HISTORY OF

2 Volumes

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EXERCISES

ON THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND:

CONTAINING

A REGULAR SERIES OF QUESTIONS

ON ALL THE

IMPORTANT FACTS OF THE HISTORY,

FROM THE

INVASION OF THE ROMANS

TO THE

PEACE OF AMIENS.

CHIEFLY TAKEN FROM GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND.

By ANDREW MYLNE, A.M.

AUTHOR OF EPITOME OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, OUTLINES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, AND EXERCISES ON THE HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

THE SECOND EDITION IMPROVED.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, AND OLIPHANT, WAUGH AND INNES, HUNTER SQUARE, EDINBURGH; AND ROBERT BALDWIN, AND GALE, CURTIS AND FENNER, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

1815.

A

CONNECTED VIEW

OF THE

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

IN THE

FORM OF QUESTIONS.

WHENCE was Britain first peopled? How did the inhabitants obtain the name of Briths? Whence were the people on the southern coasts supposed to come? What are the particulars known respecting the houses, food, and dress, of the inland inhabitants prior to the invasion of the Romans? What were the principal exports from Great Britain at this period? What was the nature of their government? Was there any thing peculiar in their mode of carrying on war? Who were the ministers of their religion? What were the peculiarities of this religion? What was the form of their altars? What style of life was usually followed by the priests? What influence had they in affairs of government?

What pretence had Cæsar for invading Britain? At what period did this happen? Did

the natives make any resistance? Whom did they choose as their leader? What induced Cassibelaunus to sue for peace? On what terms was peace granted? What circumstance induced Cæsar to visit the island a second time? How far did Cæsar advance into the country at this time? Were the southern inhabitants compelled to submit? Did the Britons pay the stipulated tribute after the death of Cæsar? What prevented Augustus from visiting the island? Did Tiberius or Caligula invade Britain? Which of the Roman emperors next invaded Britain? Who conducted this expedition in the beginning? Which of the British princes made a bold resistance to the Roman arms? By which of the Roman generals was he defeated? How did the Romans get him into their power? What did Caractacus say upon beholding the splendours of Rome? How was he treated by Claudius? Who commanded the Roman army in Britain during the reign of Nero? What circumstance induced the Britons at this time to make an effort to recover their liberty? Who headed this revolt? What became of Boadicea? Why was Paulinus recalled from Britain. What are the names of the Roman generals who succeeded Paulinus in the government of Britain? Which of them finally established the dominion of the Romans? Who opposed the attempts of Agricola to subdue the island? Was this resistance effectual? Did Agricola pursue the nations into their retreats among the mountains? What order did he give to the commander of his fleet?

Was he able to accomplish this enterprise? Did the Britons make any attempts to throw off the Roman yoke? What new enemy began to harass them? How did Agricola prevent the incursions of these invaders? What became of the flower of the British youth? Did the Scots and Picts persevere in making attacks upon the South Britons? What circumstance compelled the Romans to withdraw their forces from the island? Under which of the emperors did this event take place? What was the last friendly office which the Romans performed to the Britons before finally quitting the island? What means did the Scots and Picts employ to destroy this wall?

What was the purport of the letter addressed by the Britons to Aetius the Roman general? What circumstance induced the Scots and Picts to retire from South Britain? What other calamities distressed the Britons at this time? Whom did they elect as their general against the Picts? What new measure had he recourse to, in order to repel the invaders? Did this people accept the invitation? How many arrived at first? Who commanded them? Where did they land? How far had the Scots and Picts advanced into England? Did the Saxons return home after repulsing the Picts? How many of their countrymen landed soon after? On what pretence did the Saxons quarrel with the Britons? What is the result of the contest? Did any of the Britons leave the country? Whither did they go? What became of Horsa? In

what part of Britain did Hengist erect a kingdom? Name the seven Saxon kingdoms in the order in which they were established: Name the founders of each: Name the extent of each, by mentioning the counties of modern England which each comprehended. What was the name of the prince that opposed the Saxons in the west of England? What occurrence is said to have induced Pope Gregory to attempt the conversion of the Britons to Christianity? Whom did he send into Britain with this view? Name the three kingdoms which were first converted. To whom was their conversion chiefly owing? What was the origin of Peter's pence? Which of the kingdoms at last subdued all the rest? Who was the reigning prince at the time? When did this event happen? What order of men possessed at this period all the learning of the age? What proofs are given of the reverence paid to the clergy at this period?

What new enemies began at this time to harass the inhabitants of Britain? From what part of Europe did they come? Who succeeded Egbert? In what condition did he spend the early part of his life? In what way did the Danes carry on the war against the Anglo-Saxons? Where did they make their first settlement? To what place did they afterwards remove? In what way did Ethelwolf show his devotion to the Pope? Who usurped the kingdom during his absence at Rome? How was a civil war prevented? What part of the kingdom was allotted to the king? How long did Ethelwolf

live after this agreement? To whom did Ethelwolf leave his share of the kingdom? Who succeeded these two princes? Who assisted Ethelred in his expeditions against the Danes? How far did the Danes penetrate into the kingdom during this reign? What became of this prince? Who succeeded him? How old was Alfred before he learned to read? What circumstance first led him to cultivate literature? Was he able to oppose the Danes? What became of them? What induced his army to disband? What resolution did Alfred now take? To what part of England did he retire? What remarkable story is told of him in his retirement? What is the name of the Danish chief who ravaged the country at this time? What English nobleman gave the first favourable turn to Alfred's fortune? How did Alfred obtain intelligence respecting the situation of the enemy? Where did he appoint his followers to assemble? Is he successful in his attack upon the Danes? How did Alfred protect the country against future invasion? What proof is given of the ignorance of the people during Alfred's reign? How did he endeavour to remedy this evil? How did he divide his time? Name the different authors whose works he translated? What improvement did he introduce in the style of building? How long did he reign? Who succeeded him? What particular people excited considerable disturbances during this and the two following reigns? Who succeeded this prince? Who assisted the Northumbrian Danes during this reign? What

particular book was translated into Saxon during this reign? Who succeeded this prince? What alteration did he make in the criminal law? Relate the circumstances connected with his death. Who succeeded him? What monk obtained great influence during this reign? What particular measure was the court of Rome anxious to promote at this time? What is the general character of this prince? Who succeeded him? Was this monarch acceptable to the ecclesiastics? What was Dunstan's character in early life? What was remarkable in his new style of living? What story is told of him in this retreat? On what occasion did he first show his opposition to Edwy? How did he treat the king? How did the king attempt to punish this insult? Did Dunstan comply with the order of the king? What now happens to him? What ecclesiastic avenged the quarrel of Dunstan? How did Odo treat the king? Was the king obliged to submit to this censure of the church? How was the queen treated by the archbishop? Whither was she sent into exile? How was she treated upon returning? Was Edwy able to subdue the opposition of the ecclesiastics? Whom did they place upon the throne in opposition to him? Was this prince acceptable to the monks? Did this arise from his being a religious character? Who was his favourite friend? On what particular mission was he sent by the king? How did he execute this commission? What reason did he assign for wishing to marry the lady himself? Did the king discover his treachery? How

did the king act with the view of exposing the treachery of his favourite? What measure had Ethelwald recourse to in order to prevent the fatal effects that might result from the interview? Did Elfrida act as her husband required her? What became of Ethelwald? What was the result of this interview with regard to Elfrida? Who succeeded Edgar? Relate the remarkable circumstances which attended the death of this monarch. Who succeeded him? Name the two kings who invaded England during this reign. What means did Ethelred employ to free himself from these invaders? Which of the two princes violated the terms of the agreement? What particular conduct of the English afforded the Danes a reasonable ground of resentment? Were the English obliged to submit to the Danish monarch? What became of Ethelred? How long did Sweyn occupy the throne of England? Did Ethelred return? Who succeeded him? Who succeeded Sweyn on the throne of Denmark? Did he lay claim to the English throne? How many battles were fought between him and Edmund? What agreement did they make? How long did Edmund survive this agreement? Did Canute now obtain full possession of the English throne? On what occasion did he visit Denmark after settling his affairs in England? Who accompanied him in this expedition? What new kingdom did he add to his dominions? How did he reprove the flattery of his courtiers? How many sons did he leave behind him? What part of his empire

was allotted to each? Which of the other two opposed the succession of Harold to the English throne? What compromise was made between them? Who was appointed to govern the part allotted to Hardicanute?

Who was Emma? Whom did she bring with her into England? What made her flee from England after her arrival? Did Harold long survive this act of treachery? Who succeeded him? What act of barbarity was he guilty of in the beginning of his reign? What pretence had he for committing this outrage? What part of his conduct offended the people? What English nobleman assisted in these acts of oppression? Who accused this nobleman of the murder of Alfred? How did he gain over the king to his interest? How did he exculpate himself? What occasioned Hardicanute's death? Who succeeded him? Where at this time was Edward the son of Edmund, the nearest heir of the Saxon line? Was their new monarch acceptable to the people? On what account? What class of people were the peculiar favourites of this prince? What English nobleman made this a pretence for opposing the king? What occurrence gave him an opportunity of openly declaring his opposition? Was he successful in his first attempt against the king? In what foreign court did he take refuge? Did he make any new attempt against the king? What was the result? What were the terms of accommodation? Did Godwin survive this event long? Who succeeded him? What object induced this

nobleman to ingratiate himself with the people? How did Edward act upon hearing Harold talked of as his successor? How was this plan of opposing the succession of Harold rendered abortive? What scheme had he next recourse to? What circumstances in the mean time concurred to increase the popularity of Harold? What arguments did Harold employ in order to induce the people to favour his succeeding to the throne? Did he ascend the throne without opposition after the death of Edward? From what quarter did the first opposition arise? What foreign prince joined Tosti in opposing Harold? Was Harold able to resist their united efforts against him? Who next opposed the claim of Harold? On what circumstance did this prince found his claim to the English throne? Where did he land? Where did the forces of Harold and William engage? What was the result of the engagement?

William I.—Did the English submit to the conqueror? What class of people first acknowledged his authority? Where and by whom is he crowned? How did he reward his followers? How did he offend the clergy? How did he displease the English people in general? What measure had he recourse to in order to prevent an insurrection? Whither did he go after settling the government? Whom did he appoint regents of the kingdom during his absence? What precaution did he employ to render himself secure against a revolt in his absence? How

did the regents treat the English people? What motive had they to oppress the people? What conspiracy did the people form? On what day was it to be executed? How was it prevented? How did William afterwards treat the English? What odious tax did he revive? What effect had this upon the people? In what part of the kingdom did these insurrections chiefly take place? Was William able to suppress them? What particular person was drawn into these insurrections amongst the rest? What became of him at last? How did William treat the inhabitants of Northumberland? How did he treat the English gentry? What new practice did he introduce into the courts of justice? What is meant by the feudal law which William introduced into England? Were the English admitted into the first class of barons? What was the extent of a baron's power? Were the clergy subject to their jurisdiction in civil matters? Were the clergy pleased with this? What means did he employ to preserve them in his interests? What superstitious practices did he abolish? What is meant by the ordeal trial by *fire?* What is meant by the ordeal trial by *water?* What is meant by camp-fight? What mode of trial did he introduce in their room? On what occasion did William soon after visit his Norman dominions? What troops did he employ to subdue this revolt? Did the English remain quiet in the mean time? Did the Normans join the English? What led the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk to join in this conspiracy? How was the

king informed of it? Were the conspirators defeated? How did William treat the rebels?

In what new troubles was William involved? How many sons had he? What occasioned the death of Richard? What produced a grudge between William and his eldest son? What reason did the king give for refusing the request of his son? Whom did Robert suspect of influencing the king in this refusal? What circumstance produced an open quarrel between him and his brothers? Whither did Robert go upon retiring from court? What people espoused his quarrel? Was William able to quell this revolt of his subjects in France? Where did Robert take refuge? Was he besieged by William? Relate the incident that happened at this place. Was the king reconciled to his son?

What is meant by Doomsday-book? What use did the king make of this survey? In what condition was the royal revenue in the time of William? How many manors did the king reserve to himself in the distribution of the lands? What species of amusement was William particularly fond of? What severities was he guilty of, with the view of gratifying this predominant passion? What enterprise did Odo, the king's brother, engage in? How was his scheme defeated? On what account was William displeased with the king of France? How did the king of France increase his displeasure? What reply did William make to this raillery? How was he prevented from taking full vengeance on the king of France? What was the occasion of

his death? What arrangements did he make respecting his sons? What remarkable incident occurred at his funeral?

William II.—To whom did the Conqueror address letters in favour of his son William? What class of the late king's subjects did the appointment of William to be his successor offend? Who was chiefly active in forming a conspiracy in favour of Robert? Was Robert active in supporting this conspiracy? How did William treat his English subjects after quelling this rebellion? Did he attack his brother Robert? What were the terms of accommodation between him and his brother? Relate the two anecdotes which are told of William and his brother Robert.

What is meant by the Crusades? Who first projected the crusades? What led him to form this idea? Where was the council held that determined on the expedition? Which of the English princes engaged in it? How did he raise money to defray the charges of the expedition? What sum did he obtain? From whom did William obtain this money? Did his new subjects submit quietly to the authority of William? With which of his English subjects is William now involved in a controversy? What were the grounds of quarrel? What is the result? Relate the two anecdotes told of William, which show the little concern he took about religion. How did he obtain the dominions of the Earl of Poictou and Guienne? What was

the occasion of his death? What became of Tyrrel? What public works did William execute? Did he leave any children? Who succeeded him?

Henry I.—Why did not Robert the elder brother succeed to the throne? What was the first step taken by Henry to secure the succession? What means did he employ to ingratiate himself with the English people? How did he unite the Norman and Saxon interests in England? Did Robert lay claim to the throne of England upon returning from the crusades? Did he come to an engagement with his brother? What were the terms of accommodation? What induced Robert to visit England soon after this agreement? Did he receive any satisfaction from Henry? What part of Robert's conduct offended his subjects? Whom did they request to assume the government? Did Henry accept of the invitation? Did Robert make any attempt to preserve his authority? What is the result of the battle fought between the two brothers? What became of Robert? What particular individual now gave him some alarm respecting the succession? How was Henry prevented from getting this young man into his power? What instance is given of the personal valour of this young man? What became of this youth? What domestic misfortune befel Henry towards the end of his reign? What were the circumstances attending his death? What was the object of his visit to Normandy? Did any escape the ship-

wreck? What became of the captain of the vessel? Whom was Henry now anxious to get recognised as his successor? Who was her present husband? To whom was she married formerly? What was the occasion of Henry's death? How did he obtain the name of Beauclerc? What two crimes were made capital during this reign? To what city did he grant a charter, and thus lay the foundation of English liberty?

Stephen.—What was the name of the late king's sister? What were the names of her two sons? With what view did Henry invite them to England, and treat them with much attention? To whom did he marry Stephen? What honour did he confer on Henry? What city first acknowledged Stephen as king? What two cities shut their gates against him? What objection had the Archbishop of Canterbury to anointing him? How were his scruples removed? Who was chiefly active in bringing over the clergy to the interests of Stephen? In what way did Stephen endeavour to ingratiate himself with the three orders of the state, the nobility, the clergy, and the people? What new demands did the nobles and clergy make upon him? What was the state of society at this time? How did Stephen offend the clergy? What circumstance afforded him a pretence for this? Did his brother the Bishop of Winchester join the clergy against him? Did Matilda lay claim to the throne of England? What particular person assisted her to assert her claim? Where was she besieged by Stephen

soon after her arrival in England? What remarkable instance of generosity did Stephen show on this occasion? Where did the two parties come to a decisive engagement? What is the result of the battle? What happened to Stephen? Was Matilda's claim now recognized? How did Matilda soon lose the favour of the people? What particular person fomented their discontents? Did Matilda escape from the attempt to seize her person? In what city did she take refuge? Which of her partizans was taken prisoner? How did he obtain his liberty? By what stratagem did Matilda escape from Oxford? Whither did she go? How did Stephen offend some of his adherents? How did he offend the pope? How was he treated by the pope? What is meant by an interdict? Who now began to support the interests of Matilda? From whom did this young prince receive the honour of knighthood? Whom did he marry? How was he received upon his first landing in England? Where did the two armies meet? How was an engagement prevented? What were the terms of accommodation? How long did Stephen survive this arrangement?

Henry II.—Where was Henry when news was brought him of Stephen's death? How was he received by the English people? What were some of the first acts of his reign? How did he become master of a third part of France? What were the two most important occurrences of this reign? What was the first station in which

Becket appeared? Where did he study civil law? To what ecclesiastical office was he promoted upon his return? What important office was conferred on him by the king? What other preferments and honours were heaped upon him? What was his general style of living? What odd mixture of rudeness and splendour did his apartments exhibit? What remarkable instance is given of his familiarity with the king? What circumstance produced a sudden change in his style of life? What high office did he resign in pursuance of his new scheme? What personal mortifications did he now impose upon himself? What was the state of manners among the clergy at this time? With what view did many enter into holy orders? What circumstance gave rise to the quarrel between the king and Becket? What was the first measure which the king adopted upon Becket's refusing to deliver up the criminal? How did the prelates reply to Henry when he asked them if they were willing to submit to the ancient laws of the kingdom? What order did the king now send to Becket? Had the king's displeasure any effect upon Becket? Where did the king summon a council of the nobility and prelates to deliberate upon this important matter? What name is usually given to the regulations agreed upon at this meeting? State the most important of these regulations. Did Becket subscribe the constitutions of Clarendon? Were they ratified by the Pope? How did Becket act upon hearing that the Pope refused to confirm the resolutions of the council? In

what light did Henry view these new mortifications of Becket? What request did Henry make to the Pope with the view of humbling Becket? How did the Pope render this scheme ineffectual? What means did Henry next employ to harass this haughty prelate? Is Becket intimidated? What bold measure did he adopt? Whither did he go after leaving the palace? How was he received on the continent? What resolution did Henry form upon learning the favourable reception which Becket met with from the Pope? Did Henry remain firm against the fulminations of the Pope? What circumstance inclined the Pope also to desire an accommodation? What circumstances delayed for some time this accommodation? By whose mediation were their differences at last adjusted? What mutual civilities were exchanged at the first interview? To which of the parties were the terms of accommodation favourable? How did Becket conduct himself upon his return to England? Where was Henry at this time? How did Henry receive the accounts of Becket's haughty and tyrannical behaviour? What language did he use on the occasion? What remark did the archbishop of York make to him? What language of the king induced four knights to form the idea of murdering Becket? Where, and on what occasion, did they execute their fatal purpose? How did the people act upon hearing the murder of Becket? What miracles were said to be performed at his tomb? How did the king receive the first news of the prelate's death? Why

was he thus affected? How did he express his concern? Did the Pope pardon the king?

