

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 (1680-1784).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).

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.
 Gibbons' Social Reformers (Kingsley, Carlyle, and Ruskin).
 Trall's Social England, Vol. VI.
 Brooks Adams' America's Economical Supremacy.
 Scott'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).

¹ The six best short histories.

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

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; Trall'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-xlii.

IV. The Coming of the Saxons, or English (449 A.D.)

Condition of the Britons after the Romans left the Island (§ 66); Letter to Aetius (§ 67); Vortigern's Advice (§ 68); Coming of the Jutes, 449 (§ 69); Invasion by the Saxons (§ 70); Siege of Anderida (§ 71); Settlement of Wessex, Essex, and Middlesex (§ 72); Invasion by the Angles (§ 73); Bravery of the Britons (§ 74); King Arthur checks the Invaders (§ 75); The Britons driven into the West (§ 76); Gregory and the English Slaves (§ 77); *Coming of Augustine*, 597 (§ 78); Augustine converts the King of Kent and his People (§ 79); Augustine builds the First Monastery (§ 80); Conversion of the North (§ 81); Christianity organized (§ 82); Labors of the Monks (§ 82); Literary work of the Monks (§ 83); The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (§ 83); *Influence of Christianity on Society* (§ 84); *Political Influence of Christianity* (§ 85); Egbert at the Court of Charlemagne (§ 87); Egbert becomes "King of the English," 828 (§ 88); Britain becomes England (§ 89); *Alfred the Great*, 871-901 (§§ 90-91); Invasion by the Danes, or Northmen; They destroy the Monasteries (§§ 91-92); Alfred's Victories over the Danes; White Horse Hill (§ 93); The Danes compel Alfred to retreat (§ 94); Great Victory by Alfred; Treaty of Wedmore (§§ 95-96); How the Treaty of Wedmore divided England (§ 96); Alfred's Laws; His Translations (§ 97); Alfred's Navy (§ 98); Estimate of Alfred's Reign (§ 99); Dunstan's Reforms (§§ 100-103); Regular and Secular Clergy (§§ 101, 102); Danger to the State from Each Class of Clergy (§ 102); Dunstan as a Statesman and Artisan (§ 103); New Invasions by the Northmen (§ 104); The Danegeld, or Dane Money (§ 104); The Northmen invade France; Origin of the Name "Normans" (§ 105); Sveyn, the Dane, conquers England (§ 106); Reign of Canute (§ 106); Canute's Four Earldoms (§ 107); Prince Edward (§ 108); Restoration of the English Kings (§ 109); Edward the Confessor (§ 109); Edward builds Westminster Abbey (§ 110); Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings (§§ 111, 143-151); What the Saxon Conquest did for Britain (§§ 112-114); *Elements contributed by the Danes, or Northmen* (§ 113); *What the Anglo-Saxons accomplished* (§ 114).

See Green's English People, ch. 1, sect. 1-6, and ch. 2, sect. 1; Bright's England, I, ch. 1; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 2; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 2-6; Pearson's England, I, ch. 6-21; Church's Beginning of the Middle Ages (Alfred the Great); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, I (Alfred the Great); Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, I, ch. 4-8; *The North American Review*, October, 1901 (Alfred the Great); *The London Speaker*, Sept. 28, 1901 ("The Alfred Millenary").

General View of the Saxon, or Early English, Period (449-1066) [§§ 115-142]

See references above, especially Traill, Pearson, Church, and Stubbs.

V. The Coming of the Normans (1066)

William the Conqueror (1066-1087). — William's Message to Harold (§ 143); William prepares to invade England (§ 144); The Invasion (§§ 145-148); Harold in the North (§ 147); What William did after landing (§ 148); Harold marches to meet William (§ 150); *The Battle of Hastings*, 1066 (§ 150); Bath Abbey; Harold's Grave (§ 151); The Bayeux Tapestry (§ 152); William takes London (§ 153); He grants a Charter to London (§ 154); The Coronation (§ 155); William goes to Normandy (§ 155); He returns to England (§ 156); He quells Rebellion in the North (§ 156); Hereward (§ 157); Necessity of William's Severity (§ 158); He builds the Tower of London (§ 159); He confiscates the Land; He grants Estates (§§ 160-161); Classes of Society; Barons (§ 160); Villeins (§ 160); How William granted Estates (§ 161); *The Feudal System of Land Tenure*; How William modified it (§ 161); compare §§ 122-123, 170-171, 200, and see *Constitutional Summary in Appendix*, §§ 5-6; The Three Counties Palatine (§ 162); The Law of England (§ 163); Pope Gregory VII; His Scheme of Reform (§§ 164-166); William withstands the Pope (§ 167); William a Just Ruler (§ 167); New Forest (§ 167); William's Forest Laws (§ 167); The Great Survey; *Domesday Book* (§§ 168-170); *The Great Meeting* (§§ 170-171); *The Oath of Allegiance* (§ 171); *What William did for England* (§§ 172, 175); William's Death and Burial (§§ 173-174); *Results of the Norman Conquest* (§ 175).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 3-5; Bright's England, I, ch. 2; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 6-7; Freeman's William the Conqueror; Johnson's Normans in Europe, ch. 12-14; Creasy's Decisive Battles (Battle of Hastings); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, LXI (William the Conqueror); Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, I, ch. 9-11; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 2; Cheyney's Industrial and Social England, ch. 1, sect. 6, and ch. 2 (Feudalism and Land Tenure).

