Murray, London (7s 6d).
 Creighton, M. Epochs of English History, 6 small vols. in one. Longmans, N.Y. (\$1.25).
 Knight, C. The Popular History of England, 9 vols., illustrated. Warne, London (£3 3s).
- Gardiner, S. R. A School Atlas of English History, 1 vol. Longmans, N.Y. (\$1.50).
 Lee, G. C. Source-Book of English History (giving leading documents, etc.), 1 vol. Holt & Co., N.Y. (\$2.00).
 Acland and Ransome. English Political History in Outline. Longmans, N.Y. (\$1.25). (Excellent for reference.)
 Powell, J. York. English History from Contemporary Writers, 16 vols. Nutt & Co., London (1s per vol.). (A series of great value.)
 Gibbins, H. de B. An Industrial History of England, 1 vol. Scribners, N.Y. (\$1.20).
 Cunningham and MacArthur. Outlines of English Industrial History. Macmillan, N.Y. (\$1.50).
 Church, A. J. Early Britain. (Story of the Nations Series.) Putnams, N.Y. (\$1.50).
 Story, A. T. The Building of the British Empire, 2 vols. Putnams, N.Y. (\$3.00).
 McCarthy, J. The Story of the People of England in the XIXth Century, 2 vols. Putnams, N.Y. (\$3.00).

English Constitutional History

- Ransome, C. Rise of Constitutional Government in England, 1 vol. Longmans, N.Y. (\$2.00). (An excellent short constitutional history.)
 Taswell-Langmead, T. P. English Constitutional History, new and revised edition, 1 vol. Stevens & Haynes, London (3s. 12). (This is the best complete constitutional history of England.)
 Feilden, H. St. C. A Short Constitutional History of England (revised edition), 1 vol. Ginn & Company, Boston (\$1.25). (This is a reference manual of exceptional value.)

General Works of Reference

- Low and Pulling. Dictionary of English History (revised edition), 1 vol. Cassell, N.Y. (\$2.50).

Works of Reference to be found in Libraries

- Traill, H. D. Social England, 6 vols.
 The Encyclopædia Britannica, 24 vols.
 Stephen, L. Dictionary of National [British] Biography, 63 vols. (A work of the highest rank.)
 Adams' Manual of Historical Literature.
 Mullinger's Authorities on English History.
 Bailey's Succession to the Crown (with full genealogical tables).
 Henderson's Side Lights on English History.
 Poole's Index to Reviews.

BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY

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I. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

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

- Armitage's Childhood of the English Nation.²
 Freeman's Early English History.²

IV. THE NORMAN PERIOD, 1066-1154

- *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Peterborough continuation) (whole period).
 *Ordericus Vitalis' 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' Constitutional History of England.
 Freeman's Short History of the Norman Conquest.³
 Armitage's Childhood of the English Nation.³
 Johnson's Normans in Europe.³
 Creighton's England a Continental Power.³

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

- *Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War (Books IV and V, chiefly 55, 54 B.C.).
 *Tacitus' Agricola and Annals (chiefly from 78-84).
 *Gildas' 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.
 Scarth's Roman Britain.¹

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

- *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (whole period).
 *Gildas' History of Britain (Roman Conquest to 560).
 *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of Britain (earliest times to 731).
 *Nennius' History of Britain (earliest times to 642).
 *Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (legendary) (earliest times to 689).
 *Asser's Life of Alfred the Great.
 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.
 Pearson's History of England during the Early and Middle Ages.
 Freeman's Origin of the English Nation.
 Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.
 Taine's History of English Literature.
 Church's Beginning of the Middle Ages.

V. THE ANGEVIN PERIOD, 1154-1399

- *Matthew Paris' Chronicle (1067-1253).
 *Richard of Devizes' Chronicle (1189-1192).
 *Froissart's Chronicles (1325-1400).
 *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' Constitutional History of England.
 Gairdner and Spedding's Studies in English History (the Lollards).
 Blade's Life of Caxton.
 Seebohm's Essay on the Black Death (*Fortnightly Review*, 1865).
 Maurice's Wat Tyler, Ball, and Oldcastle.
 Gibbins' English Social Reformers (Langland and John Ball).
 Buddensieg's Life of Wiclif.