What foreign expedition did Henry engage in? Into how many principalities was Ireland divided at this time? Who was king of Connaught? Which of the five princes carried off the king of Meath's daughter? What happened to this prince in consequence of this? To whom did he apply for assistance? What offer did he make to Henry with the view of inducing him to grant the aid required? What was the nature of the assistance granted by Henry? Which of the English subjects lent him assistance? What was the whole amount of the English forces employed in this expedition? Was Dermot restored to his kingdom? Did the English adventurers rest satisfied with replacing Dermot on his throne? Had Henry any share in this conquest? How did the Pope favour his views upon Ireland? Was Ireland subdued?

From what quarter did the king's chief troubles arise? Who first sowed the seeds of dissension between him and his children? What was the name of the king's mistress? Where was she concealed? How did the queen discover her retreat? How was she treated by the queen? How many sons had Henry? What different situations did he allot to each? What was the cause of the eldest son's discontent? What anecdote is told of this prince, illustrative of his unbounded pride and ambition? Whither did the young princes retire? What foreign power assisted them in their rebellion against their father? Was

Henry able to repel the attack made by these different powers upon his foreign dominions? Did his English barons continue faithful to him? What circumstance in the king's conduct hurt him much in the estimation of the people, and particularly the clergy? What was he compelled to do in order to satisfy them? What was the nature of the humiliations to which he submitted? Who obtained for him a victory over the Scots on the day of his absolution? What circumstance favoured the attack upon the Scots? What circumstance induced the Scots to fly with precipitation into their own country? How was the Scottish king taken prisoner? How did Henry punish the Scots for making this irruption into his dominions? What now gave a more favourable turn to Henry's affairs? How was the quarrel renewed between Henry and his second son Richard? What became of Henry the eldest son? How was the dispute between Henry and Richard renewed after the eldest son's death? What produced a quarrel between the king and his third son Geoffrey? What became of Geoffrey? What occasioned a dispute between Henry and the king of France? Where did they meet to settle their differences? What particular character appeared before them at that place? What object had he in view in coming there? Did the monarchs agree to engage in a new crusade? What induced Richard to enter into a confederacy with the king of France against his father? Which side had the advantage in the war which ensued? Mention some of the articles of the

treaty. What discovery did Henry make at this time which affected him much, and was supposed to be the occasion of his death? Where did he die? What is said to have happened when Richard visited the corpse of his father? How many sons did he leave behind him? What instance is given of the barbarity of the people during this reign?

Richard I.—How did Richard treat his former associates in rebellion? What reason did he assign for retaining in his service the loyal adherents of his father? What particular people fell a sacrifice in the beginning of this reign to the enthusiastic zeal of the people for the external rites of Christianity? What intrepid resolution was formed by five hundred of them, who had retired to York castle? What foreign expedition did Richard engage in? What methods did he employ to raise money for this purpose? What eminent character was offended at those practices of the king, and resigned his situation in consequence? Who succeeded him in the post of justiciary? What advantage did Scotland derive from this extravagant desire of the king to raise money? Who accompanied him in his great enterprize? Where did the two armies unite? What was the amount of the combined force? Where did they take shipping for the Holy Land? Why did they touch at Sicily? What were the respective quarters occupied by the two armies in the neighbourhood of Messina? How did the Messinese offend Richard? What insult

at last provoked Richard to attack the town? Did he succeed? How did he give offence to Philip the French king? What reply did Richard make to the remonstrance of Philip? Did the two armies arrive at the Holy Land together? Where was Richard obliged to take refuge from a tempest? What led Richard to attack the prince of this country? Whom did he marry on this island. What town of Palestine did the combined armies first attack? What were the terms of the capitulation? On what pretence did Philip return home? Did he leave any of his troops behind him? What town did Richard next attack? Which of the Saracen monarchs opposed him? What was the amount of the Saracen army? What was the result of the battle? What prevented Richard from laying siege to Jerusalem? What were the terms of the truce concluded between him and Saladine? What resolution did he now form? Why did he not return by the way of France? What road did he take? What happened to him at Vienna? What motives had this prince for arresting him? To whom did this prince deliver him? How had Richard offended Henry VI. emperor of Germany? How was he treated by the emperor? How was the place of his confinement discovered?

How were the affairs of England managed during his absence? What particular individual engrossed the whole power? How were the accounts of the king's captivity received by his subjects? What two persons entered into an agreement to detain him in perpetual captivity?

What were the terms of the agreement? What prevented John from taking possession of the throne of England? How did Richard anticipate the bad consequences that might result from his yielding to the cruel treatment of the emperor? What measure had the emperor recourse to with the view of intimidating him? What charges did he bring against him? Was the result of this trial in favour of the emperor's views? What were the terms of accommodation agreed upon? How did Richard obtain the money? What proof did the various ranks of people in England give of their affection for their king? Who carried the ransom into Germany? What attempts did Philip make to detain Richard longer in captivity? What prevented the emperor from accepting the offers of the French king? How did Richard escape when the emperor at last resolved to accept the offers of Philip and detain him? How was Richard received by his English subjects? Did Richard forgive his brother John who joined the king of France? What remarkable saying did he make on the occasion? Did he make war on the king of France? What particular person was taken prisoner in this war? What reply did Richard make to the Pope when he demanded his liberty as being a son of the church? Why did Richard attack the castle of Chalus? What was the occasion of his death? What reason did the archer assign for killing him? How did Richard treat him? What became of him? What was remarkable in the conduct of one Fitzosborn during this reign? Where

did he take refuge from the pursuit of the officers of justice? How was he forced from this retreat? What became of him?

John.—Did Philip continue his friendship to John after he ascended the English throne? Whose interests did he support in opposition to him? What induced Arthur and his mother to throw themselves on the mercy of John? Why did they again flee from John and take refuge with Philip? How did John afterwards take his nephew prisoner? What resolution did he now form respecting him? Whom did he first employ to execute his purpose? What reply did this gentleman make to the proposal? How was the young prince saved when an assassin was sent to dispatch him? Why did Hubert reveal the secret, of the prince's being still alive? What resolution did John now take? To what place did he remove the prince? How did the young prince behave upon seeing his uncle? Had this any effect upon the tyrant? How did he dispose of the dead body? What effect had this unnatural conduct of John upon his continental subjects? Was he able to suppress the revolt? On whom did he lay the blame of his want of success? How did he punish them for this imputed offence? What proofs did John soon after give of wanton caprice and excessive irresolution?

What was the source of the quarrel between John and the Pope? What two parties in England began this dispute? Whom did the monks

elect? Whom did the bishops elect? Which of these parties did the king support? How did the Pope act when the case was appealed to him? What method did he employ to soothe John, and bring him over to his views? What did he point out to him as peculiarly deserving of notice in this present? Had this present any effect upon the king? What was the first step taken by John after learning the decision of the Pope? What message did the Pope send him in consequence of this violent measure? How did John behave when the prelates besought him to submit to the Pope? Did the Pope execute the threat he had made? What is the nature of the sentence of interdict? What was the next step taken by the Pope to intimidate him? What are the evils attending this sentence of the church? How did John treat the arch-deacon of Norwich, who resigned his office in the exchequer in consequence of the excommunication? What new sentence did the Pope issue against him? Did John still continue refractory? Why did he shut himself up in the castle of Nottingham? Why did he put to death the Welch hostages? What provoked him against the family of William Brause, one of his barons? What measure had the Pope next recourse to in order to compel him to submit?

To whom did he offer the kingdom? Where did Philip collect a fleet with the view of taking possession of England? Was the Pope serious in requesting Philip to occupy the throne of England? How did the Pope defeat the in-

tentions of Philip? Did the legate persuade John to put himself under the protection of the Pope? What was the purport of the oath taken by John? What was the amount of the yearly tribute which he promised to pay to the see of Rome? How did the legate act when John presented him the tribute? What resolution did Philip form after discovering that he had been duped by the Pope? What nobleman refused to accompany him, after knowing the will of the Pope? What happened when Philip was employed in attacking this refractory nobleman? Did Philip now abandon the enterprise?

Was John as tyrannical as formerly, after being reinstated on his throne? How did he treat Peter of Pomfret? How had this man offended him? What was the object of the confederacy of the barons against him? What eminent churchman encouraged this confederacy? How did this prelate inflame the zeal of the barons? What oath did the barons take at St Edmunsbury? When did they resolve to meet again to present their petition? Did John grant their petition? What did he require of them? How did he act when he found them obstinate? What means did he employ in the meantime to break their league? Which of the contending parties did the Pope support? In what way did he support him? Did the bishops or barons listen to the remonstrances of the Pope? Where did the barons assemble at the approach of Easter? Where was the court then residing? How did John act upon receiving a schedule containing the

chief articles of their demands? Had the barons now recourse to arms? Whom did they choose as their leader? Whom did John request to fulminate the thunders of the church against them? Did he comply with the request of the king? What proposal did John make to his barons? Did they accept of the offer? What resolution did he now take? Where did John and the barons meet to settle their differences? What is the name usually given to the deed which contained the concessions of the king to his barons? What did the barons require of the king, with the view of securing the observance of this charter? Did he comply with their request? What powers were granted to this junta of barons? Was the king sincere in making these concessions? Whither did he retire to hide his disgrace? What scheme did he form here to be revenged on his subjects? From what part of Europe did he bring these troops? Were the barons able to oppose these foreign troops? What measure had the barons recourse to in this difficulty? What effect had the landing of the French troops upon John's foreign army? Was Lewis acknowledged as sovereign? How did Lewis give early offence to the English people? What circumstance contributed much to increase their jealousy of Lewis? What in the meantime became of John? How many sons did he leave behind him?

Henry III.—What new accident contributed to increase the dislike of the English for Lewis?

Who availed himself of this disposition of the people to advance the claims of young Henry? How old was Henry at his father's death? In what way did Pembroke reconcile the people to the interests of the young prince? Did Pembroke succeed in detaching any of the barons from the interests of Lewis? Where did Pembroke attack the French forces? What is the result? What new disaster befel the French? What stratagem did Albiney, the English admiral, employ in his attack upon the French fleet? What were the terms of the peace concluded between Pembroke and Lewis? Who succeeded Pembroke in the office of protector? In what way did the barons at this time evince a refractory disposition, and a desire to resist the government? How were they compelled to submit? What was the cause of the dispute between the king and his brother Richard? Which of the parties was obliged to yield? How did Henry treat his faithful servant Hubert de Burgh? Who succeeded Hubert in the king's favour? What conduct did he pursue, in consequence of the advice of this minister, which offended his barons? How was he induced to dismiss this minister? How was the king led to commit again the fault of which his barons complained? What additional circumstance excited the indignation of the barons against foreigners? What powers did the Pope claim over the clergy of England? What incident occurred while the Pope's legate resided at Oxford? How did that affair terminate? What was the nature of that

transaction in which the Pope over-reached Henry? Did Henry find any difficulty in raising the money required? On what pretences did Henry ask aid from his friends? On what condition did the barons grant him assistance? What circumstances of peculiar solemnity attended the renewing of the Magna Charta? Did Henry adhere to his engagements after obtaining supplies? What nobleman formed a confederacy of the barons against the king? What relation was he to the king? Where did this confederacy first assemble? Where did Henry, with the view of gratifying them, assemble a parliament to digest a new plan of government? How many barons were appointed by this parliament to reform the abuses of the state? What important regulation did they introduce, which afterwards formed the basis of the House of Commons? Did they resign their power after fulfilling the purposes of their appointment? Whence arose the first opposition to the usurped authority of these commissioners? Whom did the knights of the shires urge to interpose his authority in behalf of the king? Why did the prince hesitate to comply with their request? How was this scruple removed? Did the king resume his authority? Was Leicester able to intimidate him? What were the terms of accommodation between the king and Leicester? What part of the treaty did the prince refuse to accede to? Had he now recourse to arms? Where did he meet the forces of Leicester? What is the result of the engagement? What particular

persons are taken prisoners? What were the terms of the treaty? Did Leicester fulfil his part of the treaty? What other usurpations was he guilty of? What foreign powers now threatened to avenge the cause of the king? What measure had Leicester recourse to, in order to strengthen his power? Had this the effect he intended? What was he now compelled to do, in order to gratify the people? Did Edward obtain complete liberty? By what means did he escape from his guards? Was he able to raise an army? Where did he engage Leicester? How is Leicester deceived in the beginning of the engagement? How did he exclaim upon perceiving that all was lost? Was the king in this engagement? How was the king's life saved? What became of Leicester? Whither did prince Edward go after restoring his father to the throne? Did Henry survive this event long? How long had he reigned?

Edward I.—How did Edward conduct the war in Palestine? How was his life exposed to imminent danger? How did he rescue himself from the assassin? How were the fatal effects of the wound from the poisoned dagger prevented? What fabulous story is told of his wife in this affair? With which of the Saracen chiefs did he afterwards conclude a peace? Where did he first hear of his father's death? How was he received by the people upon his return? What great expedition did Edward engage in after settling the affairs of government? What

circumstances rendered the conquest of Wales an object of importance to the English monarch? Who was prince of Wales at this time? What pretence had Edward for attacking him? Whither did the Welsh prince retire upon the approach of Edward? How did Edward compel him to submit? What were the terms imposed upon him? What circumstances induced the Welsh to break this treaty? What particular person took the field against the English? What resolution did Edward now form? How were part of Edward's forces defeated in the beginning of the contest? What superstitious story induced Lewellyn to hazard a decisive battle with the English? What is the result? How did Lewellyn act upon seeing his affairs desperate? How did the conquerors treat his dead body? What became of his brother David? How did Edward treat the Welsh bards? How did he endeavour to soothe the Welsh under the loss of their independence?

What was the peculiar situation of Scotland at this time, which led Edward to form designs against it? Who were the principal competitors for the crown, and what were their respective claims? Who was chosen arbiter of this dispute? What claim of his own did Edward advance? Where did he summon the Scottish barons to meet him? What did he require of the different competitors, before delivering his opinion respecting this claim? Did they comply, and in whose favour did Edward decide? What conduct of Edward's induced Baliol to throw off his

allegiance? What was the amount of the army which Edward marched into Scotland? What is the result of the contest? What new submission is Baliol now compelled to make? How did Edward endeavour to efface the remembrance of Scottish independence? What became of Baliol?

What new expedition did he now engage in? What was the professed object of this expedition? Did he derive any advantage from it? In what difficulties was he involved at home in consequence of it? How did he raise the supplies? What alteration did Edward introduce with regard to the House of Commons? What did the Commons require of him in return for the supplies which they granted? What was the amount of the supplies obtained from the barons, knights, and boroughs? What did he exact of the clergy? What reason did they assign for refusing to comply with the king's demand? In what way did Edward retaliate upon them? What insults were they exposed to in consequence of this order of the king? In what way did they at last obey the command of the king without incurring the censure of the Pope? What taxes did Henry levy in an arbitrary way? Did the nation submit to these impositions without murmuring? What remarkable proof did two barons afford of determined opposition to the arbitrary power of the king? What is Edward at last compelled to do, in order to pacify his subjects? What circumstance is supposed to

have influeneed the king to eomply so readily with the wishes of his subjeets?

What indueed the Seots at this time to rise against the English government? Who headed the insurgents? What English general went against them? What is the result? Did Wallace also submit? Where did Earl Warrene overtake him? What is the result of the engagement at this plaee? What stratagem did Wallaee employ on this occasion? What partieular person urged Warrene to engage the Scots? What became of him? How did the Scots treat his dead body? Where was Edward at this time? What was the amount of the army whieh Edward led into Scotland upon his return? Where did he fall in with the Seots? What accident did he meet with in the beginning of the engagement? What is the result of the battle? Did the Seots make any farther resistance to the English? Where did they defeat an English army? Did Edward enter Seotland again? What means did he now employ to seeure the complete eonquest of the country? How long did it oceupy him? How did he get Wallace into his power? Whither did he eonduct him? How did he treat him?

Who now formed the resolution of freeing his eountry? Where did this young man reside at the time? How was he warned to eseape from Edward? What Seoteh nobleman betrayed his designs to Edward? What were the eireumstanees attending the murder of this nobleman? Where did Edward summon his prelates and no-

bility to meet him, with the view of entering Scotland a third time? Whom did he send before with part of his forces? Where did this general engage Robert Bruce? What is the result of the action? Where did Bruce take shelter? How did Edward treat the unresisting natives? Who were the chief objects of his resentment? How did he treat them? How did Edward resolve to act upon learning that many of the natives still resisted his government? How was he prevented from executing his threat? Where did he die?

Edward II.—Did Edward prosecute with vigour the war against the Scots? In what way did Edward give great offence to his barons? Who was his first favourite? What favours did he confer upon him? On what occasion did he appoint him regent of the kingdom? What particular person joined the barons in their opposition to Gavestone? Whither did the king send him with the view of gratifying his barons? Did Gavestone continue there? How did the king contrive to bring him back? What bold measure did the barons now adopt in opposition to the king? Mention some of the new regulations introduced by this junta. What part of their conduct chiefly distressed the king? How did he act upon learning this? Name the barons who now formed open confederacy against the king. Where did the king carry his favourite with the intention of protecting him from the fury of the barons? What happened to him here? How did

the barons get him completely into their power? How did they treat him? Was the king reconciled to the barons?

What foreign expedition now engaged the public attention? Where did Edward fall in with the Scottish army? What was the amount of the forces on both sides? Wherein consisted the advantage of Robert Bruce's position? What snare did Bruce lay for the English cavalry? What stratagem did Bruce employ to intimidate the English? What is the result of the battle?

What effect had the loss of this battle upon the barons? How did the king drive them again into open rebellion? What is the name of the new favourite? What is the king compelled to do, in order to pacify the insurgents? On what pretence did he raise an army at this time, which he afterwards employed against the rebellious barons? Who took the lead in this confederacy against the king and the favourite? Is the king able to subdue them? What became of Hereford and Lancaster? What effect had this defeat of his enemies upon the conduct of Spencer? On what pretence did the Queen of England go over to the court of France? How did she contrive to carry young Edward there also? What answer did she make to the king when required to return home? What is the name of the young nobleman on whom she placed her affections? What did the queen now declare to be her object? In what part of England did she land with an army? Is she supported by the nobles? Whither is the king compelled to take refuge?

What became of Spencer? Did the king escape? What did the parliament determine respecting him? What three noblemen are intrusted with the charge of guarding him? What indignity did two of them practise upon him? What did the king say to them on this occasion? Where did they murder him? What were the peculiar circumstances attending this murder?