William Rufus (1087-1100). — William the Conqueror's Bequest (§ 176); Precarious State of England (§ 177); Character of William Rufus (§ 178); His Struggle with the Barons

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(§§ 179, 182, 184); His Methods of raising Money (§ 180); He defrauds the Church (§ 180); He makes Anselm Archbishop (§ 181); *William Rufus's Merit* (§ 182); His Death (§ 183).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 6; Bright's England, I, ch. 3; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 8; Johnson's Normans in Europe, ch. 15.

Henry I (1100-1135). — *Henry's Charter of Liberties; Its Importance* (§ 185); *Settlement of the Appointment of Bishops; The King recognized as Peasant Lord over the Church* (§ 186); Henry's Quarrel with Robert (§ 187); The Battle of Tinchebrai and Conquest of Normandy (§ 187); Henry I, "The Lion of Justice" (§ 187).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 6; Bright's England, I, ch. 4; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 9; Johnson's Normans in Europe, ch. 16.

Stephen (1135-1154). — Stephen vs. Matilda, Rivals for the Crown (§ 189); The Battle of the Standard (§ 190); Civil War (§ 191); *The Power of the Church; The Treaty of Wallingford* (§§ 191-192).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 7; Bright's England, I, ch. 5; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 9; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 2.¹

General View of the Norman Period (1066-1154) [§§ 193-208]

See references above, especially Traill, Johnson, Stubbs, and Cheyney; see also Freeman's Norman Conquest, V, ch. 24-26; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 1-2; and Knight's Pictorial History of England, I, Bk. III.

VI. The Angevins, or Plantagenets (1154-1399)

Henry II (1154-1189). — Accession and Dominions of Henry II (§ 209); The Name "Plantagenet" (§ 209); Henry's Charter and Reforms (§ 210); Ireland (§ 209); War with France (§ 211); Scutage (§ 211); Thomas Becket (§§ 212-213); Henry's Quarrel with Becket (§§ 214-221); *The Constitutions of Clarendon*, 1164 (§§ 216-217, 221); The King enforces the Law (§ 217); Becket takes refuge in France (§ 217); Banishment of Becket's Kinsmen (§ 218); Becket excommunicates the King (§ 218); Prince Henry crowned (§ 219); King Henry and Becket reconciled (§ 219); The King renews the Quarrel with Becket (§ 220); Becket murdered (§ 220); Result of the Murder (§§ 221, 223); The King makes his Will (§ 222); Civil War (§ 222); The King's Penance (§ 223); *End of the Struggle of the Barons against the Crown* (§ 224); The King undertakes to reform the Administration of Justice (§ 225); Grand Juries (§ 226); *Origin of the Modern Trial by Jury* (§ 227); The King's Last Days (§ 228).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 8; Bright's England, I, ch. 6; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 10; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 3-5; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 3.

Richard I (1189-1199). — Accession and Character of Richard (§ 230); Condition of Society (§ 231); Richard's Coronation (§ 232); *The Crusades* (§§ 233, 237-238); Richard's Devices for raising Money (§ 233); *The Rise of the Free Towns* (§ 234); Failure of the Third Crusade; Richard taken Prisoner; His Ransom (§§ 235-236); Purpose of the Crusades (§ 237); Results of the Crusades: Educational, Social, Political (§ 238).

See Green's English People, ch. 2, sect. 9; Bright's England, I, ch. 7; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 11; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 6; Guizot's History of Civilization (The Crusades).

John (1199-1216). — John "Lackland" (§ 240); The Quarrels of the King (§ 241); Murder of Prince Arthur (§ 242); John's Loss of Normandy (§ 243); *Good Results of the Loss of Normandy* (§ 244); The King's Despotism (§ 245); Quarrel of John with the Church (§ 246); The Pope places the Kingdom under an Interdict (§ 246); The Pope excommunicates John (§ 246); John submits to the Pope (§ 246); *Magna Carta, or The Great Charter*, 1215 (§§ 247-252); The Meeting at St. Albans (§ 248); The Battle of Bouvines (§ 249); Second Meeting of the Barons (§ 249); John grants the Great Charter, 1215 (§ 250); Terms and Value of the Charter (§ 251); England leads in Constitutional Government (§ 251); John's Efforts to break the Charter (§ 252); The Barons invite Louis of France to aid them (§ 253); The King's Death (§ 254).

See Green's English People, ch. 3, sect. 2-3; Bright's England, ch. 8; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 3; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 12; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 7; Rowley's Rise of the People, Bk. I, ch. 1-2; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, I, ch. 12, and II, ch. 14; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 4; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXIX (John).

¹ Freeman classes Stephen with the Norman kings, but Stubbs treats him as a Plantagenet.