¹ The best short history.

² The two best short histories.

³ The four best short histories.

- Burrows' *Wickliff's Place in History*.
 Pauli's *Pictures of Old England*.
 Stubbs' *Early Plantagenets*.¹
 Rowley's *Rise of the People*.¹
 Warburton's *Edward III*.¹
 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) (1467).
 *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*.
 Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England*.
 Strickland's *Queens of England* (Margaret of Anjou).
 Reed's *English History in Shakespeare*.
 Gairdner's *Houses of Lancaster and York*.²
 Rowley's *Rise of the People*.²
 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' *Constitutional History of England*.
 Gairdner's *Houses of Lancaster and York*.²
 Rowley's *Rise of the People*.²
 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).

¹ The three best short histories.

² The four best short histories.

- Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*.
 Lingard's *History of England* (Roman Catholic).
 Brewer's *Reign of Henry VIII*.
 Creighton's *Cardinal Wolsey*.
 Gibbins' *Social Reformers* (Sir Thomas More).
 Froude's *History of England*.
 Strickland's *Queens of England* (Catharine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Mary, Elizabeth).
 Demaus' *Life of Latimer*.
 Froude's *Short Studies*.
 Nicholls' *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' *Life of Drake*.
 Creighton's *Life of Raleigh*.
 Taine's *English Literature*.
 Creighton's *The Tudors and the Reformation*.³
 Seeborn's *Era of the Protestant Revolution*.³
 Moberly's *Early Tudors*.³
 Creighton's *Age of Elizabeth*.³
 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).
 Jesse's *Memoirs of the Court of England*.
 *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).
 Carlyle's *Historical Sketches of Reigns of James I and Charles I*.
 Taine's *History of English Literature*.
 Spedding's *Lord Bacon and his Times*.
 Gardiner's *History of England* (1603-1649).
 Church's *Life of Lord Bacon*.
 Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*.
 Hume's *History of England* (Tory).
 Macaulay's *History of England* (Whig).

³ The two best short histories.

- Lingard's *History of England* (Roman Catholic).
 Strickland's *Queens of England*.
 Ranke's *History of England in the Seventeenth Century*.
 Macaulay's *Essays* (Bacon, Hampden, Hallam's History).
 Goldwin Smith's *Three English Statesmen* (Cromwell, Pym, Hampden).
 Cordery's *Struggle against Absolute Monarchy*.¹
 Cordery and Phillpott's *King and Commonwealth*.¹
 Gardiner's *Puritan Revolution*.¹
 Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel* (James I).

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

- Gardiner's *History of England* (1649-1660).
 *Ludlow's *Memoirs* (1640-1668).
 *Carlyle's *Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell*.
 Carlyle's *Hero Worship* (Cromwell).
 Guizot's *Cromwell and the Commonwealth*.
 Morley's *Cromwell*.
 Roosevelt's *Cromwell*.
 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).
 *Peppys' *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).
 Morris' *Age of Anne*.¹
 Hale's *Fall of the Stuarts*.¹
 Cordery's *Struggle against Absolute Monarchy*.¹
 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*.
 Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* (to death of George II, 1760).
 May's *Constitutional History* (1760-1870).
 Amos' *English Constitution* (1830-1880).
 Bagehot's *English Constitution*.
 Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth 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*.
 Gibbins' *Social Reformers* (Wesley and Wilberforce; and the *Factory Reformers*).
 Lecky's *American Revolution*, edited by Prof. J. A. Woodburn.
 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*.
 Seeley's *Expansion of England*.
 Frothingham's *Rise of the Republic*.
 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).

¹ The three best short histories.

Smiles' Life of James Watt.
 Sydney Smith's Peter Plymley's Letters.
 Smiles' Life of Stephenson.
 Thackeray's Four Georges.
 McCarthy's Four Georges.
 Smiles' Industrial Biography.
 Grant Allen's Life of Darwin.
 Ashton's Dawn of the XIX. Century in England.
 Ludlow's American Revolution.¹
 Rowley's Settlement of the Constitution (1689-1784).¹
 Morris' 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).¹
 McCarthy's History of Our Own Times (1837-1897).

¹ The six best short histories.