Edward III.—How old was Edward at his father's death? Whom did the parliament appoint to manage the affairs of government? What particular persons engrossed to themselves the whole sovereign authority? How was the first breach made between the king and Mortimer? How did Edward induce the Scots on this occasion to offer him battle? To what danger was Edward exposed, in consequence of an irruption of the Scots into the English camp? How did the Scots escape from the English army? Did Mortimer offend the king in any other way? Where did Mortimer and the Queen usually reside? What resolution did Edward now form? In what way did he execute it? What became of Mortimer? What became of the Queen?

In what condition was the government of Scotland at this time? What new pretender laid claim to the crown? Did Edward assist him in his pretensions? What was the result of the engagement between the contending parties? Did Baliol enjoy the superiority long? In what way did he induce the king of England to give him more effectual aid? Where did Edward obtain

a complete victory over the Scots? What was the loss on both sides? Is Baliol reinstated on the throne? Is he able to maintain possession of it?

What was the nature of the dispute which occurred in France at this time respecting the succession to the crown? What were the names of the three sons of Philip the Fair, all of whom died without leaving a male heir? Who took possession of the throne as next heir in the male line? What pretensions had Edward to the crown of France? Did he assert his claim? On what side of France did he propose to make the first attack? What particular person aided him much in this enterprize? Where did the English defeat the French fleet? What loss did the French sustain in this engagement? Did the English make any farther progress in the conquest of France at this time? How were the ambitious schemes of Edward revived soon after? What became of this prince? What was the name of his wife? In what way did she prevail upon the inhabitants of Bretagne to support her claims? Where was she besieged by the king of France? What instance of great bravery did she display during this siege? How was the town relieved when upon the point of capitulating? Where did Edward land soon after, accompanied by his son and the principal nobility? What measure had the French recourse to, in order to stop the progress of his arms? In what difficulty was he placed on the banks of the Somme? How did he contrive to pass that river? Did the French king follow him? Where did he determine to

risk an engagement? What was the amount of the forces on both sides? What precaution did Edward take to prevent his being surrounded? Was there any thing remarkable in his behaviour before the commencement of the action? What advice did the French generals give Philip? Did he listen to them? What part of Philip's troops began the battle? Why were they averse to engage? What circumstance rendered their attack useless? How were the English secured from this accident? How was the Prince of Wales exposed to great danger? How did the king reply to those who begged him to send succour to the prince? What effect had this speech upon the prince and his attendants? What French general now fell? How did John de Hainault act when he saw the victory was decisive in favour of the English? How many of the French fell in this engagement? Was there any thing remarkable in the circumstances attending the fate of the king of Bohemia? How did the king address the prince of Wales after this victory? What addition was made to the arms of the prince of Wales on this occasion? What city did Edward now besiege? How long did the siege continue? On what condition did he agree to spare the lives of the citizens? How was he prevented from putting them to death? What changes did he introduce into this town? How long did it continue in the hands of the English? What dreadful calamity depopulated Europe at this time? Whence was it supposed to originate? What number of deaths was occasioned

by it in one year in London? Who made an irruption into England while the king was engaged on the continent? Who headed the army sent to oppose them? Where did an engagement take place? What is the result? What happens to the Scottish king? What occurrence afforded Edward a pretence for renewing the war with France? Who succeeded Philip the Fortunate? Who took the chief management of this war? What was the amount of the forces with which the prince ventured to penetrate into the heart of France? In what difficult situation is he placed? Where did he come in sight of the French army? What was the amount of the French forces? Who attempted to be a mediator between them? What did the French king demand as the sole condition of agreement? Was there any thing remarkable in the position of the English army? What was the result of the battle? What happened to the French king? How did the prince treat the captive monarch? What was remarkable in their entrance into London? On what condition did John obtain his liberty? Why did he return to England? What noble sentiment did John utter on this occasion? What became of him? Were the English able to retain their conquests in France? What became of the Black Prince? How long did the king survive him? How many sons did Edward leave behind him?

Richard II.—Who was Richard II. At what age did he come to the throne? Who were ap-

pointed regents during his minority? In what condition was the public treasury? What new tax was imposed by parliament? Who headed the rebellion occasioned by the levying of this tax? In what part of England did this rebellion chiefly prevail? Whither did the insurgents go? How did the king act in this difficulty? What part of London did Wat Tyler and his party occupy? Did he meet the king? What demands did he make? What circumstance occasioned his death? How were the mob prevented from avenging the death of their leader? What concessions did the king promise to make them? Did he fulfil his promise? What behaviour of the king produced a combination of the nobles against him? What was he obliged to submit to, in order to pacify them? How did the nobles act upon hearing that the king was endeavouring to recover his authority? Who headed this confederacy of the nobles? Relate the circumstances connected with the king's recovering his authority. Did he at the same time recover the favour of the people? Who is supposed to have encouraged the people in their dislike of the king? How did the king act with the view of rendering himself secure for the future? What were the circumstances attending the death of Gloucester?

What was the occasion of the duel between Hereford and Norfolk? What happened at the commencement of the combat? What sentence did Richard award to each? What became of Norfolk? Why did he mitigate the sentence

against Hereford? What behaviour of the king towards Hereford induced the latter to entertain the idea of dethroning him? What was the occasion of the king's being absent from England at this time? Where did Hereford land? What nobleman joined him upon his landing? Who was appointed regent during the king's absence? By what specious professions did Hereford deceive the regent? How was the king detained in Ireland? What resolution did he take when upon landing he saw the army in favour of Hereford? Where did the king and Hereford come to a conference? How did Hereford address the king on this occasion? What answer did the king make? Was there any thing remarkable in the manner in which Hereford conducted the king to London? What deed was he compelled to sign? What sentence did the parliament pass against him? What title did Hereford now assume? What did they determine respecting his future treatment? Why did Hereford order him to be murdered? What were the circumstances attending his death? Where did it happen? Did he leave any posterity? What reformer began to expose the errors of the Church of Rome during this reign?

Henry IV.—In what way did Henry employ the aid of superstition in behalf of his doubtful title? What was the object of the conspiracy which was set on foot in the beginning of this reign? How was the king informed of it? To what town did the conspirators retire? How

were the leaders of this conspiracy cut off? How did Huntingdon and Spenser escape? What happened to them afterwards? Who carried Lord Spenser's head in a procession through the streets of London? What infamous crimes was this nobleman guilty of?

What circumstance occasioned a quarrel between Henry and Northumberland? What was the object of the conspiracy formed against the king by Northumberland? What prince joined him in this scheme? Where did the king offer the rebels battle? Was Northumberland present at the engagement? Who supplied his place? What is the result of the engagement? What became of Hotspur? How many fell in this battle? What resolution did Northumberland take upon hearing of the defeat of his forces? How was he treated by the king? What nobleman formed a new conspiracy for the same purpose as the last? Whom did Henry send to oppose them? How did this nobleman get the leaders of the conspiracy into his power? What became of them?

What remarkable act was passed by parliament during this reign? Who first suffered in consequence of it? Was there any thing remarkable in the behaviour of the prince of Wales? What anecdote is told of him and Judge Gascoigne? What remark did the king make on the occasion? Relate the two anecdotes which show the king's great anxiety about losing his crown towards the end of his life. What were the circumstances attending his death?

Henry V.—Was the accession of Henry V. acceptable to the English? What was the first act of his government, which justified the hopes of his subjects? By what other act did he increase his popularity? What nobleman was accused of Lollardism in the beginning of this reign? Did the king at once abandon him to the fury of the clergy? How did he act upon escaping from prison? How was this conspiracy defeated? What punishment was inflicted on Cobham?

What was the situation of France at this time, which induced Henry to engage in the project of recovering his lost dominions? What offer did he make the French court with the view of trying them, and of obtaining a pretence for his invasion? Were his offers accepted? Where did he collect his army? What was its amount? At what part of France did he land? Did he take the town? Why did he put the garrison to the sword? How did he lose three-parts of his army upon advancing into the country? In what difficulty was he placed by advancing too far? Who commanded the French army? What was its amount? What resolution did Henry now take? What river did he find great difficulty in passing? Where did he find the French army drawn up to engage him? What was the difference of the two armies with regard to number? What advantageous position did the English occupy? Which of the armies began the engagement? What language did Henry use on the occasion? In what way was the battle begun? How was the French cavalry thrown

into confusion? What produced great disorder among their infantry, and occasioned the total rout of the first line? How did Henry behave upon seeing the second line advance against him? How was he exposed to great danger? How was he protected? On what occasion did Henry receive a second blow? Who aimed a violent blow at Henry and fell in the struggle? What occasioned an alarm in the rear of the English army? What general order did Henry give respecting the prisoners? Were any of them saved? What great men fell in this engagement? Who were the chief prisoners? What was the amount of the loss on both sides? Did the king of England follow up his victory at present? Did he return to France? What two remarkable assassinations occurred in France at this time? By whom were these noblemen assassinated? What young French nobleman entered into league with the king of England? What was his object in this? Did Henry now advance without opposition? Whither did he compel the French court to flee? What are the most important articles of the treaty agreed upon by Henry and the French king in this place? Was this treaty ratified by the estates of France? What induced him to visit England soon after the ratification? What occasion had he for new supplies? Why were the English averse to granting new supplies? How was the dauphin enabled to defeat the English army in the absence of the king? Who commanded the English on this occasion? Was the dauphin able

to retain his advantage after Henry's return to France? Where was the dauphin driven by the English? How was he at last freed from his victorious enemy? How long did the king of France survive him?

Henry VI.—How old was Henry VI. at his father's death? Who were appointed to conduct the government during his minority? Which of them had the charge of military operations? Did the Duke of Bedford prosecute the war with France? What is the result of the first encounter of the new king with the Duke of Bedford?

To whom was Charles indebted for his first successes against the English? Where was she born? What was her station in life? What was the nature of her pretensions? To whom did she first declare her pretensions? What proofs were given of her inspiration? What was her first military enterprise? Did she succeed in relieving this town? What did she propose to accomplish next? Was she able to effect her purpose? What proposal did she now make to the king? Did he comply with her wish? In what situation did the English now find themselves? What measure had Bedford recourse to with the view of retrieving his declining affairs? Had this any effect? In what way did the Maid of Orleans fall into the hands of the English? How did they treat her? What charge did they bring against her? What was the result of the trial? What punishment was

ordered? On what account did they change this punishment into perpetual imprisonment? How did they ensnare her into what they considered a relapse, and thus obtain a pretence for inflicting the original sentence? What misfortune befel the English soon after this barbarous execution? What became of the Duke of Bedford? Were the English now able to maintain their ground in France? What was the only place which remained to them of all their conquests?

Who was appointed regent of England in the absence of the Duke of Bedford? By whom was the measures of the regent opposed? What opposite opinions did these two noblemen hold respecting the war with France? How did the Bishop of Winchester propose to strengthen his party? Whom did he send to France for this purpose? Whom did Henry marry? Which of the parties did the young queen support? What was the first attack which his enemies made upon the Duke of Gloucester? What were some of the most important articles of the accusation? What became of the duchess and her supposed coadjutors? What became of the duke himself? Who were suspected to be concerned in the death of the duke? How long did the bishop of Winchester survive his rival?

Who now began to lay claim to the crown? On what did he found his claim? What were the ensigns of the contending parties? Who took the lead in public affairs after the death of the bishop of Winchester? Was he acceptable

to the nation? What became of him? Who headed an insurrection of the people at this time? What did he profess to be his aim? How were his followers induced to abandon him? Who was supposed to foment secretly these disturbances? What accident promoted the ambitious views of the Duke of York? To what office was he appointed? Who prevailed upon the king to remove the Duke of York? What is the consequence of this? Where did York engage the forces of the king? What is the result? What happens to the king? Is he deprived of his crown? Who incited the king again to assert his independence? Where did the two armies meet? What circumstance led the Yorkists to separate without fighting? Whither did York and his friend the Earl of Warwick retire? Which of them lands soon after in England? Where did Warwick engage the king's forces? Who commanded on the part of the king? What is the result? What happened to the king? What did York now propose? How did the parliament determine respecting his claim? Where did the queen raise another army? Why did the northern barons support her? Where did she again engage the Yorkists? What is the result? What was the most remarkable incident in this battle? Who opposed the queen after the death of the Duke of York? Where was he defeated by the queen? What occasioned the loss of this battle? Did the king now recover his liberty? What city shut its gates against the queen? Who obliged her to

retire from this place? What were the circumstances attending his being proclaimed king? Where did the queen offer him and Warwick battle? What was the amount of both armies? What circumstance favoured the attacks of the Yorkists? What was the result? Where did the queen attempt to rally her forces? How did this scheme prove abortive? Whither did she now go? To what danger was she exposed on her way to the coast? What happened to the king? Who now occupied the throne?

How did Edward offend the Duke of Warwick? Whom did Warwick gain over to his interests? In what way was this union strengthened? Were they able to oppose the power of Edward? Whither were they compelled to flee? In what part of England did they land soon after? Where was Edward at the time? Was Warwick supported by the people upon his landing? What did his army amount to on the sixth day after his landing? What measure had Edward now recourse to? Whither did he go? What alteration now took place in the government? In what part of England did Edward land nine months after his departure? Who granted him a small body of forces? Did his army increase on its march? What now happened to Henry? What nobleman of Warwick's party went over to Edward? What resolution did Warwick now take? Where did he offer battle? What mistake did the forces of Warwick commit? What occasioned this mistake? What resolution did Warwick form

upon seeing his affairs deperate? What particular person had just arrived with supplies for Warwick from the continent? Whither did she retire upon hearing the fate of the battle? Where was she induced to risk another engagement with Edward? Who commanded her troops? What was the result? What was the most remarkable incident in this battle? What particular persons were taken prisoners? What remarkable incident occurred when the young prince was brought before Edward? What became of the prince? What became of his father Henry VI.? What became of the queen?

Edward IV.—How did Edward conduct himself towards his enemies after obtaining full possession of the throne? Who was Edward's celebrated mistress? What foreign expedition did he engage in? What was the object of this expedition? How was he induced to lead back his forces into England? How did his brother the Duke of Clarence offend him? What became of the duke? What new expedition was he engaged in when he was seized with a fatal distemper? How many sons did he leave behind him?

Edward V.—How old was Edward at his father's death? Who was appointed regent during his minority? What was the occasion of the factions among the nobility which occurred at this time? Who fomented these contentions? What nobleman did the regent gain over to his

interests? Who was intrusted with the custody of the young king? How did Gloucester get possession of the person of the king? Whither did the queen with her second son flee for protection? How was she induced to deliver up the young prince? Whither did Gloucester convey the king and his brother? What two noblemen were particularly attached to the interests of the young princes? Which of them first suspected the ambitious views of Gloucester? How did Hastings obtain complete proof of his designs? Relate the circumstances attending the arrest of Hastings. To what danger was Stanley exposed on this occasion? What became of Hastings? What happened to Stanley? On whom did Gloucester next wreak his vengeance? What sentence did he obtain against her? How long did she survive this sentence? In what situation was she seen by Sir Thomas More?

What resolution did Gloucester now adopt? What popular preacher was employed to harangue the people, with the view of inducing them to request Gloucester to be their king? Did he succeed? Who next made the attempt? Was he more successful? What apology did the mayor make for the citizens? How were some of the mob at length induced to cry out, "a Richard?" What hypocrisy was Gloucester guilty of when Buckingham with the mayor went to offer him the crown? What did he say upon accepting it?

Richard III.—What was the first act of Rich-

ard's reign? What are the circumstances connected with the perpetration of this horrid deed? How did a coolness arise between Richard and Buckingham? Whom did Buckingham propose to set up as a rival for the crown? What claim had this young nobleman to the crown? How did Buckingham propose to improve his title? Where was he living at this time? What disaster befel Buckingham in the very outset? How did Richard get him into his power? How did he treat him? How did he nearly get Richmond into his power? What domestic arrangement did he now attempt, with the view of strengthening his title to the crown? Did he succeed? How was his attention called off from this project? Where did Richmond land? Where did he meet the forces of Richard? What occurrence in the commencement of the battle threw Richard's troops into confusion? How did Richard act upon seeing this? How did he behave upon seeing his affairs desperate?

Henry VII.—What was the first act of Henry's reign? What instance did he give of his attention to the forms of law? What alteration did he make with regard to the disposal of confiscations? What particular persons did he employ as his ministers? Whom did Simnel, a baker's son, personate in the beginning of this reign? What proof is given of this young nobleman's ignorance of the world? Who incited Simnel to personate this character? Where did he first assume this character? How did the

plot succeed in Ireland? Whom did the king suspect as the author of it? How did he treat her? What means had he recourse to, in order to undeceive the people of England? Did Simnel land in England? Did the people support him? Who headed the foreign troops which he brought along with him? Where did he engage the king's forces? What was the result? What happened to Lincoln, Simnel, and his tutor Simon? What circumstance led Henry at this time to make war upon France? How was this war prevented?

What new impostor began to harass Henry? What character did he personate? Who was the chief agent in this plot? Where did he make his first appearance? How was he received? Where did he next reside? Whither did he go upon leaving France? Did any of the nobility of England support his cause? Who was the principal person among the malcontents? How did Henry get acquainted with the whole secret of the conspiracy? What became of Stanley? In what part of England did Perkin attempt to land? Why did he abandon the attempt? Whither did he now go? How was he received? Whom did he marry there? What effort did the king make in his favour? Was it attended with any success? Where did he now take refuge? In what part of England did he make a new attempt to raise the people? Was he supported? What city did he besiege? How is he compelled to raise the siege? Did he offer battle to the king's forces? Whither

did he betake himself? What became of his followers? What became of his wife? How did the king get Perkin himself into his power? What is he compelled to do upon coming to London? How did he again obtain his liberty? To what new humiliation was he subjected upon again surrendering himself? Where was he now confined? With whom did he carry on a correspondence in this place? What was the object of the correspondence? What became of them both? What apology did Henry make for his severity?

What were the great objects of domestic policy which Henry pursued during the whole of his reign? What new regulations did he introduce with the view of reducing the power of the nobles? What anecdote is told of the king and Lord Oxford, which shows the strictness with which he enforced one of these regulations? What alteration did he make respecting the privilege of sanctuaries in protecting criminals? What reply did he make to the Pope when he invited him to renew the crusades? What statute did he enact with the view of repressing the desire of civil war? What alteration did he introduce respecting the site of towns? In what situations were towns formerly placed? What vice was Henry accused of towards the end of his reign? Who were the ministers of his rapacity? What practices had they recourse to, in order to raise money? To whom did Henry marry the Prince of Wales? How long did the prince survive this event? To whom was that

princess afterwards married? What particular persons were driven on England by a storm? What advantages did Henry derive from this accidental interview? What was the occasion of Henry's death? What two great discoveries were made at this time? How was Henry prevented from having a share in the latter of these discoveries? What discoveries were made under the patronage of Henry? What was the first ship in the English navy called?