Henry III (1216-1272). — Accession and Character (§ 256); Reissue of the Great Charter (§§ 257, 262); Henry's Extravagance (§ 258); His Church-Building (§ 259); Religious Reformation; The Mendicant Friars; Roger Bacon (§ 260); Roger Bacon's Work (§ 260); The "Mad Parliament" (§ 261); The Provisions of Oxford (§ 261); Renewal of the Great Charter (§ 262); Growing Feeling of Discontent (§ 263); Civil War; Battle of Lewes (§ 264); Simon de Montfort's Parliament (§ 265); *Rise of the House of Commons, 1265* (§§ 265, 267, 269); Earl Simon's Death (§ 266).

See Green's English People, ch. 3, sect. 5-7; Bright's England, I, ch. 9; Traill's Social England, I, ch. 4; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 13; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 8-9; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, II, ch. 14; Hutton's English History by Contemporary Writers (Simon of Montfort); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXXVIII (Montfort).

Edward I (1272-1307). — The Crusades (§ 268); Edward's "Model Parliament," 1295 (§§ 269, 280); Conquest of Wales; Birth of the First Prince of Wales (§ 270); Conquest of Scotland; The Stone of Scone (§ 271); *Confirmation of the Charters, 1297-1309* (§ 272); Parliament's Power over Taxation (§ 272); Revolt and Death of Wallace (§ 273); Expulsion of the Jews (§ 274); Death of Queen Eleanor (§ 275); Edward's Reforms; Statute of Winchester (§ 276); Important Land Legislation (§§ 277-278); Legislation respecting the Church; Statute of Mortmain (§ 278); Death of Edward (§ 279).

See Green's English People, ch. 4, sect. 1-5; Bright's England, I, ch. 10; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 5; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 14; Rowley's Rise of the People, Bk. I, ch. 4; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 10-11; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, II, ch. 15; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XVII (Edward I).

Edward II (1307-1327). — Accession and Character (§ 281); Piers Gaveston; The Lords Ordainers; Articles of Reform (§ 282); *The House of Commons gains a Share in Legislation* (§ 283); Scotland regains its Independence; Battle of Bannockburn (§ 283); The New Favorites; The Despensers; The King made Prisoner (§ 284); *Edward II deposed* (§§ 285, 286); Murder of the King (§ 285).

See Green's English People, ch. 4, sect. 5; Bright's England, I, ch. 11; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 5; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 14; Stubbs's Early Plantagenets, ch. 12.

Edward III (1327-1377). — Edward's Accession (§ 287); *The Rise of English Commerce; Wool Manufacture, 1339* (§ 288); *Beginning of the Hundred Years' War, 1338* (§ 289); Battle of Crécy (§ 290); The "Black Prince" (§ 290); English Bowmen (§ 290); Use of Cannon, 1346 (§ 291); Chivalry (§ 291); Edward takes Calais (§ 292); Victory of Poitiers (§ 293); Peace of Brétigny (§ 294); *Effects of the French Wars in England* (§ 295); The King may hold the Sword, but the People hold the Purse (§ 295); House of Commons gains Power of Impeachment (§§ 295, 299); *The Black Death and its Effect on Labor, 1349* (§ 296); *Statute of Laborers* (§ 297); *Beginning of English Literature, 1360-1377*; Mandeville, Langland, Wycliffe (§ 298); The "Good Parliament" (§ 299); Edward's Death (§ 299).

See Green's English People, ch. 5, sect. 1-2; Bright's England, I, ch. 12; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 5-6; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 15-16; Cheyne's Industrial England, ch. 4-5; Ashley's English History by Contemporary Writers (Edward III); Warburton's Edward III; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XVII (Edward III).

Richard II (1377-1399). — Richard's Accession (§ 301); The New Tax (Poll Tax) (§ 302); *Wat Tyler and John Ball's Insurrection* (§§ 302-304); Violence in London (§ 303); End of the Rebellion (§ 304); *Beginning of the End of Villeinage* (§ 304); Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (§ 305); Wycliffe's Work (§§ 306, 307); The First English Bible (§ 306); The Lollards (§ 307); Wycliffe's Remains burned (§ 307); Richard's Misgovernment; the "Merciless Parliament" (§ 308); Richard deposed and murdered (§ 309).

See Green's English People, ch. 5, sect. 4-5; Bright's England, I, ch. 13; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 6; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 17-18; Cheyne's Industrial England, ch. 5, sect. 30; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 2.

General View of the Angevin, or Plantagenet, Period (1154-1399) [§§ 311-330]

See Traill's Social England, I, ch. 4, and II, ch. 5-6; Knight's Pictorial England, I, Bk. IV; Cheyne's Industrial England, ch. 1-5; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 7-8.

VII. The Self-Destruction of Feudalism (Lancaster vs. York)

Henry IV (1399-1413). — Henry's Accession (§ 331); Conspiracy to restore Richard II; Owen Glendower's Rebellion (§ 332); Revolt of the Percies (§ 333); *The House of Commons gets the Exclusive Right of making all Grants of Money* (§ 333); Battle of Shrewsbury (§ 334); *Persecution of the Lollards; Statute of Heresy, 1401; the First Martyr* (§ 335); Henry's Last Days (§ 336).

See Green's English People, ch. 5, sect. 6; Bright's England, I, ch. 14; Traill's Social England, II, 7; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 19; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 4.

Henry V (1413-1422). — Lollard Outbreak at Henry's Accession (§ 338); Report that Richard II was alive (§ 339); War with France, 1415 (§ 340); Battle of Agincourt (§ 341); *Treaty of Troyes; France submits to Henry; Revolt in France* (§ 342); Henry's Death (§ 342).