² Contain valuable articles on the Victorian Era, giving general view of the reign.

McCarthy's England under Gladstone (1880-1884).
 Ward's Reign of Victoria (1837-1887).
 Bolton's Famous English Statesmen of Queen Victoria's Reign.
 Hinton's English Radical Leaders.
 Gibbins' Social Reformers (Kingsley, Carlyle, and Ruskin).
 Traill's Social England, Vol. VI.
 Brooks Adams' America's Economical Supremacy.
 Escott's Victorian Age.
 The English Illustrated Magazine for July, 1897.²
 The Contemporary Review for June, 1897.²
 The Fortnightly Review for June, 1897.²
 Scott's Rob Roy, Waverley, and Redgauntlet (the Old and the Young Pretender, 1715, 1745-1753).
 Thackeray's Virginians (Washington).
 Dickens' Barnaby Rudge (1780).

A SUMMARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY TOPICS¹ WITH BOOK REFERENCES²

IN connection with the following topics it will be found that the five questions (or some modification of them) mentioned in Suggestions to Teachers, on pp. x-xi, can generally be used to good advantage.

Topics printed in italics, *e.g.*, *What we owe to Prehistoric Man*, are given as examples of subjects to which, if time permits, special attention may be profitably given.

With respect to further search questions, it is taken for granted that each teacher will prefer to prepare his own, since he alone can judge of the degree and kind of drill his pupils particularly require.

On topics relating to constitutional history, *e.g.*, *Magna Carta*, etc., it would be well to compare what is said in the body of the book with the Summary of Constitutional History in the Appendix, pp. i-xxxii.

I. Britain before Written History begins

The Country (§§ 1-5); Man; The Rough-Stone Age (§§ 6-11); The Age of Polished Stone (§§ 12-16); The Bronze Age (§§ 17-24); The Druids (§ 23); *What we owe to Prehistoric Man* (§ 24).

See Geikie's Influence of Geology on English History in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1882; Ramsay's Physical Geography of Great Britain; Green's Short Geography of the British Isles, ch. 1-2; The Encyclopædia Britannica, VIII (Geography of England); Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 1; Church's Early Britain, ch. 1; Pearson's England, I, ch. 1; Elton's Origins of English History, ch. 6, 10.

II. The Geography of England in Relation to its History

Celtic, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman names (§§ 29-33); Eastern vs. Western Britain (§ 34); The Channel in English History (§ 35); Climate (§ 36); Industrial Division of England (§ 37); Commercial Situation of England (§ 38).

See Geikie, Ramsay, and Green, referred to in No. I, above.

III. Roman Britain (55 B.C., 43-410 A.D.)

Cæsar's Invasion of Britain (§§ 39-44); Third Roman Invasion of Britain (§§ 45-46); The First Roman Colony planted in Britain; London (§§ 47-48); Expedition against the Druids (§ 49); Revolt of Boadicea (§ 50); Christianity first introduced into Britain; Persecution of British Christians (§§ 51-52); Agricola explores the Coast of Britain; He builds a Line of Forts (§ 53); The Romans clear and cultivate the Country (§ 54); Roman Cities; York (§ 55); Roman System of Government (§§ 56, 59, 60, 62); Roman Roads, Forts, and Walls (§§ 56-58); Roman Civilization False (§ 59); The Mass of the Native Population Slaves (§ 60); Roman Villas (§ 61); Roman Taxation and Cruelty (§ 62); The Romans compelled to abandon Britain (§ 63); Remains of Roman Civilization (§ 64); *Good Results of the Roman Conquest of Britain* (§ 65).

See Scarth's Roman Britain, ch. 2, 10, 11, 13, 18, 22; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 1; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 1; Elton's Origins of English History, ch. 11; Church's Early Britain, ch. 2-9.

¹ The figures in parenthesis, *e.g.*, The Rough Stone Age (§§ 6-11), refer to the numbered sections of the history.

² Green's English People refers to his Short History of the English People. When practicable, the illustrated edition of this work, in 4 vols., should be consulted.

As the pagination of these reference books differs in different editions, all references are made to volume and chapter.

For additional reference books, see the List of Books, classified by periods, on pp. xlii-xlvi.