Henry VIII.—What two persons were executed in the beginning of this reign? What different powers entered into a league against France? Who was the prime mover of this league? What motives had Henry to engage in this league? Where did Henry make his first attack upon France? What rendered this attempt fruitless? Where did the English admiral offer battle to the French navy? Why did the latter decline the engagement? How was the death of the English admiral occasioned? On what quarter did Henry next attack France? What great personage served under Henry in this expedition? What was the amount of the English forces? What blunder did Henry commit in the conduct of this expedition? What town did he besiege? How was this place relieved from famine? What occasioned the battle of Guinegate? Why did the English call it the battle of the spurs? Did he take the town? What town did he next besiege? Why did he return to England after taking this place? Did

any thing remarkable happen in Britain during this expedition? Who headed this irruption of the Scots? What English general went against them? Where did he fall in with them? What prevented him from attacking them? How did he contrive to pass the river? What was the particular circumstance in this engagement which occasioned the defeat of the Scots? What happened to the king?

What person now became the favourite and chief minister of the king? Where did he receive his education? What was the first public situation which he filled? Why was he put into the stocks while holding this situation? What circumstance recommended him to the favour of the late king? Who introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII.? What was his motive in this? What offices were now heaped upon him? What titles were conferred on him by the Pope? What public characters resigned their situations in consequence of the favour shown to Wolsey? What new office did Wolsey obtain in this way? With what foreign prince did Wolsey carry on a private correspondence? What favour did he prevail upon Henry to show this prince? Where did he induce the two monarchs to meet one another? In what way did they display their mutual distrusts on this occasion? How were these jealousies and distrusts put an end to? How did the two monarchs occupy themselves at this place? What English nobleman was offended at the pride and profusion of Wolsey? What happened to him in consequence of this?

What charge was brought against him? How did Wolsey begin to lose the favour of the king?

What induced the Pope to increase the sale of indulgences at this time? What is meant by an indulgence? What circumstance excited Luther to call in question the Pope's authority? What foreign prince protected Luther? What side did Henry at first take in this controversy? How did he obtain the title of Defender of the Faith? What was the occasion of the quarrel between the Pope and Henry? Why did the Pope refuse to comply with the wishes of Henry? What pretext had Henry for desiring a divorce? What was the real motive? How did the Pope propose to extricate himself from his present difficulty? To whom did he afterwards grant a commission for trying the question of the legality of the king's marriage? Did the parties attend this court? How did Catharine behave upon her name being called? Was the question decided at this time? How was the court prevented from bringing the matter to an issue?

What line of conduct did Wolsey pursue in this affair? Did this satisfy the king? What was the first mark of the royal displeasure shown to Wolsey? Where was he ordered to retire and wait the king's pleasure? What became of the furniture and plate of his palace at Westminster? What circumstance led Wolsey to entertain hopes of recovering the king's favour? What mean complaisance did he show to the messenger of the king on this occasion? To

what place was Wolsey next ordered to remove? Was he allowed to remain here? Who was sent to arrest him for high treason? At what place did he fall sick on his way to London? Where did he die? How did he address the abbot of this place upon his coming out to receive him? What is the substance of the last speech which Wolsey made?

Who succeeded Wolsey in the king's favour? What measure did he recommend respecting the divorce? Did Henry adopt this scheme? What is the result of this appeal? What means did Henry employ to obtain a favourable decision? Whom did he now marry? What became of Catharine? How did the court of Rome act upon hearing of this? What resolution did Henry then take? What new title did he assume? Did Henry, upon separating from the church of Rome, embrace the doctrines of the reformers? Name the chief persons at court who supported the interest of the reformers, and those who adhered to the old mode of worship. How were both the reformers and Catholics exposed to persecution? What persons suffered on the side of the reformers? What Catholics suffered? Mention some of the sayings of one of these Catholics at his execution? What new attack did Henry make against the Romish system? How did he obtain a pretence for this? Did he abolish all the monasteries at once? What became of the revenue and property of these institutions? Mention some of the relics found in these monasteries? How did he suppress the murmurs

of the nobility at this violent innovation? How did he dispose of the abbots, priors, and monks? What name was usually given to the law which contained his opinions respecting religion? What were some of the enactments of this statute?

What motive had Henry for getting rid of Ann Boleyn? How had she raised to herself a number of enemies at court? What two persons were her principal accusers? What is the result of the trial? On what pretence was her marriage declared null? Mention some of her sayings at her execution? How was her dead body treated? Whom did the king marry the day after the execution? What was the name of the son whom Henry had by this marriage? What became of this queen? What person was tried at this time for denying the real presence? Was there any thing remarkable in this trial? Whom did the king next marry? Who was chiefly active in forming this match? Was the king pleased with her? Who laid hold of this circumstance to ruin Cromwell? What peculiar circumstance facilitated the scheme of this nobleman? Did it succeed? How did Cromwell behave upon hearing his sentence? Had this any effect? Whom did the king next marry? What became of her? Who was his last wife? How was she exposed to great danger? How did she extricate herself? What young lady, an acquaintance of the queen, suffered for denying the real presence? What are the most remarkable circumstances connected with this trial? What two noblemen were tried for high treason

towards the end of this reign? What was the result of the trials? Were they both executed? To what was this owing?

Edward VI.—How old was Edward at his father's death? Who were intrusted with the management of the government? Whom did they appoint protector of the realm? Which of the religious parties did he support? By whose advice was he guided respecting religious matters? Who chiefly opposed the views of the protector? Why was this person ordered to Fleet prison? What was the occasion of the war with Scotland at this time? Where did the protector gain a complete victory over the Scots? How did he excite the envy of some of the nobles upon his return? What changes did Somerset introduce in religious worship? What person first attempted to supplant Somerset? Whom did this person marry? What office did he procure to himself? Where was Somerset at this time? Who informed Somerset of the plot? How was Seymour compelled to relinquish his designs at this time? Did he abandon them altogether? To whom did he pay his addresses after the death of his wife? What object was he supposed now to aim at? What measure had Somerset recourse to, after trying in vain to draw him from his designs? What became of him? What additional changes did the protector make in religion? Who opposed these innovations? What happened to them in consequence of this opposition? What means had the reformers recourse

to, in order to establish uniformity in religious worship? What circumstances occasioned at this time a general discontent among the people, and produced insurrections in different parts of the country? In which of the counties were these insurrections most alarming? Who acquired considerable popularity, by quelling the tumult in Norfolk? What scheme did this nobleman now engage in? What other nobleman joined him? How had the protector become unpopular? What decisive step did his enemies take against him? How did he act upon finding that the majority of the council had deserted him? Were his enemies satisfied with this? What now happened to him? What was the principal charge brought against him? How did he escape with his life? To what punishment was he subjected? Did he recover his liberty? Was the situation of the Catholics improved by the degradation of Somerset? What bishops were deprived of their sees? In what way did the universities suffer from the present zeal against Catholics? What nobleman was Warwick now anxious to get rid of? What charges did he bring against him? What confession did Somerset make on his trial? On what charge was he condemned? Was the punishment of Somerset a popular measure? What means did Warwick employ to secure his popularity? What new title did Warwick now assume? What scheme did Northumberland now engage in? What claim had this lady to the throne? To whom

was she married? How did Northumberland prevail on the judges to draw up the letters patent, ordering this change in the succession? With what disease was Edward afflicted? Into whose hands did Northumberland consign the care of Edward's health after he had signed the letters patent? How old was Edward at his death?

Mary.—What different persons had claims on the succession? What were their respective claims? Which of them brought forward their pretensions at present? Which of the religious parties did each of them favour? What anecdote is told of lady Jane Grey, which shows her fondness for literary pursuits? Was lady Jane anxious to obtain the crown? How did she behave when her father and the Duke of Northumberland came to salute her? How was the proclamation of her accession received by the people? How were Mary's claims received? Was Northumberland obliged to abandon his scheme? How was he prevented from escaping to the continent? What low art had Northumberland recourse to in order to ingratiate himself with Mary? Had it any effect? What became of Northumberland? What two other persons were condemned at the same time, but the execution of the sentence delayed? Did Mary meet with any farther opposition? What persons were relieved from prison soon after Mary's accession? What part of her conduct first alarmed the reformers? Why was Cranmer thrown into prison? Why was sentence

of high treason pronounced against him? Was this sentence executed? What particular indignities were offered to the bodies of certain deceased reformers? Did the parliament concur in these violent measures of the queen? What person did her minister prevail upon her to marry, with the view of strengthening the power of the Catholics? Was this match acceptable to the country? Mention some of the articles of marriage. Who headed a rebellion occasioned by this marriage? How did that affair terminate? What nobleman made a like fruitless attempt? What became of both of them? What two other persons suffered in consequence of these insurrections? What alterations were now introduced respecting religion? Who prompted the queen to these violent measures? Name some of the illustrious characters who suffered in the persecution that followed. Was there any thing remarkable in the case of Cranmer? How many suffered in this persecution? How were the English involved in a war with France at this time? What misfortune befel the English in this war? Did the queen survive this event long?

Elizabeth.—Was the accession of Elizabeth acceptable to the people? Who made her an offer of marriage immediately upon her coming to the throne? What alterations did she order respecting religion? Who was her principal favourite? Who were her chief ministers? What was the principal domestic occurrence in this reign? What was the origin of the quarrel between Mary

Queen of Scots and Elizabeth? Upon what principle did Mary and her husband assume this title? Who was her husband? Did Elizabeth receive any satisfaction from the court of France upon remonstrating against this assumption of her title? What event induced Mary to leave the court of France soon after this occurrence? In what way did Elizabeth first show her dissatisfaction with Mary? How did Elizabeth ingratiate herself with the subjects of Mary? What was the cause of the difference between Mary and her subjects? Whom did her council advise her to marry? What duplicity was Elizabeth guilty of in this business? Was this person acceptable to Mary? Did her attachment to him continue? What did he suppose the cause of the change in Mary's affection? What resolution did he take in consequence of entertaining this opinion? Who were his accomplices in this? Relate the circumstances of this transaction. Who was Rizzio? How was he introduced to the queen? Was Mary reconciled to her husband? What new favourite again excited the jealousy of Darnley? Whither did he go upon retiring from the court? How was he induced to return to Edinburgh? On what pretence was he removed from Holyroodhouse to the house called Kirk of Field? On what pretence was Mary absent from him on the night in which he was murdered? What were the circumstances attending this murder? Who was generally supposed to be the perpetrator of this crime? Who was suspected of being an accomplice in the crime? What circumstances

in the queen's behaviour justified the suspicion? What particular class of her subjects contributed much to excite the indignation of the people against the queen? Where was an association of the nobility formed against her? Where did Lord Hume nearly surround her and Bothwell? Where were they obliged to enter into a capitulation with the associated nobles? What became of Bothwell? How did they treat the queen? Who now interposed in behalf of Mary? Whom did she send into Scotland with this view? What were the terms agreed upon between Mary and her rebellious subjects? Who was appointed regent? How did Mary escape from Lochleven castle? Did any of the nobility join her cause? Where did she offer battle to the regent? What was the result? What resolution did she now take? In what part of England did she land? What marks of attention did Elizabeth show her upon her landing? Why did Elizabeth refuse to admit Mary to her presence? Where was the first conference held to inquire into the conduct of the Scottish queen? To what place was the conference afterwards removed? What new evidence was produced against Mary at this place? On what pretence did Mary refuse to answer the charges brought against her? To what part of England was she now sent by Elizabeth? To whose custody was she entrusted? What occurrence in Scotland induced Mary's partizans again to assemble? On what pretence did Elizabeth send an army into Scotland to oppose them? Did they succeed in quelling this insur-

rection? Who was now appointed regent of Scotland? Why did Elizabeth at this time commit the Duke of Norfolk to the Tower? In what way had Norfolk endeavoured to quiet the suspicions of Elizabeth? What two noblemen rose in rebellion, with the view of obtaining the release of Norfolk? What was the issue of this rebellion? How did Norfolk obtain his liberty? What was the nature of the plot in which he engaged soon after? Who were his accomplices? How was it discovered? What became of him?

What was the occasion of the civil wars in France at this time? How did the English get possession of Havre de Grace? How were they compelled to abandon this place? What disaster befel the English in consequence of occupying this place? What terrible massacre occurred in Paris about this time? What part of the Spanish dominions threw off their allegiance? What was the first cause of disagreement which happened between England and Spain? In what part of the English dominions did the Spaniards land a few troops? What part of the Spanish dominions did the English attack? What Englishman first sailed round the world? What mark of attention did the queen show him after returning from this voyage? With whom did the queen enter into a treaty of marriage? How did this affair terminate?

What persons were supposed to be connected with plots in favour of the Scottish queen? What two persons engaged to shoot Elizabeth, while taking the air on horseback? How was this con-

spiracy discovered? What class of Elizabeth's subjects did she treat with severity on account of these plots? What change was made in the condition of the Scottish queen in consequence of these attempts in her favour? What popish priest formed a conspiracy to assassinate the queen? Who was his chief associate? How was Mary queen of Scots made acquainted with their intentions? How was the conspiracy detected? What became of the conspirators? To what place was Mary now removed? How many commissioners were sent to this place to try her for being connected with the late conspiracy? On what grounds did she refuse to submit to a trial? How were her objections at last overcome? What was the principal charge brought against her? What evidence was brought in support of this charge? What objections did Mary make to this evidence? What requests did Mary make to the commissioners during her trial which they refused to comply with? What was the result of the trial? Was Elizabeth eager to put the sentence into execution? Who importuned her to execute it speedily? Who apprised Mary of the sentence? What was her last request to Elizabeth? Did any foreign princes intercede in behalf of the Scottish queen? Did Elizabeth yield to their entreaties? Relate the circumstances connected with the signing of the warrant for execution. To whom was this warrant addressed? Relate some particulars of her behaviour on the night before the execution. How did she address Sir Andrew Melvile, who lamented his misfortune

in being doomed to carry the sad tidings to Scotland? Who addressed an exhortation to her on the subject of religion? How did she receive it? Who reproved her for holding a crucifix? What answer did she make? How did she address the executioner who offered to assist her to undress? How old was she at the time of her death? How did Elizabeth behave upon hearing the news of the execution? What proof did Elizabeth give of the sincerity of her grief?

With what great calamity were the English threatened at this time? How had the English offended Philip? What name was given to the fleet intended for the invasion of England? Who was intrusted with the command of this fleet? Who conducted the land forces? Where were the land forces stationed? Of what number of ships did the Armada consist? What was the amount of the English fleet? Where did Elizabeth appear at the head of her army? How did she address them on this occasion? Who had the command of the English fleet? What renowned seaman served under him? What change took place in the command of the Armada before sailing? To what was this change owing? What disaster befel the Armada soon after its leaving the harbour? What false intelligence was conveyed to the Spanish admiral? What alteration did he make in the plan of attack in consequence of this intelligence? What was the nature of the attack made upon the Armada by the English? At what place did the English make a more serious attack upon the Armada?

What stratagem did the English admiral employ on this occasion? What effect had it? What resolution did the Spanish admiral now form? What route did he take? How far did the English follow him? What loss did the Spaniards suffer on the Western Isles? How many vessels returned to Spain?

Who succeeded the Earl of Leicester in the favour of the queen? What incident occurred when Essex and Burleigh debated before the queen respecting the choice of a governor for Ireland? Did he recover the favour of Elizabeth? What occasioned Essex's being sent to Ireland? How did he offend the queen soon after receiving this appointment? What fault did he commit in conducting the war against the rebels? What was the last circumstance in his behaviour which gave greatest offence to the queen? What mark of royal displeasure was shown him? How did he express his grief at being removed from the presence of the queen? What new mark of royal displeasure was shown him? What language did he now hold respecting the queen? What plot did he now engage in? What led the queen to suspect the designs of Essex? What mad project did he now form? Was he supported by the citizens? Whither did he go after making this fruitless attempt? Whither was he conducted to stand trial? What was the result of the trial? On what circumstances did he found hopes of pardon? How was his expectation disappointed? What marks of grief did Elizabeth discover after the execution

of Essex? Did she survive this event long? Whom did she wish to succeed her? Who colonized Virginia during this reign? What learned men flourished in England at this time?

James I.—How did James disgust the English people upon his arrival in England? How did he offend the nobility? Did he retain the ministers of Elizabeth? Who was his chief minister? What three noblemen were accused of entering into a conspiracy against the king? What happened to each of them? What important measure did James propose to his parliament in the beginning of his reign? Why were the English averse to this measure? What was the chief subject of dispute between the king and parliament during the whole of this reign?

What remarkable plot happened during this reign? What people were chiefly concerned in it? What motive prompted them to this enterprize? What rendered James peculiarly obnoxious to the Catholics? What was the object of the plot? Who first broached the scheme? To whom did he communicate it? Who was brought from Flanders, in order to become chief agent in this conspiracy? What ceremony was observed in enlisting partizans into the plot? What was their first scheme for executing their purpose? What occasioned an alteration in this scheme? What did they now propose? Whence did they bring the gunpowder? In what way did they endeavour to remove all suspicions? How many of the royal family were expected to

be present at the opening of parliament? How were they to dispose of the second son? What were their views with regard to princess Elizabeth? What circumstance led to the discovery of the plot? What was the purport of this letter? To whom did Monteagle show it? Who first penetrated the meaning of it? What order was immediately given to the lord chamberlain? What suspicious circumstances were observed upon this inspection? When was a new search made? In what situation was Guy Faukes found? What did he say upon being apprehended? How was he compelled to discover his associates? Whither did the conspirators flee upon hearing that Faukes was arrested? What became of them? Did James show particular severity to the Catholics after the discovery of this plot? Was this acceptable to the people? What motive did they assign for his lenity?

Who was the king's first favourite? How was he first introduced to the king's notice? What honours and titles were conferred upon him? What circumstance occasioned his ruin? Who prompted him to this base conduct? How had Overbury offended this lady? In what way was Overbury's death effected? Where did it take place? On what account was he confined to the Tower? How was the murder discovered? To whom did the king give orders to inquire into the affair? What remarkable duplicity did James show in this business? What became of Somerset and his countess? Who succeeded Somerset in the favour of the king?

Where did he first attract his notice? What honours and titles were conferred upon him? What measure had James at this time recourse to in order to raise money? What is meant by the cautionary towns? Name them. What sum of money had Elizabeth paid the Dutch? What sum did James receive?