See Green's English People, ch. 5, sect. 6; Bright's England, I, ch. 15; Traill's Social England, II, 7; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 19; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 5.

Henry VI (1422-1471). — Accession of Henry (§ 344); Renewal of the French War (§ 344); Siege of Orleans (§ 345); *Joan of Arc, 1420-1431* (§ 346); End of the Hundred Years' War with France, 1453 (§ 346); Henry's Character (§ 347); He marries Margaret of Anjou (§ 347); *Poverty of the Crown and Wealth of the Nobles* (§ 348); *Power of the Earl of Warwick* (§ 348); Disfranchisement of the Common People, 1450 (§ 349); Cade's Rebellion (§ 350); *Wars of the Roses (1455-1485); The Scene in the Temple Garden; The Object of the War* (§§ 351-353); Battles of St. Albans, Wakefield, Towton (§§ 354-355); Henry sent a Prisoner to the Tower; Edward IV placed on the Throne (§ 355).

See Green's English People, ch. 6, sect. 1, 2; Bright's England, I, ch. 16; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 7; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 20-21; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 7; Thompson's English History by Contemporary Writers; the Wars of York and Lancaster.

Edward IV (1461-1483). — Continuation of the Wars of the Roses (§ 357); Battle of Barnet and Tewkesbury (§ 357); Death of Henry VI (§ 357); *Caxton introduces Printing, 1477* (§ 358); Edward IV's Character (§ 359); How he extorted "Benevolences" (§ 359).

See Green's English People, ch. 6, sect. 3; Bright's England, I, ch. 17; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 7; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 22; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 8.

Edward V (1483). — Richard, Duke of Gloucester, appointed Protector of Prince Edward (§ 361); Plot of Richard to seize the Crown (§ 362); Richard murders Lord Hastings (§ 362); *Murder of Prince Edward and his Brother* (§ 362).

See reference books below, under Richard III.

Richard III (1483-1485). — Richard's Accession (§ 364); He promises Financial Reform (§ 364); Richard's Character (§ 365); Revolt of the Duke of Buckingham (§ 366); Revolt of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (§ 366); Battle of Bosworth Field, Richard killed (§ 367); *End of the Wars of the Roses, 1485; their Effects* (§ 368); The Feudal Baronage broken up (§ 368).

See Green's English People, ch. 6, sect. 3; Bright's England, I, ch. 19; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 7; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 22; Gardner's Lancaster and York, ch. 9-10; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XLVIII (Richard III).

General View of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Period (1399-1485) [§§ 370-378]

See Traill's Social England, II, ch. 7; Knight's Pictorial England, II, Bk. V; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, III, ch. 21.

VIII. The House of Tudor; Absolutism of the Crown; the English Reformation; the New Learning

Henry VII (1485-1509). — Union of the Houses of Lancaster and York (§ 379); *Condition of the Country; Power of the Crown* (§ 380); *Growth of a Stronger Feeling of Nationality* (§ 381); Henry's Methods of raising Money; "Morton's Fork"; Empson and Dudley, the Statute of Liveries (§ 382); The Court of Star-Chamber (§ 382); *The Introduction of Artillery strengthens the Power of the King* (§ 383); The Pretenders Symnel and Warbeck (§ 384); Henry's Politic Marriages (§ 385); *The World as known at Henry's Accession, 1485* (§ 386); First Voyages of Exploration; the Cabots, 1497 (§ 387); Henry VII's Reign the Beginning of a New Epoch (§ 388).

See Green's English People, ch. 6, sect. 3; Bright's England, II, ch. 1; Traill's Social England, II, ch. 8; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 23; Moberly's Early Tudors, ch. 1-6.

Henry VIII (1509-1547).—Henry VIII's Advantages (§ 390); *The New Learning*; *Colet, Erasmus, More* (§ 391); Henry vs. Luther (§ 392); Victory of Flodden; "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (§ 393); Henry's Marriage with Catharine of Aragon, his Brother's Widow (§ 394); The King's Anxiety for a Successor; Anne Boleyn (§ 395); Cardinal Wolsey favors Henry's Divorce from Catharine (§ 396); The Court of Blackfriars (§ 397); Fall of Wolsey (§ 398); Appeal to the Universities (§ 399); The Clergy declare Henry Head of the English Church (§ 400); Henry marries Anne Boleyn (§ 401); *The Act of Supremacy*, 1534 (§ 401); *Subserviency of Parliament* (§ 402); Execution of More and Fisher (§ 403); *Suspension of the Monasteries and Effects*; "The Pilgrimage of Grace" (§§ 404-405); Distress of the Laboring Classes (§ 406); Execution of Anne Boleyn; Marriage with Jane Seymour (§ 407); More Marriages (§ 408); *Henry's Action respecting Religion* (§§ 409-410); The "Six Articles" (§ 409); Heresy vs. Treason (§ 410); Henry's Death; what the World owes to Henry VIII (§ 411).