What remarkable act of severity was James guilty of at this time? What scheme did Raleigh propose, with the view of freeing himself from confinement? Did this scheme succeed? Who were his chief associates in this expedition? Relate the principal circumstances attending it. For what crime did James order Raleigh to be executed? What motive is supposed to have influenced James to this unjust conduct? What opinion did James entertain respecting the marriage of his son? With what foreign court did he carry on a negociation for this purpose? What romantic scheme did Buckingham propose to the king? Who accompanied the prince in this journey? What names did they assume? What particular person did the prince meet with at Paris on his way to Spain? How was the Spanish match broken off? Whom did the prince afterwards marry? What domestic difficulties was James involved in towards the end of his reign? What was the cause of the war between the English and the emperor? What motives had the English to assist the elector Palatine? What disasters befel the army sent to his assistance? What was the cause of James's death?

Charles I.—What occasion had Charles for supplies immediately upon his coming to the throne? Were the commons liberal in granting supplies? Why did Charles dissolve this parliament? What method had he recourse to in order to raise supplies? What expedition did he fit out with the money thus obtained? Who commanded this fleet? What was the issue of this expedition? What means did the king employ to exclude from the new parliament the popular leaders of the last? What was the amount of the supplies granted by the new parliament? With what complaint was this grant accompanied? What measure did they adopt against Buckingham? What charges did they bring against him? What orders did the king give to the lord keeper respecting this business? What honour did he procure for Buckingham with the view of provoking the Commons? What threat did he hold out to them? What part of his conduct enraged the Commons beyond all sufferance? Did he persist in this rash measure? How was this quarrel between the king and the Commons terminated for the present? What methods did the king now employ to raise money? How did he treat those who refused to lend? What five persons tried the question of the king's right to imprison without an infringement of law, before the Court of King's Bench? What was the determination of the judges on this subject? What new war did the king enter into, in the midst of all his domestic quarrels? How was this war occasioned? What was the object of the expe-

dition which sailed from England at this time? Who commanded it? What blunders did he commit? Did this expedition effect any thing? What language did Charles hold to his new parliament? Had this any effect? Of what grievances did they complain? What name was given to the bill which proposed the redress of these grievances? Was it passed into a law? What other grievances did they next attempt to remove? How did the king act when the Commons were about to pass an act against tonnage and poundage? How did the Commons carry their measure? How did the king act upon being informed of this violent measure? What three persons were summoned before the court of King's Bench? Why did they refuse to obey the summons? What punishment was awarded them? What new subject of distress happened to the king at this time? What were the circumstances attending his death? Where did it happen? What business carried the duke thither? What was the name of the assassin? What prompted him to this deed? How was the assassin discovered?

What prudent measure did Charles take after the loss of his minister? Who succeeded Buckingham in the management of public affairs? What religious sect began at this time to attract the attention of government? What were their opinions respecting religious worship? What new ceremonies did Laud introduce at this time in opposition to the current of public opinion? In what way did he punish the neglect of these

observances? What was the purport of the proclamation issued by Charles at this time? What illegal methods did Charles still employ to raise money? What was the name of that court which exercised remarkable severity against the advocates for liberty? Why was Prynne called before this court? What punishment was inflicted on him? What two other persons were tried for the same offence? Whither did many of the Puritans flee from the persecution of the court? What persons were detained by government when about to set sail from England? What tax excited universal murmurs among the people? Who refused to pay the tax, and tried the question of its legality before the Court of Exchequer? What was the decision of the judges in this case? What was the occasion of the rebellion in Scotland at this time? Did the king march against the rebels? How was he enabled to raise a small army for this purpose? Did he attack the rebels? Was this treaty observed? What methods had the king recourse to, in order to raise a new army? Was the money raised in this way sufficient? What measure is he compelled at last to adopt? How many years had elapsed since the last parliament was dismissed? How did this parliament answer his demands? Why were they averse to the war with the Scots? How did the king act upon finding them as unfavourable to his views as the former parliament? How far had the Scots army advanced in the meantime? Under what pretence did they enter England? What resolution did Charles take

in this extremity? What is the name usually given to this parliament?

What was the first step taken by the new parliament? Who conducted his defence? Was there any remarkable circumstance connected with this defence? Did the king make any effort in his favour? What was the result of the trial? How did Strafford act upon hearing of the king's reluctance to sign the warrant for his execution? What happened to Laud? What resolution did the lord keeper and secretary take upon seeing these violent proceedings? What persons were now freed from confinement, and entered London in triumph? What two obnoxious courts were abolished by the Commons? For what purposes were these courts instituted? What journey did the king make at this time? What was the object of the conspiracy which happened in Ireland? How were the conspirators disappointed in part of their scheme? Did the general insurrection take place? To what cruelties were the English Protestants exposed? What language did the Scots hold to the king when he asked their assistance in quelling this rebellion? Was the English parliament more complying? What was the subject of the famous bill called the Remonstrance? What irregularity were the Commons guilty of in passing this bill? What alterations did the Commons propose to make in the constitution of the House of Peers? Did the Lords agree to this measure? What revenge did the Commons take of the Upper House for this refusal? What re-

solution did the bishops adopt in consequence of this? What advantage did the Commons take of this step of the bishops? How did the king act upon hearing of this? Relate the particulars connected with this affair. Whither did the king go upon leaving the House? How was he received there? Whither did he then go? What message did he send the Commons next day? What new demands did the Commons now make upon the king? Were these complied with? What did they next demand? Was this also granted? How did the king reply to their request to be permitted to command the army for a limited time? To what place did he now retire?

Where did the king raise the royal standard? What advantages had the parliament over the king in the beginning of this contest? By what names were the two parties distinguished? Who commanded the parliamentary army? What method had the parliament recourse to in order to raise money? What generals assisted the king? Where did the first engagement happen? Which side had the advantage? How many fell in this battle? From what quarter did reinforcements come to the king? What blunder did the king commit at this time in the management of the war? What advantages did the king gain in the two first campaigns? What two illustrious characters fell in the second campaign? Where did Charles assemble a parliament in opposition to the Westminster parliament? Did he continue to assemble this parlia-

ment? What extraordinary method had the Westminster parliament recourse to in order to raise supplies? What reinforcement of troops did they obtain? Who were their generals? What occasioned a tumult in London about this time? Where did the first disaster befall the king? What occasioned the battle of Marstonmoor? Who opposed Prince Rupert in this engagement? What was the result? Where did Charles enter into a negociation with the parliament? How was this negociation broken off? What illustrious character did the parliament now bring to trial? What was the result? What change was now made in religious worship? Of what two religious parties was the parliament composed? Which of the parties was the more numerous? What were the distinguishing tenets of each party? Which party had the ascendancy in the army? What unpopular measure did Charles adopt with the view of recruiting his forces? Who defeated these new troops? What occasioned the insubordination which prevailed in the king's army? What is meant by the *self-denying ordinance* passed by the parliament at this time? Who were now appointed generals of the parliamentary army? Was there any thing peculiar in the behaviour of this army? Where did the king risk a decisive battle? What was the result? Who contributed chiefly to the gaining of this victory? What occurrence induced the king's troops to fly? Was there any thing remarkable found among the spoils of the king's army? What use did the

parliamentarians make of this? What important places now fell into the hands of the parliament? How far had the Scottish army advanced into England? To what city did Charles flee for protection? How did the parliament receive the offers of peace which the king made them from this place? What induced him to leave this place? How did he escape unobserved? Whither did he go? What resolution did the Scottish army take upon seeing the king? What were the terms of this infamous transaction? To what place was the king conducted? How was he treated?

What two opposite factions now divided the parliament? Which of these factions had the ascendancy in the army? Who headed the independent sect? What proposal did the Presbyterian party make respecting the army? How did the army act upon hearing this? Did the parliament listen to their petition? What resolution did the army now take? How was this military parliament constituted? What measure did Cromwell adopt with the view of strengthening the authority of the army? Who was sent to execute this scheme? What conversation took place between him and the king? What was the first attack which the army made upon the parliament? What was the result? What class of people began to be alarmed at these proceedings of the army? What resolution did they take in consequence of this? Why did they besiege the House of Commons? What was the situation of parties in parliament? What resolution did the

minority take? How did the remaining members act? Did they persist in their opposition upon the approach of the army? What happened when the army entered London? Where was the king kept in confinement in the mean time? Why did Cromwell alarm him with fears for his personal safety? How did he escape from Hampton Court? Relate the circumstances of his being apprehended and carried to the isle of Wight. What new faction began at this time to spread in the army? What was the distinguishing doctrine of this sect? How did Cromwell dissipate this faction? In what way did Cromwell increase his force and authority at this time? Who was taken prisoner in this engagement? What new effort did the parliament make to depress the military power? What was the chief point of difference between the king and the parliament? To what place was the king now removed by the army? Did the parliament at last agree to accept the concessions of the king? What was the state of the vote on this important question? For what purpose did Colonel Pride attend the House next day? How many did he allow to enter the House? What name was given to this parliament? What resolution did this parliament pass preparatory to the trial of the king? Who was ordered to conduct the king from Hurst Castle to London? What old servant attended him? Relate the particulars of the interview between the king and the Duke of Hamilton. Who was president at the trial? Who was solicitor? Where did the court sit? Relate the

anecdote respecting the behaviour of Lady Fairfax at the commencement of the trial. State the chief particulars of the king's defence. How did Bradshaw repel his objection to the authority of the court? Upon what evidence was he condemned? What insults was he exposed to in returning from the court? What remark did he make on this occasion? Relate the anecdote of the soldier who implored his blessing. Relate the particulars of the interview between him and his children. Where was he beheaded? Who attended him to the scaffold? Who commanded the guards? How were the people affected at the execution?

Commonwealth.—What two important votes did the Commons pass at their next meeting after the execution of the king? What alteration was made in the great seal? What part of the British dominions first proposed to acknowledge Charles as their king? On what condition did they agree to receive him? Did Charles accept the offer? What nobleman endeavoured to establish royalty without any condition? What became of him? How was Charles treated by the Scots? What general was sent into Ireland to prosecute the war there? What generals were opposed to him? Was he able to reduce them to subjection? What town did he take by storm, and butchered the inhabitants? Who was appointed to subdue the royalists in Scotland? Why did Fairfax refuse the command? Where did Cromwell fall in with the Scottish army? Who commanded it? How was he induced to leave an advantageous position

in order to attack the English? What is the result? To what part of Scotland did Charles retire with the remains of the army? How is he obliged to leave this place? What bold scheme did he now engage in? Where did Cromwell overtake him? What was the result of the engagement? Did Charles escape from the pursuit of his enemies? Where did he embark for France? Relate some of the incidents connected with this surprising escape.

In what foreign war did the parliament engage after reducing all the British dominions? What was the cause of this war? What was the nature of the war? Which side had the advantage? Who were the admirals on both sides? What measure did the parliament now propose which gave offence to Cromwell? What advice did he give to the officers, with the view of producing a quarrel between the army and parliament? Did his scheme succeed? What bold measure did he now attempt? How did he execute it? Did he assemble any new parliament? Of what description of people was this parliament composed? What was the name usually given to it? What became of it? What new title did Cromwell now assume? How did he manage foreign affairs? What were the terms of peace made with the Dutch? What new acquisitions did the English make under the Protector? How did they obtain Dunkirk? Who took the island of Jamaica? Why were they sent to the Tower? For what purpose did Cromwell call a new parliament? What means did he employ to secure the dependence of this parliament? Who proposed to

invest the Protector with regal dignity? How did this strange business terminate? What circumstance now concurred to render the Protector's situation peculiarly unhappy? What proofs did he give of his alarmed state of mind? What was the occasion of his death?

Who succeeded him in the Protectorship? What extraordinary proposal did the officers of the army make to the parliament immediately after his advancement? By what name was this meeting of officers distinguished? Was their request complied with? What happened in consequence of this refusal? What resolution did the Protector now take? What became of him? Did Henry, the second son, advance his claims to the Protectorship? What was the name of the parliament which the army replaced? Did this parliament suit the views of the army? How did they give offence to the army? What resolution did the officers take in consequence of this? Relate the particulars of this transaction. In whose hands was the government now placed? What particular person was offended at this behaviour of the army, and determined to defend the privileges of parliament? Where was he during these transactions? What instance is given of the secrecy with which he conducted his plans? How did he lull into security Lambert and the other officers? What effect had the rumour of his approach to London upon the minds of the people? What resolution did the Rump Parliament take? How did they treat Lambert and the other officers? What order did he send to

parliament upon arriving in the neighbourhood of London? How did he act upon his order not being fully obeyed? What proposal did he now make to the Rump Parliament? How did the citizens of London act upon hearing of this? How did Monk treat them by order of the parliament? Was he reconciled to the citizens? Did he carry his plan of restoring the excluded members? On what condition did he restore them? Was this condition fulfilled? What person arrived in England with a commission from the king? How was the business of the restoration introduced into parliament? How was it received? Where was Charles at this time? Who received him upon his landing at Dover? On what day did he enter London?

Charles II.—Whom did the king choose for his ministers? What particular persons were excepted from the act of indemnity? How many of them suffered? What indignity was offered to the dead bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw? What desperate enthusiast excited a tumult in London at this time? What became of him and his followers? What effect had the extravagance of the fanatics and sectaries upon the manners of the court? How did the king expose himself to the imputation of ingratitude? In what way did the English parliament show their disposition to gratify the king? What act did they pass respecting religion? Did all the clergy comply with the provisions of this act? What proofs did the Scotch parliament give of their en-

tire submission to the will of the king? How did Charles first disgust his subjects? What foreign transaction increased the murmurs of the people? Whom did Charles marry? What induced him to form this alliance? How did Clarendon begin to lose the favour of the king?

What prompted the king to enter into a war with the Dutch? What pretence had he for engaging in this war? Why was the Duke of York eager for this war? What Dutch settlements did the English take in the beginning of the contest? How many were retaken? By whom? Who were the commanders on both sides in the first naval engagement? Which side had the advantage? Who took the chief management of Dutch affairs? What neighbouring State joined the Dutch fleets? Who commanded the Dutch and French? Who commanded the English fleet? What occasioned an engagement? How many days did the battle continue? Which side had the advantage? What was the result of the engagement which happened soon after? How was the city of London thrown into great consternation at this time? What was the result of this bold enterprise? What other disasters befell the citizens of London at this time? To what class of people was the fire of London ascribed? On what accounts did the people begin to exclaim against the Dutch war? Why was the king now less eager in prosecuting it? Where was a peace concluded? What acquisition did the English gain by this treaty? Was this peace acceptable to the country? Who incurred the chief

blame? What accusations were now brought against him? Did he retain the favour of the king? How did Clarendon escape the popular indignation? How did he employ himself there?

What is the name of the confederacy which Charles entered into soon after the disgrace of Clarendon? What minister managed this affair? Who were the parties? What was the object of this alliance? Had it the desired effect? What four persons did the king choose for his chief ministers? By what name was this junto distinguished? What new league did the king enter into in consequence of their advice? What new measures did the court adopt which alarmed the nation? Was the league with France acceptable to the country? On what account? What circumstance occurred in the first engagement with the Dutch, which excited the suspicions of the English against the French? What measure had Charles recourse to in order to quiet the murmurs of the people against the Dutch war? What three important subjects did the parliament take into their consideration before proceeding to the great object of their meeting? What resolution did the king take upon seeing the temper of this parliament? How was this prevented? What motions were now passed in a tumultuous manner? What measure is the king compelled to adopt? Did the war between the French and Dutch still continue? Who commanded the Dutch forces? Why were the English people anxious to support the Dutch? What induced the king to accede to this proposal? What marriage happened

at this time which gave great satisfaction to the nation? What diversion did Charles make in favour of the Dutch? What was the name of the treaty concluded between the Dutch and French, which gave a general peace to Europe? What was the name of the alliance which compelled the contending parties to think of peace? What states formed this alliance?

How were the minds of the people kept in continual alarm at this time? Who was the chief informer respecting these plots? What description of people did he accuse? What did he give out to be the object of these plots? Before what magistrate did he deliver his narrative? Did the people give credit to his story? What incident occurred which contributed much to strengthen the belief of the people? Was the parliament infected with the same credulity as the people? Did the king give credit to the story? What mark of public favour was shown to Oates?

What other person gave information of a plot similar to that of Oates? What persons suffered in consequence of the evidence of these two informers? What person gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey? How was he compelled to give evidence? What persons were tried and executed upon his evidence? What other persons suffered on account of these plots?

What minister was impeached by the Commons? What charge was brought against him? How did he escape with his life? What punishment was inflicted on him? How long had this

parliament continued? Was the new parliament more obedient to the wishes of the king? What important bill passed the Lower House? What celebrated statute was enacted by this parliament? What was the purport of this act? What plot was set on foot by the court party in opposition to the popish plot? How did it obtain this name? Who were the chief agents in this plot? Did the scheme succeed? By what names were court and country parties now distinguished? What class of people did the new House of Commons punish by imprisonment? Who refused to obey the order of the House? How did the Commons extricate themselves in this difficulty? What bill were the Commons bent upon passing into a law? How was their purpose defeated? What resolution did they take with the view of compelling the court to agree to their measures? How did the king act in this difficulty? How was he induced to call a new parliament? Where did he assemble it? What induced him to change the place of meeting? Was there any thing remarkable in the manner in which this parliament assembled? Did this House of Commons prosecute the favourite measure of the last? What induced the king to dissolve them? Why were the Commons anxious to protect Fitzharris? Did the king assemble any other parliament? How did he conduct himself when freed from the controul of parliament? What class of his subjects did he resolve to humble? Why did he deprive the city of London of their charter? What became of Fitzharris? How did the court

retaliate upon the contrivers and abettors of the popish plots? What person in the Protestant interest was first exposed to its vengeance? What crime had he committed? Why was the place of trial changed from London to Oxford? What is the result? Who was the chief object of the vengeance of the court? How did he escape for the present? How did the crown raise considerable sums of money at this time? What four noblemen entered into a conspiracy to raise the country, and to exclude the Duke of York from the succession? Which of them took alarm and fled to the continent? Where did he die? Did the other conspirators prosecute the scheme? Who were appointed a council of six for conducting the business? What was the name of the underplot which was carried on at the same time? What was the object of this plot? How did they propose to effect the purpose? How was this scheme defeated? Who gave information to the ministry respecting this plot? Did the detection of this plot lead to the discovery of the other conspiracy? What two illustrious persons suffered on this account? On what evidence was Lord Russel condemned? What efforts were made by his friends to preserve his life? Relate some of his remarkable sayings before his execution. What evidence was produced against Algernon Sydney? What became of Grey, Howard, Hambden, Essex, and Monmouth? What popular act did Charles perform towards the end of his life?

James II.—What proofs did James give of his

arbitrary disposition, and attachment to popery in the very commencement of his reign? What class of people enjoyed the confidence of the king? Relate the anecdote of the Spanish ambassador connected with this subject. In what way did the parliament show their willingness to gratify the king? What person was convicted of perjury? What punishment was inflicted on him?

What two noblemen formed a scheme of a general insurrection? What was the result of Argyle's attempt in Scotland? What became of him? Where did Monmouth land? Was he supported by the people? What particular marks of attachment were shown him at Taunton? What generals were sent to oppose him? Where did he risk an engagement? What was the result? To what was this defeat chiefly owing? Relate the circumstances attending the flight and apprehension of Monmouth. What was he induced to do in the expectation of pardon? How did he act when he perceived that he had nothing to hope from the clemency of his uncle? What remarkable incident occurred at his execution? How were the prisoners of Monmouth's army treated after the battle? How was Feversham induced to stop the execution of these unhappy men? What person still continued to exercise the most wanton cruelties upon them? What instance is given of the savage delight which he took in their tortures? By what name was this regiment known in the country? What judge was sent to try the prisoners? How were

many of them allured into a confession of guilt? How many suffered by the hand of justice? Was there any thing remarkable in the fate of Lady Lisle and Mrs Gaunt?

What language did James now hold to his parliament? Why did he dismiss them? What change did he make in his council? Why was Rochester, the treasurer, discarded? By whose counsels was the king governed? Why was the Duke of Ormond deprived of the government of Ireland? What reply did Colonel Kirke make to James when he solicited him to become Papist? What class of people began to take alarm at the king's open partiality to Catholics? What clergyman declaimed against Papists? Whom did the king order to suspend him? Did he obey the royal mandate? What court did the king revive, with the view of punishing both the obnoxious clergymen and the bishop? With what view did the king suspend the penal laws against nonconformity? Did the king grant the same general indulgence to his Irish and Scottish subjects? Whom did he send publicly as his ambassador to Rome? How was this embassy received by the Pope? Why did the Pope act in this manner? What express act of parliament did the king violate in this affair? What privileges did he now grant to the Catholics? What was the occasion of the quarrel between the king and the university of Cambridge? What measure did he carry against the university of Oxford? How did several of the bishops fall under the displeasure of the king? How

was the declaration received by the audience in those churches where it was read? How did the king treat the bishops who refused to read the declaration? What marks of their approbation did the people show them on their way to the Tower? What was the result of the trial? Where was the king at the time of the acquittal? What did he say upon hearing the acclamations of the soldiers? Did he still persevere in his attempts to establish Popery? In what way did he try the inclination of the army? What was the result? What fortunate event happened in the king's family at this time?

Who now formed the plan of expelling James from the throne? Why had this prince hitherto supported the government of James? What was the occasion of this change in his measures? Whom did the prince send as his envoy to England? What was the object of this mission? How did he execute it? Did the prince receive encouragement from any of the nobility? How did it happen that the opposite factions of Whig and Tory were both hostile to the king? What particular time did the prince choose for beginning his enterprise? Was James aware of his intentions? Who first apprised him of his danger? What repeated offers of assistance did the French king make to him? Did he accept of any of the offers? On what principle did he refuse? How was he at last convinced of his real danger? What effect had the news upon him? What conciliatory measures had he recourse to? How did he discover the insincerity of his repentance? From what part of Holland did

William set sail? What was the amount of the armament? What did he give out as the object of the expedition? How did he pass the straits of Dover unmolested? In what part of England did he land? How was he supported at his landing? How many days elapsed before he was joined by any persons of consequence? Did the army and navy continue faithful to James? What part of his own family joined the malcontents? What language did he use upon hearing of this? What conversation took place between him and the Duke of Bedford? What advice did his council now give him? Did this suit the views of the prince of Orange? At what place did he embark for France? How was he prevented from escaping? Who advised him to return to London? How was he received by the mob upon his return? Was the return of the king acceptable to the prince of Orange? How did the prince treat Lord Feversham, who was sent to him from the king? What order did he give the Dutch guards? What message did he send to the king? What request did the king make to him? Was it granted? What resolution did James now take? Who took the management of public affairs till the government was settled? What advice did the House of Lords give him? What means had he recourse to, in order to obtain more complete authority for this measure? Of what party was the new parliament chiefly composed? What important vote did they pass immediately after assembling? What different proposals were made respecting the settlement of the crown?

How did the Prince of Orange act upon perceiving that his name was seldom mentioned? What effect had this declaration upon the two Houses of Parliament?

William III.—Did William receive the crown without any limitation? What bill was he obliged to confirm, previous to his coronation? Mention some of the provisions of this bill. What important measure did William attempt in the very commencement of his reign? How far did he succeed? Did Scotland and Ireland acknowledge William's authority?

Did James make any attempt to recover his dominions? Where did he land with this intention? Who supported him in this enterprise? How was he received in Ireland? What part of Ireland refused to acknowledge his authority? To what hardships were the Protestants reduced? In what town did the bravest of them take refuge? Who was the governor of the place? How did the inhabitants act upon discovering that the governor was in the interests of James? To what extreme hardships were they subjected during the siege? What act of barbarity did Rosen, James's general, commit, with the view of distressing the inhabitants? How were the victualling ships sent from England prevented from entering the town? How was it at last relieved? By what severe treatment were the Protestants roused to make such resistance? How were they at length freed from their distresses? Whom did William send over into Ireland to

oppose James? Why did he employ foreign troops on this expedition? How old was this general? Was any thing accomplished in the first campaign? What blunder did Schomberg commit? Where did William land next spring? What negligence was James guilty of? Where did the two armies meet? Was the river fordable? What circumstance rendered it difficult for an army to pass it? How was William exposed to great danger on the banks of this river? Who dissuaded him from passing the river? What is the result of the engagement? Where was James during the action? What particular person was shot in crossing the river? Whither did James go after the battle? Who took the command of the remains of James's army? Whom did James appoint to supersede him? Whom did William leave behind him to prosecute the war? Where did this general determine to cross the Shannon? Was he able to effect his purpose? Where did the Irish wait the approach of the English army? What was peculiar in the position of the Irish camp? To what difficulties were the English exposed in the attack? What circumstance induced the Irish to give way? To what place did they retreat? On what conditions did this town surrender?

What other attempts were made to restore James? What was the plan of the conspiracy which a party in England formed for this purpose? Who were sent over to France to consult with James on the subject? How was the scheme defeated? Where did the French assem-

ble an army for the invasion of England? Who commanded the fleet intended to favour the descent? Who commanded the English fleet sent to oppose it? Where did an engagement take place? How long did it last? What was the result? Were any new efforts made in favour of James? How long did he survive the battle of La Hogue? Where did he die? How did he spend the latter part of his life?

What was the great object of William's ambition? What grounds of complaint had his English subjects against him? What was the subject of the bill to which William refused the royal assent? Was this bill afterwards passed? What new enactments were made by parliament respecting trials for high treason? Who formed a plot to assassinate the king? Where was the scheme to be executed? How was it discovered? What became of the contriver of the plot? What became of his accomplices? Was there any thing remarkable in the case of Sir John Fenwick? What compromise did William make with his parliament? What extraordinary method had the parliament recourse to, in order to supply him with money? What is the name of the treaty which put an end to the war with France? What advantage did the English gain by this treaty? What vote did the Commons pass at this time, which mortified the king exceedingly? To what place did he retire for amusement and relaxation? What new league did he form immediately before his death? What was the occasion of his death?

Anne.—Who was Anne? On what subject were her ministry divided? Who opposed the war with France? Who urged the queen to fulfil the late king's engagements? What circumstances gave him great influence with the queen? What private motives had he for urging the war? Which opinion prevailed?

Who was king of France at this period? Who had thwarted all the ambitious schemes of Lewis? What recent event in England occasioned great rejoicing throughout France? What reasons did the English assign for making war upon France? What other nations declared war against France on the same day as the English? At which of the combined powers was Lewis greatly offended? What language did he use respecting them? What person was appointed to command the English and Dutch forces? Under what general did he learn the rudiments of war? What alteration did he make in the system of promotion in the army? At what place did Marlborough take the command of the combined forces? What French generals were opposed to him? Did the French offer him battle? To what place did they retire? What city did Marlborough take in the first campaign? What honours were conferred upon him on his return to England? What two unsuccessful attempts did the English make at sea about this time? What advantages did they gain in the attack on Vigo under the Duke of Ormond? What shameful conduct were some naval officers guilty of in the West Indies? Who was commander

on the station? How many days did he engage and pursue the enemy, assisted only by one ship? How did he behave after being wounded? How did he address his lieutenants who expressed their regret at his being wounded? What became of the captains who deserted him?

What number of forces were voted by parliament for the next campaign? What advantages did the allies gain in the second campaign? What plan of operations did Marlborough propose for the next season? What French general was now opposed to him? Where did the French attempt to stop him from passing the Danube? What other French general formed an union with Villeroy in Bavaria? What general joined the Duke of Marlborough? Where did the hostile armies come to an engagement? What was the amount of the forces on both sides? What was the position of the French camp? What circumstances induced Marlborough to hasten the attack? How did he begin the attack? What circumstance contributed much to the success of this attack? How was Tallard taken prisoner? What was the result? What blunder did Tallard commit in this engagement? What conversation passed between Marlborough and Tallard the day after the battle? How was Marlborough received on his return to England? What honours and rewards were conferred upon him? What important conquest did the English make at this time? Who commanded the naval force in this expedition? What rewards did he obtain? Did the

Spaniards make any attempt to recover this fortress? Were they successful? Where did a great naval engagement happen between the French and English about this time? What new subject of dispute occurred at this time between the Emperor and France? Who were the respective claimants for the crown of Spain? Which of the parties was favoured by England? Where did the arch-duke land on his way to occupy the Spanish throne? How was he received there? What assistance did he receive for conquering Spain? Who offered to conduct the expedition? What was his first attempt upon landing in Spain? Was this place taken? What remarkable instance of gallantry and generosity did Peterborough display on this occasion? What advantages followed to the arch-duke from the taking of this place? Where did Marlborough in the meantime open the next campaign? What forces was he able to bring into the field? What general opposed him? What was the amount of his forces? Why were the French anxious to bring on an engagement? Where were the French stationed? What was the position of the camp? What advantage did Marlborough take of this position? What was the result? What advantage did the allies gain by this battle? What effect had this victory upon the court of France

What party now began to oppose Marlborough, and to reprobate the war with France? What misfortunes befel the English at this time, which facilitated the views of this party? What im-

portant measure was executed before the disgrace of the Whig ministry? In whose reign was this measure first proposed? What rendered the attempt unsuccessful in the beginning of this reign? How was the business revived? In what way did the queen promote the measure? Where did the commissioners hold their meetings? What different plans did the commissioners propose? What were the most important articles of union agreed upon by the commissioners? Were the articles approved of by both parliaments? How did the solicitor contrive to prevent a debate on the subject in the English House of Commons? Why were the Tories in England averse to the union? Were their suspicions well founded? In what way did the Tories acquire considerable influence with the queen? How was this lady introduced to the notice of the queen? Who was the principal agent in the scheme for overthrowing the Whig ministry? What public situation did he hold? What other persons did he choose for his associates? How did Harley excite the suspicions of the Whigs? What message did Marlborough send the queen? Did the queen comply with the wishes of Marlborough? What persons were appointed to fill the places of Harley and Bolingbroke?

What event happened at this time which promoted greatly the schemes of the Tories? What offence had this clergyman committed? Who laid a complaint against him before the Commons? What did the House determine respecting it? How long did the trial continue? Which

side did the populace favour? In what way did they express their partiality to Sacheverel? What was the result of the trial? Why did the Tories express joy at this result? What promotion did he obtain soon after? What marks of attention were shewn him on his journey to North Wales? What event, which happened immediately after this trial, completed the ruin of the Tories?

Did Marlborough return to the continent? What terms of peace did Louis offer to the allies? Were they accepted? Where did Marlborough engage the French in the campaign of 1708? What was the result? What towns fell after this victory? What was the first attempt of the allies in the next campaign? What instances of extraordinary valour were displayed by both parties at this siege? What was the result? Where did a general engagement happen this campaign? Which of the generals was wounded? What was the result? What town surrendered after this victory? Whom did Louis employ to offer proposals for a general peace? Where did the contending parties agree to hold a conference? What offers did the French make? Were they accepted? To what causes did the Tories ascribe the failure of this negociation? What order did the queen send to Marlborough, with the view of humbling him? What changes now took place in the ministry? Did the parliament approve of these changes? In what way did the Commons attempt to mortify Marlborough? What incident occurred at this

time, which tended much to establish the credit of Harley? In what way did the ministry secure the good opinion of the church? Was Marlborough still continued general of the British forces? What was his last military exploit? On what pretence was he dismissed? What sums was Marlborough in the habit of receiving annually?

Which of the parties now proposed a conference? Who was sent to France to settle the preliminaries? Where was a general conference held? Were the allies anxious for peace? Whom did the emperor send to England, in order to prevail upon the queen to break off the negociation? Who managed the conference on the part of the English and French? Were the ministry supported in their efforts for peace by the House of Commons? How did they obtain a majority in the House of Lords? Why were they anxious to hasten the negociation? Did the confederates still oppose the measure? What message did the queen send them in consequence of this? What private instructions were given to the Duke of Ormond, who succeeded Marlborough in the command of the army? What language did Earl Powlet use when this business was agitated in the House of Lords? How did the allies succeed after the English forces were withdrawn? Who was now sent to Versailles to conclude a separate treaty? Did the parliament approve of the peace? Mention some of the most important articles. Did the Dutch and emperor persist in carrying on the war? What

were the names of the treaties concluded between the French and these two powers? What reports did the Whigs now raise against the Tories? What celebrated writer was very active in spreading these reports? What dissension now took place in the cabinet? Which of the parties gained over the queen? What became of his rival? Who assisted Bolingbroke in effecting this? What effect had this dispute upon the queen's health? What measure did the Privy Council adopt in consequence of this? What were the chief circumstances attending the queen's death?

George I.—Who was George the First? Whom did the Privy Council send to the continent to conduct him to England? Whom did they appoint secretary of state? Where did George land? In what way did he shew immediately his decided partiality for the Whigs? What neglect was shewn to Oxford? What change took place in the administration? Were these changes acceptable to the people? What clamour was now revived? What class of people were particularly obnoxious to the multitude? Which of the factions predominated in the new parliament? What class of people were now exposed to great danger? Who was appointed chairman of a committee to inspect the papers relating to the late negociation, and to pick out subjects of accusations? What motions were made in the House upon the report of the committee? How was Oxford treated next day when

he appeared in the House of Lords? What was the subject of debate which occurred in the House of Commons respecting the articles of impeachment? Who were the chief speakers? Who carried the impeachment to the Lords? What demand did they make respecting Oxford, which occasioned a considerable debate? What was the purport of Oxford's speech on the occasion? What physician gave his opinion against sending him to the Tower? Had this any effect? What language did the Earl of Anglesey use on the occasion? What was the substance of the act passed by the legislature at this time, in consequence of the frequent tumults among the people? At what favourable period did Oxford request a day to be appointed for his trial? How long had he been confined in the Tower? What was the subject of dispute between the Lords and Commons respecting the mode of conducting the impeachment? How did the Lords act upon the Commons refusing to attend the trial?—What was the object of the rebellion which occurred about this time in Scotland? Who raised the standard of rebellion in Scotland? What title did he assume? How did he obtain arms and ammunition? What part of Scotland did he overrun? What nobleman headed the royalists? Where did he offer battle to the rebels? What reinforcements did the Earl of Mar obtain before the engagement? Which of the rebel chieftains distinguished himself in this battle? Who fled to Stirling, and reported that the rebels were victorious? Who drove the left

wing of the rebels over the river Allan? What was the result of the engagement? What became of the rebels after this engagement? In what way did government become acquainted with the schemes of those who favoured the Pretender in England? How was the university of Oxford treated for its supposed attachment to the Pretender? What two persons raised the standard of rebellion in the north of England? Who was sent to oppose them? To what part of England did they afterwards retreat? Who opposed them in this quarter? In what town were they besieged? What was the result? On what terms did they surrender? How did they dispose of the common men? What became of the officers? What event happened at this time in France unfavourable to the interests of the Pretender? Who acted as his prime minister and secretary? In what part of Scotland did the Pretender land? Where did he issue a declaration? Into what town did he make a public entry? Where did he propose to be crowned? What orders did he issue to the clergy? What resolution did he adopt after all this parade? What reason did he assign for this behaviour? Whom did he leave behind him commander in chief? What became of the rebel army? How many of the rebel chieftains were condemned to death? Which of them were ordered to be executed immediately? How did the Earl of Nithsdale escape? What act of parliament was passed to facilitate the trial of the private prisoners? What particular person escaped from prison?

How many were executed at Tyburn? How many at Preston and Manchester? How many were transported to America?

What alteration was made at this time in the statute respecting the duration of parliaments? What foreign prince threatened to invade Great Britain? How had the king offended him? How was the alarm from this quarter put an end to? —What was the object of the treaty called the Quadruple Alliance? Who were the parties in this treaty? Which of the princes of Europe was offended at it? Whom did he regard as the chief contriver of the league? In what part of Europe did he send troops with a view of preventing the arrangements proposed by the league? Whom did the king of England send to oppose this armament? Where did he fall in with the fleet which had landed the Spanish troops? What was the amount of the ships on both sides? What was the result of the engagement? How many vessels were taken? In what way did the Spanish court now resolve to carry on the war against England? What was the amount of the force employed in this expedition? Who commanded this armament? What became of it? How was the war with Spain terminated?—What was the nature of the dispute which occurred at this time between the Irish and British parliaments? What was the occasion of the dispute? How was it finally settled?—In what way were a great number of families in England involved in bankruptcy at this time? What proposal did Sir Robert Walpole make to the creditors of government, which gave

rise to the South Sea scheme? Which of the proposed alternatives did the different companies accept? What proposal did the South Sea company now make? Who was the contriver of this scheme? What induced government to accept of this proposal? Were the South Sea company able to buy up the debts of government? In what way did they propose to accomplish this object? What tempted the people to exchange the government securities for those of this company? Were the subscriptions soon filled up? To what extraordinary height did the value of South Sea stock rise? What occasioned the failure of the scheme? How did parliament show its disapprobation of the directors? How did they punish the principal delinquents? What redress was given to the sufferers? What effect did the failure of this scheme produce upon the public mind?—What communication from France excited considerable alarm in England about this time? What person gave this information? What two persons were suspected of favouring the pretender, and were treated with great severity by government? What resolution was passed against Atterbury in the Lower House? What was the chief evidence against him? What two persons supported him in the House of Lords? What language did Lord Bathurst use on the occasion? Who supported him in the House of Commons? What was the result? Whom did he meet at Calais on his return to England? What crime was laid to the charge of Mr Layer? What became of him?—What important trial occurred soon after? Of what crime was he accused?