See Green's English People, ch. 6, sect. 4-6, and ch. 7, sect. 1; Bright's England, II, ch. 2; Traill's Social England, III, ch. 9; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 24-26; Creighton's Tudors and the Reformation, Bk. I, ch. 2, and Bk. II, ch. 1-3; Sebohm's Protestant Revolution, Pt. II, ch. 2, and Pt. III, ch. 2; Moberly's Early Tudors, ch. 7-16; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 1; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXVI (Henry VIII).

Edward VI (1547-1553).—Somerset Protector; Bad Government (§ 413); Seizure of Enclosed or Common Lands; High Rents; Latimer's Sermon (§ 413); *Edward VI establishes Protestantism*, 1549 (§ 414); The Book of Common Prayer (§ 414); The First and Second Acts of Uniformity (§ 414); King Edward and Mary Queen of Scots (§ 415); Renewed Confiscation of Church Property (§ 416); Protestant Schools founded (§§ 416-417); Effect of Catholicism vs. Protestantism (§ 418).

See Green's English People, ch. 7, sect. 1; Bright's England, II, ch. 3; Traill's Social England, III, ch. 10; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 27; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 1.

Mary (1553-1558).—Lady Jane Grey claims the Crown (§ 420); Mary is betrothed to Philip II of Spain (§ 421); Wyatt's Rebellion (§ 421); Execution of Lady Jane Grey (§ 421); Mary marries Philip II of Spain (§ 422); Mary's Efforts to restore Catholicism (§ 422-424); Devices for reading the Bible (§ 423); *Religious Toleration unknown in Mary's Age* (§ 424); Loss of Calais (§ 425); Mary's Death (§ 425); *Mary deserving of Pity rather than Hatred* (§ 426).

See Green's English People, ch. 7, sect. 2; Bright's England, II, ch. 4; Traill's Social England, III, ch. 10; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 27; Strickland's Queens of England, 4th English ed., III (Mary); Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 2; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXXVI (Mary).

Elizabeth (1558-1603).—Accession of Elizabeth (§ 428); *Difficulty of Elizabeth's Position* (§ 429); Religious Parties, Puritans vs. Jesuits (§ 430); The Queen's Choice of Counsellors (§ 431); Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh (§ 431); The Coronation (§ 432); The High English Service-Book reinstated (§ 433); The Third Act of Uniformity (§ 433); The High Commission Court instituted (§ 433); Re-enactment of the Act of Supremacy (§ 434); The Thirty-Nine Articles (§ 435); The Queen's Religion (§ 435); The Nation halting between Catholicism and Protestantism (§ 436); The Question of the Queen's Marriage (§ 437); The Queen a Coquette; her Violence of Temper; her Crooked Policy (§§ 438-439); her Knowledge of Men (§ 440); The Monopolies (§ 440); The Adulation of the Court (§ 441); *Grandeuer of the Age* (§§ 442, 443); More's "Utopia" (§ 442); Change in Mode of Life (§ 443); An Age of Adventure and of Daring (§ 444); Literature, Spenser, Shakespeare, Jonson, Bacon (§ 445); Mary Queen of Scots claims the Crown (§ 446); Murder of Lord Darnley (§ 447); Mary escapes to England and is imprisoned (§ 448); Plots against Elizabeth and against Protestantism (§ 448); *Elizabeth beheads Mary* (§ 449); *The Spanish Armada and its Destruction*, 1588 (§§ 450-453); Insurrection in Ireland (§ 454); The First Poor Law (§ 455); Elizabeth's Death (§ 456).

See Green's English People, ch. 7, sect. 3-8; Bright's England, II, ch. 6-8; Traill's Social England, III, ch. 11-12; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 28-30; Creighton's Age of Elizabeth, Bk. IV, ch. 1-2, and Bk. VI, ch. 2; Macaulay's Essay on Lord Burleigh; Strickland's Queens of England, 4th English ed., IV (Elizabeth); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XVII (Elizabeth); Creighton's Tudors and the Reformation, Bk. III, ch. 3, and Bk. IV, ch. 1-3; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 3-5.

General View of the Tudor Period (1485-1603) [§§ 458-466]

See Traill's Social England, II, ch. 8, and III, ch. 9-12; Knight's Pictorial England, II, Bk. VI; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 10-12.

IX. The House of Stuart; the Divine Right of Kings vs. the Divine Right of the People (1603-1649) [the Commonwealth (1649-1660)] (1660-1714)

James I (1603-1625).—Accession of James I (§ 467); The King's Appearance and Character (§ 468); *The Great Puritan Petition* (§ 469); *The Hampton Court Conference* (§ 470); The King declares that he will make the Puritans conform (§ 470); *James proclaims the Divine Right of Kings* (§ 471); James truckles to Spain (§ 471); Protest of the House of Commons (§ 471); The King's "Favorites" (§ 471); *The Gunpowder Plot* (§ 472); American Colonies, Virginia (§ 473); The Pilgrims (§ 474); Power of the Press (§ 474); The Colonization of Ireland (§ 475); The "Addled Parliament"; The New Stand taken by the House of Commons,—no Reforms, no Cash (§ 476); To raise Money, James creates Baronets and makes Knighthood Compulsory (§ 476); Impeachment of Lord Bacon (§ 477); Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh (§ 478); Death of James (§ 479).