How was this offence brought to light? What means had the Commons recourse to, in order to obtain evidence against him? How long did the trial continue? What did the chancellor urge in his defence? What was the result? What punishment was awarded him?—On what pretence did the ministry order the two houses of convocation to be discontinued? What was the chief object of the attention of the ministry? What means did they employ to obtain this object? How many treaties were concluded this reign? What expedition was fitted out in consequence of a rupture with Spain? Who commanded this expedition? How was the scheme defeated? What disasters befel the English in this expedition? How did the Spaniards retaliate upon the English? What was the result? Whither did the king go after the breaking up of parliament? What occurred on this journey? What were the circumstances attending his death?

George II.—Who were the most prominent persons in the ministry at the accession of this king? By what name were the opposite parties now distinguished? What was the great subject of dispute between the two parties? What was the chief object of the king's attention? What were the two great subjects of debate in parliament during this reign? What was the amount of the national debt at the accession of George II? What was the chief ground of complaint of the country party respecting this subject? What was the occasion of the outcry raised against Spain

at this time by the English merchants? How was a war with Spain prevented in the meantime?—What was the object of the company called the charitable corporation? Who were the chief agents of this company? What scene of fraud was discovered in the transactions of this company? How many members of parliament were expelled about this time for acts of knavery? Relate the remarkable case of suicide which occurred soon after.—What was the nature of the bill proposed by Sir Robert Walpole respecting the excise? How was he compelled to abandon the scheme? What law did the opposition now propose to repeal with the view of trying their strength? What was the result? What measure had the ministry recourse to, with the view of obtaining a greater majority in parliament? What two bills were rejected, owing to their originating with the opposition? What bill did the minister carry respecting theatres? What pretence had he for proposing this regulation? What was his real motive? What subject of dispute respecting Spain occupied the contending parties in parliament at this time? How did the opposition act upon losing the vote in this debate? In what way did the minister attempt to mortify them?—Whom did the prince of Wales marry about this time? Why did the prince seldom visit court after this event? What was the occasion of the misunderstanding between the king and the prince? What order did the king send him? Where did he now reside? Which party in the country joined the prince?

What was the occasion of the war with Spain? Who was sent to the West Indies to annoy them in that quarter? What city did he attack and demolish? Who was sent to the South Seas? What was the object of this expedition? How was that object defeated? What course did he take? What places did he touch at before reaching Panama? What scheme did he propose to himself here? What course did he take with the view of obtaining this object? Why did he continue some time in the island of Tinian? At what place did he touch next? How did he now direct his course? Did he find the object of his pursuit? What was the value of the prize? What time was spent in this voyage?—What new attack did the English make in the meantime upon the Spanish transatlantic dominions? Who commanded this expedition? What blunder did the ministry commit with regard to the time of its sailing? What disasters befel the English in their attack upon fort St Luzare? What circumstance contributed much to the ultimate failure of this expedition? Whom did the people chiefly blame for this unfortunate enterprise? What additional grounds of complaint were furnished them at this time? What effect had these dissatisfactions upon the next election of parliament? What means had Walpole recourse to, in order to preserve a majority in parliament? What terms did he offer? Were they accepted? On what subject did he lose repeatedly the vote in parliament? What resolution did he now take? What title was conferred on him? To which of the parties of the

state did he offer power upon condition of granting him impunity? What changes took place in the ministry? Which of the new ministers was exposed to the obloquy of the people for relinquishing his former principles? What circumstance occasioned a general renewal of hostilities on the continent? Whom did the emperor propose as his successor? Whom did the king of France support? Which of the rivals occupied Dantzic? How was he driven from this place? What happened to the emperor in consequence of supporting the elector of Saxony? What measure had he recourse to in this extremity? What were the terms of peace? What conduct did France pursue towards Austria upon the death of the emperor? What advantage did Prussia take of this event? How many of the continental powers made a general attack upon the dominions of the heiress of Austria? Who supported her cause? Why did Britain interest herself in these continental disputes? Who had succeeded Walpole in the king's confidence? Who was appointed to command the English forces sent to the continent? Who had the command of the queen of Hungary's troops? What French general was opposed to them? What occasioned the battle of Dettingen? In what difficult situation was the English army placed? How were they saved on this occasion? What was the result of the engagement? Who displayed great personal courage in this engagement? In what other quarter did the French attempt to annoy the English? What occurrence in England induced the French

to think this a favourable time for such an attempt? Where was the armament collected? Who were appointed to command the sea and land forces? How was this project frustrated?—How did the English lose an opportunity of destroying the combined fleets of France and Spain? Where were they seen? What occasioned this misunderstanding? What happened to each of the commanders upon their return?—Where did a bloody engagement happen between the English and French armies at this time? Who were the commanders on both sides? What was the position of the French camp? Which side began the attack? Was there any thing peculiar in the situation of the French commander? How were the English exposed to great slaughter in this engagement? What advantage did the French gain by this battle? How had the original cause of the war ceased? Did the war still continue? How was the attention of the English withdrawn from continental affairs for some time? Who were now at the head of government? What advantages had the English recently gained over the enemy?

On what part of the coast of Scotland did the young pretender land? What happened to the ships which had conveyed him from France? What persons accompanied him from France? Which town did he enter first, and proclaim his father king of Britain? Whither did he next proceed? Did he obtain complete possession of Edinburgh? Whom did government send to oppose him? Where did an engagement hap-

pen between the rebels and the king's forces? What was the result? What blunder did Charles commit after this victory? How many of the Scottish nobility now supported him? Which of them was notorious for his unprincipled conduct? What new generals were ordered to oppose him? What bold resolution did he now form? What route did he take? How far did he advance into the country? What induced him to retreat? To what town did he proceed upon re-entering Scotland? What town did he besiege? Who now advanced against him from Edinburgh? Where did an engagement happen? What was the result? Where did the Duke of Cumberland fall in with the rebels? To what was the loss of this battle chiefly owing on the part of the rebels? How did the conquerors sully the glory of the victory? To what hardships and dangers was Charles exposed after this defeat? How did he make his escape from Scotland? How many of the officers of the rebel army suffered? What happened to a number of the common soldiers? How many of the nobility suffered? Which of them displayed great intrepidity at his execution? What new regulations did the legislature introduce into Scotland in consequence of this rebellion? Did the war still continue on the continent? Where did the contending powers agree to come to a congress? What was the preliminary condition on which this treaty was begun? What were the most important articles of the treaty? Which of the articles was peculiarly mortifying to England?

What acts were passed at this time, tending to promote the commerce and prosperity of the kingdom? What remarkable stretch of authority were the Commons guilty of at this time? What three unpopular bills were passed by this House of Commons? What was the nature of the bill respecting marriages? Which of the three acts was repealed in consequence of the clamour of the people? In what way did government endeavour to procure settlers for the colony of Nova Scotia? How did this circumstance lead to a renewal of hostilities between the English and French? What other source of dispute occurred in the same part of the world? What order did government now send to their American colonies? Which of the belligerents did the Indians join? How had the English offended the Indians? What circumstances in the condition of the English colonies themselves prevented them from acting with vigour against the common enemy? What different expeditions did government undertake in favour of the American colonies? Who had the command of these expeditions? How many of them were successful? What occasioned the failure of that under Braddock? What induced him to advance with such precipitation? What loss did the English sustain in this expedition? What compensation did the English obtain for this defeat in another quarter? What was the first attempt of the French to annoy the English after the declaration of hostilities in Europe? To whom did the English apply for assistance in this difficulty?

On what principle did the English make this application? On what grounds was it refused? What measure had the ministry now recourse to? Was this acceptable to the people? What part of the English dominions did the French attack in the meantime? Who was sent to the relief of this place? Did he succeed? Why was he afterwards brought to trial? What was the result of the trial? How did he behave at his execution? Did the French obtain complete possession of the island? In what other quarter did the French threaten to annoy the English? What treaty did the English ministry enter into, with the view of preventing this evil? What were the terms of this treaty? Which of the continental powers resisted the execution of this treaty? What private reason had Prussia for making this opposition? What new arrangement did England make with the view of protecting Hanover? What opposite alliance did this treaty give rise to? What private motive induced the queen of Hungary to court the alliance of France? What sacrifice did she make, in order to procure the friendship of that court? What other states joined this alliance? Which of the German princes entered into a secret treaty with Austria? Which of the parties began the contest? What request did he make to the elector of Saxony? How was the request received? How did he compel the Saxon army to surrender? How did he dispose of it? How did Prussia act in her first attack upon Austria? Who commanded the Hanoverians sent to co-

operate with Prussia? What happened to them? What different attacks were now made by the allies upon the territories of Prussia? What attempt did the English make to excite a diversion in favour of Prussia? Was the attempt successful? What resolution did the English ministry form after making this fruitless attempt? How were they prevented from carrying their purpose into effect?

In what quarter of the world were the British arms eminently successful at this time? What was the origin of the war between the French and English in this quarter? What particular person contributed much to give an ascendancy to the English in the East? What was the first advantage gained by him in that quarter? What was the nature of the convention concluded between the French and English after this event? What occasioned a renewal of hostilities in the East? What was the result of this attack? How many were taken prisoners? How were they treated? What piratical prince did the English attack? Where did he reside? Were they successful? What was the next enterprise that Clive engaged in? What was the result? What other city under the dominion of the viceroy did he reduce? What was the amount of the army which the viceroy collected to oppose the English? How did Clive recruit his small army? What was the result of the engagement? Did the viceroy make any new effort against the English? What was the result? Whom did the English now appoint vice-

roy in his room? What service had this person done to merit this honour? What became of the former viceroy? What was the next enterprise of the English? Were they successful? What Admiral assisted Clive in these operations? Whom did the French send out to India to oppose the progress of the English? On which of the English settlements did he make an unsuccessful attack? How were the English nearly involved in a quarrel with the Dutch? Who was sent in the mean time to the Carnatic to oppose Lally? What was the result of the engagement which ensued? What town fell after this victory? What town now alone remained to the French of all their possessions in the East? Did Coote besiege this place? How was he enabled to blockade it on the side next the sea? To what straits were the French reduced in defending this place? What accident afforded them an opportunity of relief? How did they employ the interval? How were they disappointed in their expectations of relief? How did Lally discover great obstinacy and haughtiness of temper in his manner of surrendering the town to the English?

Were the events of war favourable to the British in America? What two new associates were the ministry obliged to admit into the cabinet? How were they displaced a few months after their appointment? How were they again restored? What three separate operations did the English undertake in America? Who conducted each? Which of them failed? To what

was the failure owing? What three separate expeditions were undertaken next campaign? What was the result of each? Who commanded the expedition against Quehec? Who commanded the naval part of the expedition? What were the peculiar diffieulties connected with the siege of this place? What bold enterprise did Wolfe propose as the only way of attacking the city? What difficulties attended this enterprise? Who conducted it? Did it succeed? Did the French attack them after gaining the heights? Which side gained the victory? What was the result of this victory? What great loss did the English sustain? How did Wolfe act after receiving his first wound? What circumstance occurred which gave him pleasure amidst the agonies of death? What were his last words? What acquisition did the English make at this time in the West Indies?

Did the affairs of the British ally in Europe still continue desperate? What siege did he compel the allies to raise? Where did he gain an important victory over the French? Where did he defeat the Austrians? Which of the states of Germany was induced by these successes of Prussia to join her cause? What pretence had they for breaking the treaty of Closter-Seven, by which they were bound not to oppose the French during the war? Who headed this insurrection of the Hanoverians? Whom did the British ministry now send into Germany to co-operate with Ferdinand? On whom did the command devolve at his death, which hap-

pened soon after? On what occasion did a remarkable misunderstanding happen between the British and Hanoverian commanders? How did it display itself? What was the result of the battle? Was any inquiry made into the conduct of the British commander? What was the result of this inquiry? How did the war proceed on the continent after this? Where did the English obtain a naval victory over the French? What were the most remarkable circumstances connected with this engagement? What were the circumstances attending the death of the king?

George III.—Who is George III.? To what nobleman was he much attached? By what acts did he acquire great popularity in the beginning of his reign? What partial change happened in the administration? What were the chief events of the war during this year? How was an attempt at negociation between Great Britain and France rendered fruitless? What circumstance connected with the negociation, occasioned the resignation of Mr Pitt? What change occurred soon after? Were the suspicions of Mr Pitt, with respect to Spain, justified by the event? What losses did the French sustain this year (1762) in the West Indies? What fruitless expedition did the Spaniards undertake? What advantages did the English gain over Spain in different parts of the world? What were the chief articles of the treaty concluded between the three contending powers? Where was peace

soon after concluded between Prussia and the other continental states? What unpopular bill did the minister carry at the next meeting of parliament? What is supposed to have induced him to resign soon after? On whom did the management of the affairs of government now devolve? What was the object of the general warrant issued at this time by the secretary of state? What judgment was given by the court of King's Bench when Wilkes was brought before them? What changes in the administration took place in consequence of the death of Lord Egremont? What resolution did parliament adopt respecting Wilkes? How was he again brought before the King's Bench? What was the result? What measure did Mr Grenville propose at this time, which was peculiarly offensive to the Americans? Did the obnoxious bill pass? How did the Americans act on hearing of this, and what resolution did they take in consequence of it? What occasioned a change in the ministry? Who were the prominent characters in the new administration? Did the Rockingham administration continue long in office? What unpopular acts did they repeal? Who were the chief members of the new administration? What was the occasion of the dispute about a bill of indemnity, in which the new ministers were engaged? Who were the principal speakers on this question? What new bill respecting America excited much discontent in the colonies? What new administration was now formed? What resolution did the colonies form in consequence of the new act?

How did Wilkes again attract public notice? What county returned him member of parliament? What was the occasion of the riot on his account? How did he characterise the secretary of state's letter? What was the result of his trial before the Court of King's Bench? What outrages were the mob guilty of in consequence of this sentence? What navigators had been employed in discovery during this reign? What discoveries were made by each of them? Who was sent out upon a new voyage at this time? What was the object of the voyage? What new society was formed at this time (1768)? Who was the first president? For what offence was Wilkes expelled the House of Commons? Was he re-elected by the county of Middlesex? In what way did the House get rid of him at last? What violent petitions were presented to the king against the ministry? What was the nature of the address moved in the House of Lords respecting America? Who were the principal speakers in both Houses on the subject of Wilkes' election? Why was the great seal taken from Earl Cambden? Who succeeded him? Why did he put an end to his life? What resignations happened in the ministry? What is supposed to have induced the Duke of Grafton to retire from the head of government? Who succeeded him? What was the nature of the motion made by the Marquis of Rockingham respecting elections? Who introduced the same subject into the Commons? What was the nature of the bill suggested by Mr Grenville on

the subject of elections? What alteration was made this session on the export duty bill, so obnoxious to the Americans? What strong language did the address of the city of London contain? What was the substance of the king's answer? What remarkable occurrence happened at presenting another address? What circumstance nearly produced a rupture between Spain and England? How was it settled? How were the Commons involved in a new quarrel with the city of London? How did this affair terminate? What English burgh was disfranchised for venality? What changes occurred in the administration at this time? What was the object of a petition presented to parliament by a number of clergymen? How was it disposed of? What was the nature of the bill proposed in favour of dissenters? How was it lost? What was the nature of the bill respecting marriages in the royal family? What was the occasion of this bill?

What was the nature and occasion of the tumult which happened at Boston at this time? What was the purport of the intercepted letters, which had previously irritated the Americans? What important bills did Lord North carry through parliament in consequence of these tumults? What resolution did the Bostonians adopt upon hearing of this act? Where did a general congress now meet? What was the purport of the declaration published by it? To whom did they send addresses? What particular person made repeated attempts in parliament

to moderate the violence of government against the Americans? Was he successful? What conciliatory measure did Lord North propose? What defensive measures had the province of Massachussets recourse to? What particular persons headed them in these measures? What occasioned the first skirmish between the British and Americans? Where did this happen? What loss did the king's troops sustain on this occasion? What resolutions did the congress pass after this affair? What occasioned a second action between the English and Americans? Did the English accomplish their object? Who was now appointed to command the American forces? What town did he blockade? What induced the Americans to send an expedition against Canada? Who was governor of this place? Whom did the Americans send to Lake Champlain? Who succeeded him? What places in Canada did he occupy? With what general did he form a junction before Quebec? What was the result of the attack? Which of the commanders was slain? What heights did Washington occupy, which commanded the town and harbour of Boston? Were the English successful in their attempt to drive him from this station? What resolution did they now take? Who arrived at this time with a squadron from England? Who took the command of the land forces on board? On what town did they make an unsuccessful attack? What important resolution did the congress now adopt? To whom was the conduct of the war against the colonies

entrusted? With what powers were they invested? What post was the English general anxious to get possession of? Where did he disembark his troops? What place did Washington fortify? What was the result of the engagement in Long Island What generals were taken prisoners? Did Howe follow up this success? To what place did Washington withdraw his troops? Who was sent by the congress to negociate with Lord Howe? On what point did they differ? Why did Washington abandon New York? Where did he entrench himself? To what place was he obliged to retire? Where was the congress obliged to hold its sittings? Where did Washington gain an advantage over the English? How did he accomplish this? Where did he afterwards outmanœuvre Cornwallis? Where did the Americans entrench themselves? By what stratagem did Howe attempt to draw them from their camp? Did the scheme succeed? Where did he now propose to attack them? How was he disappointed in this object? Where did Howe now carry his troops? Where did Washington risk an engagement? What object had he in view in this? What was the result? What town did Howe occupy after gaining this victory? What circumstance induced Washington to make another attack upon the British? Where did this happen?

What was the result of a naval engagement on Lake Champlain? What place did Carleton now propose to besiege? Who took the place

next spring? What American general had the command in the north? What was the object of the operations of the British general? What town did St Leger invest? What American general was sent against the besiegers? What induced Burgoyne to send troops to Bennington? What happened to them? Why was Schuyler deprived of the command? Who succeeded him? Where did an engagement happen between Arnold and Burgoyne? Who ought to have co-operated with Burgoyne? What prevented him? How did Burgoyne act after despairing of aid from Clinton? What was the result? To what place was he forced to retire? In what situation did he find himself here? What resolution did he now take? What were the terms of the convention? What remarkable instance of feeling did Gates display on this occasion? On what pretence did the Congress refuse to fulfil the treaty? What was the real cause?