See Green's English People, ch. 8, sect. 1-4; Bright's England, II, ch. 9; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 13; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 31; Gardiner's Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution, ch. 1-3; National Dictionary of (British) Biography, XXIX (James I).

Charles I (1625-1649).—Accession of Charles I (§ 481); Result of the Doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings (§ 481); The King's Two Mistakes at the Outset,—he retains Buckingham, he marries Henrietta Maria (§ 482); The King's Conflict with Parliament (§§ 484-486); The King extorts Loans (§ 484); *The Petition of Right*, 1628 (§§ 484-485); Charles revives Monopolies (§ 485); Eliot's Remonstrance (§ 486); The King rules without Parliament (§ 487); Wentworth's "Thorough" (§ 487); Laud's Religious Tyranny (§ 487); The Declaration of Sunday Sports (§ 487); *Ship Money*; John Hampden, 1637 (§§ 488-489); The Difficulty with the Scottish Church (§ 490); *The Long Parliament*, 1640 (§ 491); Impeachment of Strafford and Laud (§ 491); Parliament abolishes the Star-Chamber and the High Commission Court (§ 491); The Triennial Act (§ 491); The Grand Remonstrance (§ 491); "The Root and Branch Bill" (§ 491); Charles's Attempted Arrest of the Five Members (§ 492); *The Great Civil War*, 1642-1649 (§§ 493-500); Cavaliers and Roundheads (§ 494); How the Country was divided (§ 495); Rise of Political Newspapers (§ 495); The Excise Tax (§ 495); Cromwell's "Ironides" (§ 496); The "New Model" Army (§ 496); Death of Hampden (§ 496); Parliament signs the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant (§ 496); Battles of Marston Moor and Naseby (§ 497); The King's Private Papers found at Naseby (§ 497); The King takes Refuge with the Scots (§ 498); The Scots surrender Charles to Parliament (§ 498); Charles's Secret Treaty with the Scots (§ 499); The Second Civil War (§ 499); Pride's Purge (§ 499); Execution of the King (§ 500).

See Green's English People, ch. 8, sect. 4-8; Bright's England, II, ch. 10; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 13-14; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 32-35; Gardiner's Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution, ch. 4-7; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 7-10; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, X (Charles I).

The Commonwealth and Protectorate (1649-1660)

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See Green's English People, ch. 8, sect. 9-10; Bright's England, II, ch. 11; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 14; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 36; Gardiner's Puritan Revolution, ch. 8-10; The Encyclopaedia Britannica, VI (Cromwell); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XIII (Cromwell).

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Charles II (1660-1685). — The Restoration of the Monarchy; Accession of Charles II (§ 519); A New Standing Army (§ 519); The King's Character (§ 520); Reaction from Puritanism (§ 521); The Royal Favorites (§ 522); *The "Cabal," 1667-1673* (§ 522); Punishment of the Regicides (§ 523); Religious Persecution (§ 524); *The Corporation Act; the Fourth Act of Uniformity; the Conventicle Act; the Five-Mile Act* (§ 524); Hunting down the Covenanters (§ 524); John Bunyan (§ 524); Seizure of a Dutch Colony in America (§ 525); The Great Plague (§ 526); The Great Fire (§ 526); Sir Christopher Wren's Work (§ 526); Invasion by the Dutch (§ 527); *Secret Treaty of Dover* (§ 528); The King robs the Exchequer (§ 528); The Declaration of Indulgence (§ 529); The Test Act (§ 529); *The So-Called "Popish Plot," Titus Oates* (§ 530); The Exclusion Bill (§ 530); The Disabling Act (§ 530); Political Parties, Whigs and Tories (§ 531); The King revokes City Charters (§ 531); The Rye-House Plot (§ 532); Execution of Sidney and Russell (§ 532); The Royal Society founded (§ 533); Newton's Work (§ 533); Political Reforms; *the Habeas Corpus Act, Abolition of Fuedal Dues* (§ 534); Death of Charles (§ 535).

See Green's English People, ch. 9, sect. 1-6; Bright's England, II, ch. 12; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 15; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 37-40; Taylor's English History by Contemporary Writers (Charles II); Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 15; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, X (Charles II).

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See Green's English People, ch. 9, sect. 6-7; Bright's England, II, ch. 13; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 15-16; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 41; Hale's Fall of the Stuarts, ch. 7-13; Fea's "King Monmouth"; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, ch. 14; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXIX (James II).

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See Green's English People, ch. 9, sect. 9-10; Bright's England, III, ch. 2; Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 16; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 44; Morris's Age of Anne, ch. 7, 13, 15, 21, 22; Strickland's Queens of England, 4th English ed., VIII (Anne); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, I (Anne).

General View of the Stuart Period (1603-1649) [Commonwealth (1649-1660)] (1660-1714) [§§ 550-580]

See Traill's Social England, IV, ch. 13-16; Knight's Pictorial England, III, Bk. VII- VIII and IV, Bk. IX, ch. 1; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 13-15.

X. India gained; America lost; Parliamentary Reform; Government by the People; the House of Hanover (1714) to the Present Time

George I (1714-1727). — Accession of George I (§ 581); Triumph of the Whigs; they impeach the Tory Leaders (§ 581); The Whigs repeal Harsh Religious Tory Statutes (§ 581); Character of the King (§ 582); George I's Three Good Qualities (§ 582); *Origin of Cabinet Government* (§ 583); Robert Walpole the First Prime Minister (§ 583); The "Old Pretender"; *the Rebellion of 1715; Battle of Sheriffmuir* (§ 584); The Septennial Act (§ 584); The South Sea Bubble (§ 585); How a Terrible Disease was conquered; Lady Montagu's Work; Dr. Jenner's Work (§ 586); How Robert Walpole governed; his Main Objects; his System of Bribery (§ 587).

See Green's English People, ch. 9, sect. 10; Bright's England, III, ch. 2; Traill's Social England, V, ch. 17; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 45; Morris's Early Hanoverians, ch. 4, 5, 8, 9; Rowley's Settlement of the Constitution, Bk. III, ch. 1-2; Thackeray's Four Georges (George I).

George II (1727-1760). — Accession and Character (§ 580); Robert Walpole remains in Power (§ 580); The "War of Jenkins's Ear" with Spain (§ 580); War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-1748; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748 (§ 581); *Invasion by the "Young Pretender," 1745; Battle of Culloden* (§ 582); *Cline's Victories in India; the Black Hole of Calcutta; the Battle of Plassey, 1757* (§ 583); New Style vs. Old (§ 584); The Seven Years' War in Europe and America, 1756-1763 (§ 584); Braddock's Defeat (§ 584); Pittsburgh (§ 584); The Acadians (§ 584); Wolfe takes Quebec, 1759 (§ 584); *English Possessions in the East, the West, and the South* (§ 584); What Daniel Webster said of her "Morning Drum-Beat" (§ 584); Moral Condition of England (§ 585); Intemperance (§ 585); *Rise and Work of the Methodists, 1739* (§ 585).

See Green's English People, ch. 9, sect. 10, and ch. 10, sect. 1; Bright's England, III, ch. 4; Traill's Social England, V, ch. 17-18; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 45-47; Morris's Early Hanoverians, Bk. I, ch. 13, 15; Bk. II, ch. 3, 5, 6, 9, 11; Bk. III, ch. 1; Rowley's Settlement of the Constitution, Bk. IV, ch. 1-3; Macaulay's Essays (Robert Clive); Seeley's Expansion of England.

George III (1760-1820). — Accession and Character (§ 587); The King's Struggle with the Whigs (§ 587); George III's Policy of Governing (§ 587); Taxation of the American Colonies (§ 588); Political Liberty of the Colonists (§ 588); *The Stamp Act, 1765; the "Brains of Parliament" for the Colonists; what Pitt declared* (§ 589); The Tea Tax and the "Boston Tea-Party," 1773, with its Results (§ 600); Four Severer Acts of Parliament (§ 600); The American Revolution, 1775; Declaration of Independence, 1776; George III acknowledges American Independence (§ 601); The Lord George Gordon Riots (§ 602); Impeachment of Warren Hastings (§ 603); *Liberty of the Press secured; Wilkes and "Junius"* (§ 604); Law and Prison Reforms (§ 604); Abolition of the Slave Trade (§ 604); War with France; Nelson; Battles of the Nile and Trafalgar (§ 605); *Second War with the United States, 1812-1815* (§ 606); *Battle of Waterloo, 1815* (§ 607); Enormous Increase of the National Debt (§ 608); Sydney Smith on English Taxation (§ 608); The Irish Parliament; The Irish Rebellion of 1798 (§ 609); *Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801* (§ 609); *Material Progress; Canals; the Steam Engine* (§ 610); Distress of the Working Class; Ludd's Insurrection (§ 610); How Steam affected the North of England (§ 610); Discovery of Oxygen; Introduction of Gas; the Safety Lamp (§ 611); Steam Navigation (§ 611); Literature; Art (§ 612); Education (§ 612); Change in Dress (§ 612); Last Days of George III; the Prince of Wales appointed Regent (§ 613).

See Green's English People, ch. 10, sect. 1-4; Bright's England, III, ch. 5; Traill's Social England, V, ch. 18-20, and VI, ch. 21; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 48-55; Rowley's Settlement of the Constitution, Bk. V, ch. 1-2; Ludlow's American Revolution, ch. 3-6; Tancock's American and European Wars, 1765-1820; Cheyney's Industrial and Social England (The Industrial Revolution), ch. 8, sect. 55; May's Constitutional History of England, I, ch. 1, and II, ch. 9, 17; Thackeray's Four Georges (George III); National Dictionary of (British) Biography, XXI (George III).

George IV (1820-1830). — Accession and Character (§ 615); Discontent and Conspiracy (§ 616); The "Manchester Massacre" (§ 616); The "Six Acts" (§ 616); Queen Caroline (§ 617); *Three Reforms; Repeal of the Corporation and the Test Acts; Catholic Emancipation* (§ 618); The New Police (§ 619); Death of the King (§ 620).

See Bright's England, III, ch. 6; Traill's Social England, VI, ch. 21; Gardiner's Student's England, ch. 55-56; Browning's Modern England, Bk. I, ch. 1-4, and Bk. II, ch. 1-3; Thackeray's Four Georges (George IV); Dictionary of National (British) Biography, XXI (George IV).