What foreign nation now formed an alliance with the Americans? What was the purport of the two pacific bills proposed by ministry? In what way did the public show their zeal in support of the war? On what ground were these instances of zeal objected to? What remarkable incident occurred at the discussion of Richmond's motion for the withdrawing of the troops from America? What was the nature of the bill passed at this time in favour of the Roman Catholics? Who were the commissioners sent out to America with the conciliatory acts? What was the

result of their mission? Who succeeded Howe in the command of the army? What circumstance led to an action between the British and American troops? To what place did the British forces retire? What French admiral was sent out to assist the Americans? What part of America was reduced by the British? What general accomplished this? What West India island was taken by the French? What island did the British capture? What British admiral endeavoured to bring the French fleet to an action off Ushant? What occasioned the failure of this attempt? How was this misunderstanding first made public? What was the result of the inquiry which followed? What other European power now joined the Americans? What American general marched against the British in Georgia? What town did the British occupy there? Who joined Lincoln in besieging this place? What was the result? What circumstance produced great alarm in England at this time? What was the number of ships on both sides? Who commanded the British fleet? How did the affair terminate? What was the peculiar situation of Ireland at this time which gave alarm to the ministry? What bills passed in favour of Irish commerce? What two members of parliament made a concerted attack upon the ministry during the session of 1780? What was the object of each? What was the result of the motions? What was the occasion of the alarming riots which occurred in London this year? Who headed the rioters? Where did Rodney

defeat a fleet of Spanish merchant ships? Where did he defeat a fleet advancing to the relief of Gibraltar? Who commanded this fleet? Where did he afterwards engage Count Guichen? What was the result of his several encounters with this commander?

What town did the British under Sir Henry Clinton besiege? Who defended the place? What was the result? To whom did Clinton after this entrust the management of the war in the Southern States? What American general was sent to oppose him? Where did they engage? What was the result? What induced Cornwallis to abandon his scheme of reducing North Carolina? To what place did Clinton retire after leaving the Carolinas? What place did he propose to attack? How was he compelled to abandon his scheme? What American general offered to deliver up West Point to the British? Who was the agent in this business? How was the treachery discovered? What other foreign state now joined the Americans? What was the purport of the three bills which were proposed in parliament at this time without success? In which of them did Mr Pitt make his first appearance? What was the subject of debate in which Mr Sheridan first appeared? What led to an engagement between the British and Dutch fleets soon after? Who were the commanders on each side? Where did they engage? Which had the advantage? Who succeeded Gates in command? With what view did Cornwallis send off a detachment under General Tarle-

ton? What happened to this detachment? What was the result of an engagement which happened soon after between Cornwallis and Greene? What route did Cornwallis take after this engagement? With what British general did Greene afterwards engage? What was the result? What American general in Virginia was exposed to great danger from Cornwallis? By what expedient did Washington prevent this disaster? How was Clinton deceived? In what difficult situation was Cornwallis now placed? What measure was he compelled to adopt? What effect had the news of this disaster upon the ministry? What fort in Europe was besieged by the Spaniards? Who was governor of the place? How were they compelled to abandon the siege? What place were they more successful in besieging? Who defended it? Who commanded the assailants? What circumstance compelled them to surrender? Were the ministry now able to obtain a majority in parliament? Who proposed the motion which placed them in the minority? What was the purport of it? Who were the principal members of the new administration? What important measure was carried in parliament respecting Ireland? Who was chiefly active in carrying this measure? What other popular bills were passed? What two persons were raised to the peerage, and what were their titles? What other important measure was proposed at this time? What illustrious character supported it? By whom was it chiefly opposed? Where did an important naval action

happen about this time? Who were the commanders? What was the loss of the enemy? What occasioned some changes in the administration? What were these changes? Who was made chancellor of exchequer? What was the nature of the new attack which the Spaniards made upon Gibraltar? How was the scheme defeated? When was peace concluded between Britain and America?

What two parties now formed a coalition against the ministry? What motion led to a change of administration? What persons composed the new administration? What new arrangements were made by the treaty? What circumstance led to the sudden dismissal of this ministry? Who were chiefly active in bringing about this event? Who were the chief characters in the new administration? Was there any thing remarkable in the situation of the new ministry? What measure had Mr Pitt recourse to in order to gain a majority? Had this the effect expected? What was the object of the commutation act proposed by Mr Pitt? What was the nature of Mr Pitt's bill respecting India? What bill did Mr Pitt propose respecting Ireland? How was it lost? What scheme was proposed in parliament by the Duke of Richmond? How was it set aside? What was the nature of the treaty entered into with France? What plan did Mr Pitt propose in 1786 for the reduction of the national debt? What person attempted to stab the king this year? What new station was allotted to transported felons? Where

were they sent formerly? Who was appointed the governor of the new colony? What was the nature of the discussion in parliament respecting the Prince of Wales? How did it terminate? What person was impeached by the Commons this year? What was the occasion of the disturbances which occurred in Holland at this time? Who invaded Holland? How was the affair settled? What important motion was introduced into parliament by Mr Wilberforce during 1788? Who were principal speakers on the trial of Hastings? What domestic occurrence excited great interest towards the close of this year? What difference of opinion existed between the two great political parties on this subject? How was the dispute terminated?

What circumstance in their foreign relations propagated among the French notions of liberty? In what difficulties was the court involved at this time? What was the origin of the dispute between the court and parliaments of France? How did the court treat the parliament of Paris? Was this order afterwards revoked? What new demand did the people make upon the court? Did the court comply? What subject of dispute arose upon the assembling of the states-general? What was the result of the dispute? What prison was demolished by the mob? What minister was the king compelled to recall? Who instigated the populace to attack Versailles? What object had they in view? Did they obtain their object? What behaviour of the king gave them a pretence for this? What was the

occasion of the revolt in the Netherlands? To what power did this country belong? What was the result of the contest? What conduct on the part of Spain was highly resented by Great Britain? How was war prevented? What subject produced an important debate upon the meeting of the new parliament (1791)? What remarkable occurrence happened in parliament on the discussion of a bill respecting the constitution of Canada? What proposal of Mr Pitt's met with considerable opposition in parliament? What induced him to abandon it? What were the two schemes proposed by his friends for the rescue of Louis? Who were his most determined enemies in the assembly? Where was the king stopped in attempting to escape from the country? Did he accept of the new constitution? Where had the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia an interview? What circumstance rendered this meeting offensive to the French? Where did the emigrants assemble in arms? What was the object of the proclamation issued by the king of England?

Of what characters was the second assembly in France chiefly composed? Who had the greatest influence in the assembly? What success attended the first campaign against the allies? Who commanded the allies? What was the nature of his manifesto? What happened in Paris on the 10th of August (1792)? What two important decrees were now passed in the assembly? Who kept the allies in check in Champagne? What induced them afterwards

to retreat? Of what characters was the national convention composed? Who was the French ambassador at London? On what occasion was the British ambassador recalled from France? Did the French ambassador immediately leave this country? What was the nature of the proclamation issued by the king? What bills passed parliament inimical to France? What was the state of the vote on the trial of Louis? When was he executed? Was Chauvelin still allowed to continue in England? What towns in Germany surrendered to the French? What part of Italy was annexed to France? How had the king of Sardinia offended them? Where did the French gain an important victory over the Austrians? What was the consequence of this victory? What part of Germany was annexed to the French empire? What town on the borders of Holland surrendered to Dumourier? Where did the Austrians gain some advantage? What did Dumourier propose to his soldiers? Where did he go upon their disapproving the proposal? Who succeeded him in the command? What were the names of the two principal factions in the convention? Which gained the superiority? What became of their antagonists? Who were the next victims in the royal family? What towns were taken by the allies during this campaign? What decree was issued by the convention in consequence of these successes of the allies? Who retook Dunkirk? In what part of France were the people hostile to the convention? What French port was oc-

cupied by the English? Who assisted Dugomier to retake the place? How many ships were taken and destroyed by the English? Which power was first subsidized by Great Britain? With what other state did Britain enter into a treaty, and promise a subsidy? What important bill was passed at this time? What circumstance led to an engagement between the French and British fleets? Who were the commanders, and where did the engagement happen? What was the loss on the part of the French?

What was the result of the campaign in the Netherlands? Who were the principal generals on both sides? Where did the French gain an important victory? What infamous decree was issued by the convention? Did the soldiers obey it? What towns in Germany were taken by the French? What island in the Mediterranean surrendered to the British? What islands in the West Indies were taken by the British? Which of them was retaken? What two persons denounced Robespierre in the Convention? What happened to him and his associates? What country did the French next invade? What commander did Pichegru drive before him? What towns were reduced by the French? How were the French enabled to pass the Maese and Waal? To what hardships were the British army exposed in their retreat through Holland? Where did they embark for England? Did the Dutch now submit? What became of the Stadtholder? Who were tried for high treason this year (1794)? What conduct of

Prussia was highy reprobated in Parliament? What prince did Mr Pitt propose to accommodate with a loan? What was the amount? What addition was made to the Prince's revenue this year? What arrangement was made for paying off his debts? What was the result of the trial of Hastings? What mark of favour was shewn him by the East India Company? What two monarchs abandoned the cause of the allies, and made peace with France? What change did the convention propose in the government? What produced a quarrel between the Parisians and the Convention? Who assisted Barras to quell the riots?

Where did Lord Bridport capture three of the enemy's ships? In what part of France did disaffection to the government still prevail? Who were the leaders of this party? What kind of aid did Britain send them? What French general overpowered them? What became of the chiefs? What Dutch settlements were taken by the English? Who was sent upon a mission to China? What was the result of the mission? What was the object of the meeting held in the fields on the north of London? What happened to the king on his way to Westminster to open the new session of parliament? What two bills were introduced into parliament in consequence of this event? Who proposed these bills? Who were the chief opponents of these measures? How did Mr Fox act upon finding his opposition fruitless? What trials happened after the passing of these bills? What

crimes were imputed to each? What was the result of the trials?

Who commanded the French on the Lower Rhine? What Austrian general was opposed to him? Who defeated Prince Wirtemburgh near Ehrenbreitstein? Where did the arch-duke defeat the French? Whom did he send in pursuit of Kleber? What circumstance induced Moreau to cross the Rhine and enter Suabia? Where did Moreau defeat the Austrians? What Austrian general did Jourdan defeat upon recrossing the Rhine? Where did the arch-duke defeat Jourdan? What great scheme did the Directory propose to accomplish in this campaign? How was it baffled? How far had Moreau advanced into Germany? What circumstance compelled him to retreat? What Austrian general followed him? Did he escape beyond the Rhine? Who obtained the command of the French army in Italy? By whose influence did he obtain it? What road did he take into Italy? What Austrian General opposed him? What was the result of the campaign in Piedmont? What effect had this upon the king of Sardinia? What sacrifices did he make for peace? What was the next object of Buonaparte? Where did he defeat Beaulieu after a hard struggle? What town fell after this victory? To what place did Beaulieu now retire? Why did Buonaparte invade Tuscany, a neutral state? Who succeeded Beaulieu in the command of the Austrian army? Where was he defeated? What town resisted for some time the French arms? Where did

Buonaparte gain an important victory? What effect had this upon the fate of Mantua? What advantages did the French gain this year in the West Indies? How did the Dutch fleet fall into the hands of the English at the Cape? Who was sent to Paris to negociate a peace? What led to a hasty termination of the negociation? Where did the French attempt a landing in the British dominions? Who were the French commanders? What was the result?

What serious alarm was excited in England soon after the failure of the negociation (1797)? In what way did the affair first become public? What circumstances occurred to increase the evil? What was the result of the inquiry made by government? What was the nature of the bill proposed by Mr Pitt, in consequence of the satisfactory result of the inquiry? What new and better grounded alarm now agitated the public? Of what grievances did the navy complain? On what occasion did they break out into open mutiny? Of what act of disobedience were they guilty? How did government act in this difficult situation? What did the fleet require as the sole terms of submission? How was the accommodation delayed for some time? Which of the admirals opposed the delegates coming on board his ship? How was he compelled to yield? Which fleet refused to submit on the terms accepted by the Channel fleet? Did government yield to their demands? What measures were taken by government, in order to

reduce them to submission? How did the affair terminate?

What plan did the French form this year (1797) to overpower the British navy? How was this scheme defeated? Where did Sir John Jervis fall in with the Spanish fleet? What was the amount of ships in each fleet? What was the nature of the attack made upon the Spaniards by the British? How many were taken? Whither did a detachment of the fleet proceed after this victory? Who commanded this expedition? What was the result? What conquest did the English make under Sir Ralph Abercrombie? What other enterprise was he compelled to relinquish?

What different kingdoms in Italy did Buonaparte lay under contribution? What was the great object of the French in this campaign? How far did Buonaparte pursue the arch-duke? Were the Austrians more successful on the Rhine? Where were preliminaries of peace signed? In what two states of Italy did Buonaparte change the governments? What led to a renewal of the negociation between Great Britain and France? What demand on the part of the French put an end to the conference? Who were the leading men of the Directory? What circumstance gave them a just alarm for the continuance of their power? How did their enemies prejudice the public against them? What was the result? How did the prevailing party punish their opponents? Where was the definitive treaty signed with Austria? What were the ar-

rangements of the treaty? What circumstance gave the Dutch fleet an opportunity of putting to sea? What was supposed to be their destination? Where did Admiral Duncan fall in with them? How did he prevent them from returning to port? How many ships were taken?

What new scheme of taxation did Mr Pitt propose? Who returned on this occasion to parliament to oppose the minister? What other new scheme of taxation was adopted? What new measures were proposed by Mr Dundas for the defence of the country? What member of the opposition supported the minister on this occasion? What was the object of the expedition sent to the Flemish coast at this time? Who commanded it? What was the result? What society was instituted in Ireland in 1791? What was the professed object? Who was the projector of this confederacy? What privileges were granted to the Catholics in 1793? What new demands did they make? How did government give new offence to the Catholics? To whom did they secretly apply for assistance? What bills were passed in parliament, in consequence of the alarming state of Ireland? Who succeeded Lord Fitswilliam in the government of Ireland? What leaders of the conspiracy were apprehended in Ireland at the commencement of the rebellion? What persons were apprehended in England? Where did the conspirators resolve to commence their attack? What was the result? At what different places did skirmishes occur? What success attended the insurgents

in the north? What nobleman fell in that quarter? What was the object of the declaration of the Catholic archbishops and prelates? What two noblemen joined them in this? In what part of the country did the rebellion assume a more formidable aspect? Who was the leader of the rebels here? What town did they carry by assault? What other town did they enter? What town was assaulted by the rebels under Hervey? Did he succeed? How did they wreak their vengeance at this disappointment? In what part of Wicklow were they also defeated? What was the chief seat of the rebels? What was the result of the attack on this place? What body of rebels attacked General Moore? What was the result? What town fell in consequence? Who escaped from this place with 14,000 men? What became of them? What became of their leader? What became of Hervey? What was the purport of the proclamation issued by Marquis Cornwallis? What persons were allowed to emigrate? What was the occasion of the death of Lord Fitzgerald? What became of Tone? Where did the French land troops after the rebellion was quelled? What became of them? Where and by whom was another French squadron captured immediately after?—What was the object of the expedition which sailed at this time from Toulon? Who commanded it? Who was sent by St Vincent in pursuit of it? By what accident did he fail in the first attempt? Where was he certainly informed of their destination? In what situation did he find the French fleet at

Aboukir? What was the result? How many were captured and destroyed? What honours were conferred on Nelson? What progress had the French army in the meantime made under Buonaparte?

What two states had their constitution changed by the French? Who were the agents in these affairs? From what prince did they take part of his dominions? What island was conquered by the British? What new alliance did Britain form against France? What were the terms of the alliance? What alteration was made in the new war tax? What occasioned a dispute between Germany and France at this time? What circumstance prevented the dispute from being settled amicably? In what way were hostilities renewed between the Austrians and French? Where did the two French generals, Jourdan and Massena, intend to make a junction? What route did each of them take to this point? How was the scheme defeated? What Austrian general drove the French beyond the Mincio? What reinforcements did the Austrians receive at this time? Who commanded them? Where did this general give the French a complete overthrow? Where did the archduke defeat Massena? Who was now appointed to the command of the French in the north of Italy? Who commanded the French in Naples? What scheme was now concerted between them? Where did a battle happen to prevent it? Were they able to accomplish it? Why was Moreau now recalled? Who succeeded him? Where did Suwarrow again defeat the French? Who

took possession of Naples? Whom did he send to Rome? Who in the meantime drove the French from the strong position of St Gothard? Why did he retire into the Grisons? Whom did he leave behind him to oppose Massena? What was the result of the conflict that ensued? What was the occasion of Suwarrow's death?

What success attended the British arms in India this year? Was Buonaparte able to reconcile the Egyptians to the French yoke? How did his situation become peculiarly hazardous? What resolution did he take, in order to anticipate these dangers? What towns did he take possession of? What town made a bold resistance? Who assisted in the defence of the town? How long did the siege continue? What was the result? What resolution did he take after returning to Egypt? Whom did he appoint commander-in-chief? What expeditions did the English engage in this year? How many of them were successful? Where did Kleber enter into a treaty with the Turks? What were the conditions of the treaty? How did this treaty come to nothing? What happened to Kleber, the French commander in Egypt? What expedition did Britain, with the assistance of the Russians, undertake this year? Who commanded this expedition? What circumstance rendered the attempt fruitless? On what terms were the British allowed to reimbark?

What change now happened in the government of France? Who was made first consul? What was the first act of Buonaparte upon assuming his new office? What was the sub-

stance of the answer returned by Lord Grenville? What were the circumstances attending the attack upon the king's life this year? What important bill passed through parliament in the spring of 1800? What was the principal event at the opening of the campaign in Italy? Who were the commanders on both sides? Who commanded the armies of the Rhine? What progress did the French make in this district? Who now advanced to the assistance of the French army in Italy? What road did he take? Where did he obtain a decisive victory over the Austrians? What resolution did the Austrians now take? Why did the emperor refuse to ratify the preliminaries of peace with the French? What was the result of the attempt at negociation between the British and French? Who took the command of the Austrians upon the renewal of hostilities? What disastrous battle compelled the Austrians to sue for peace? What was the occasion of the quarrel between Great Britain and Russia? How did the emperor express his displeasure? What other states joined him in his hostile views against Britain? What changes meantime occurred in the administration? Who were the new ministers? What was supposed to be the cause of these changes? Whom did the new administration send to the Baltic with a powerful armament against the northern confederacy? Who volunteered to lead the attack upon Copenhagen? What difficulties was Nelson involved in? How was an armastice brought about? Did Sweden make any

resistance? What circumstances at length led to an amicable settlement of the dispute? Who commanded the expedition sent to Egypt? What difficulties had they to encounter in landing? Who took the command of the French forces after the death of Kleber? What was the result of two engagements which happened between the French and British on the 12th and 21st of March? Which of the commanders fell in the last engagement? On whom did the command of the British army devolve? What important towns soon after surrendered to the British? What were the terms of the capitulation? What naval engagement occurred this year? What was the object of the expedition undertaken by Lord Nelson this summer? What occasioned the failure of the expedition? What unexpected event happened soon after (1st October)? What were the principal articles of the peace?

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

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EDINBURGH:
Printed by A. Balfour.

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