William IV (1830-1837). — Accession and Character (§ 622); Need of Parliamentary Reform (§ 623); "Rotten Boroughs" (§ 623); *The Reform Bill, 1832* (§ 624); *Passage of the Bill* (§ 624); *Results* (§ 625); Abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies (§ 626); Factory Reform (§ 626); Macadam's Improved Roads (§ 627); *The First Steam Railway, 1830* (§ 627); The Railway Craze (§ 627); Invention of the Friction Match (§ 627).

See Bright's England, III, ch. 7; Traill's Social England, VI, ch. 21-22; Browning's Modern England, Bk. III, ch. 1-4; May's Constitutional History of England, I, ch. 6 (the Reform Bill); Smiles's Life of George Stephenson (the inventor of the locomotive).

Victoria (1837-1901). — The Queen's Descent; Stability of the English Government (§ 629); The House of Commons Supreme (§ 630); *Sketch of the Peacock* (§ 631); The Queen's Marriage (§ 632); Postal Reforms (§ 633); *Rise of the Chartists; their Demands* (§ 634); *The Corn Laws* (§§ 635-636); The Irish Famine (§ 636); Repeal of the Corn Laws (§ 636); Free Trade (§ 636); The World's Fair (§ 637); Repeal of the Window and the Newspaper Tax (§ 637); The Atlantic Cable (§ 637); The Chinese Opium War (§ 638); The Crimean War (§ 638); The Rebellion in India (§ 638); Death of Prince Albert (§ 639); The American Civil War; the *Trent Affair*; the *Alabama*; the Geneva Award (§ 639); Municipal Reform (§ 640); Woman Suffrage (§ 640); Jews admitted to Parliament (§ 640); *The Second Reform Act, 1867* (§ 640); *The Third Reform Act, 1884* (§ 640); County and Parish Councils (§ 640); Abolition of Compulsory Church Rates (§ 641); Disestablishment of the Irish Episcopalian Church (§ 641); *The Education Acts, 1870-1891* (§ 641); The First Irish Land Act, 1870 (§ 642); Distress in Ireland (§ 643); The Irish Land League (§ 643); The Second Irish Land Act, 1881 (§ 644); Fenian and Communist Outrages (§ 644); The Leading Names in Science, Literature, and Art (§ 645); *Darwin's Work* (§ 645); *Grove's Experiments* (§ 645); The Queen's Jubilee, 1887; her Diamond Jubilee, 1897 (§ 646); Review of Sixty Years of English History, 1837-1897 (§§ 646-656); *The Broadening of the Basis of Suffrage, 1832-1894* (§ 647); Overthrow of the "Spoils System" (§ 648); Reform in the Army (§ 648); The Secret Ballot (§ 648); Reform in Law Procedure and in the Administration of Justice (§ 649); The Court of Chancery (§ 649); Reform in the Treatment of the Insane (§ 649); Progress in the Education of the Masses (§ 650); Abolition of Religious Tests in the Universities (§ 650); Religious Toleration (§ 650); *Transportation and Communication, Railways, Telegraph System, Cheap Postage* (§ 651); Introduction of American Petroleum (§ 652); Photography (§ 652); Ether, Chloroform; the New Surgery (§ 652); Progress of the Laboring Classes (§ 653); Free Trade (§ 653); The Small Agricultural Holdings Act (§ 654); The Agricultural Outlook (§ 654); *The Colonial Expansion of England* (§§ 655-656); England's Change of Feeling toward her Colonies (§ 656); Ireland; the Policy of Justice; Gladstone's Home Rule Bill; Balfour's Local Government Act, 1898 (§ 656); Arbitration vs. War (§ 656); Death of Gladstone (§ 657); The Cabot Tower (§ 657); Centennial of the First Savings Bank (§ 657); England in Egypt; Gordon; Battle of Omdurman (§ 658); Progress in Africa (§ 658); *The Boer Republics* (§ 659); The Great Boer War (§ 659); Death of Queen Victoria, 1901 (§ 659); Accession of King Edward VII, 1901 (§ 659); Condition of the Mass of the English People To-day (§ 660).

See Bright's England, IV, ch. 2, 8, 10-12; Traill's Social England, VI, ch. 22-24; Gardner's Student's England, ch. 57-60; Browning's Modern England, Bk. IV-VIII; May's Constitutional History of England, II, ch. 18; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, ch. 17; Macarthy's History of our Own Times, 1837-1897; Ward's Reign of Queen Victoria; Bolton's Famous English Statesmen of Queen Victoria's Reign; *The English Illustrated Magazine* for July, 1897; Dictionary of National (British) Biography, supplementary volume (Victoria).

General Summary of the Rise of the English People, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time (§ 661)

Characteristics of English History; the Unity of the English-Speaking Race; Conclusion (§ 662).

See, in general, Traill's Social England, 6 vols.; Knight's Pictorial England, 9 vols.; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, 1 vol.

General Summary of English Constitutional History, Appendix (§§ 1-33)

See, in general, Stubbs's Constitutional History of England, 449-1485, 3 vols.; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 1485-1760, 1 vol. (American ed.); May's Constitutional History of England, 1760-1870, 2 vols.; Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History of England, 449-1895, 1 vol.; Feilden's Manual of Constitutional History, 1 small vol. (Ginn & Company, Boston).

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