



The British Files

(A Verse a Tale history of 4 Nations)

(An Ancestral Walk)

Peter the Celt

Love is real

Part One

A History of Scotland

A.K.A The Book of Fear

An Ancestral Walk

Majestic grey mountains melt into the clouds

Covering the horizon like corpses in shrouds

Beneath the bleak beauty the morning mist rises

Blanketing the ground which it wholly disguises

The History of Scotland, now there's a Story that's worth hearing
so we'll start at its beginning although please refrain from jeering.
You see it's pretty much just shadow like the rest of the British Isles,
For it wasn't until the Romans came that we started to have files.

That fateful year of 81 (A.D.) saw Julius Agricola enter the southern region,
although I guess he thought he needed protection as he brought the Ninth Legion.
He set up base around Stirling then pushed northwards with his Fleet
encountering the Chieftain Calgacus and taking his defeat. (1)

He had wanted to continue after he had wintered in the Tay
but in the following Spring of 84 he had to call it a day.
After that well pretty much Rome took a more defensive line
And even built themselves a wall(2) between the Solway and the Tyne.

Then 20 years later Lollius Urbicus(3) used Hadrian as his guide
and the Antonine Wall was built and kitted to join the Forth onto the Clyde.
In 208 though the Emperor Severus thought he'd try his worth
So he built a Naval Base at Cromond and invaded the Moray Firth.

The Natives at this time though were wise to take more care,
by harrying him in the Grampians with Guerrilla Warfare.
After 3 years fruitless fighting Severus fell back in defeat
and in the end Hadrian's Wall became his final retreat

The next 100 years or so were a relatively peaceful time of life
until the second half of the 4th century when Rome fell into strife.
The Saxons invaded England and the Scottish Tribes could raid
For Rome had trouble elsewhere and her power had decayed

(In fact by 430 the Romans had packed up and left for home
guess with all the strife about they were more needed back in Rome.)

Now Scotland at this page in history had four distinct faces(4)
and Christianity had appeared though only in small traces.
In 397 the Missionary St. Ninian came across from Rome
but as he was from Strathclyde it was more like going home.

He established himself a Monastery at Whithorn near the Solway
And gave the Picts and Britons a real cool place to pray.
He could not convert Dalriada though because of language and location
and their Patronage lay elsewhere with the Northern Irish nation.

Now around the year 500 the Scots at Dalriada had a change of dynasty
Fergus Macerc and some of his kin(5) thought it needed some new ministry.
So he established his Capital at Dunadd although still following Irish lore(6)
and over from the home land the Missionaries came to explore.

- 1.Late summer A.D.83 at Mons Grapius in Eastern Scotland
- 2.A.D.121 the Emperor Hadrian built his wall
- 3.The Governor of Britain
- 4.The Picts-Cairness to the Forth, Britons-Clyde to the Solway, Anglo-Saxons-South of the Forth, The Scots-Argyle, Kintyre and the neighbouring Isles called the Kingdom of Dalriada, they came from the north of Ireland.
- 5.Angus and Lorne came over from Ireland
- 6.He continued to pay tribute to Ireland

The first one (St. Oran) set up Churches at Tiree, Iona and Mull
Until the 548 Plague came to play and took him in its cull.
Then in 563 St. Columba came along and making Iona his base,
Got involved in politics with judgement on a case.

You see the Scots King was dead and Dalriada's independence threatened
For the Picts who had defeated them, their appetites were whetted.
So Columba made Aidan (The False) King although not the rightful heir,
But this proved a good decision as he was both astute and fair.

Columba then went north to help the Picts with their conversion
And by his death in 579 many knew his version(1).
By the end of the 7th century the four Kingdoms were converted
then Rome interceded thinking that version was perverted(2).

Around the end of the 8th century the Norsemen came to raid,
for with the Kingdoms divided its weakness could be played.
You see the Picts fought the Scots, the Britons fought the Angles,
leaving the lucky Norsemen an open chest of bangles.

Now in 685 at Nectansmere the Angles lost their chance to lead
for when they met the Picts, King Ergfrith had to cede.
It was not until the next century that unity was achieved
and though only in small measure it was gratefully received.

In 843 Kenneth Macalpen(3) claimed the Pictish throne
and by disposing of his rivals(4) found himself alone.
He moved his power bases(5) and had Columba re-interred(6)
and as for the Picts as a Nation nothing else was heard.

He met his death in 858 with the Lothian Angles not subdued
for the constant Norseman raiding had kept his Forces glued.
It was not until 1018 when they were brought to heel
with Malcolm II's victory at Carham making the Angles reel.

In the same year the King of the Britons died without an heir
so Malcolm's grandson Duncan became the King of there(7).
In 1034 Duncan succeeded Malcolm as the King of Scotland
but only six years later fate would play its hand

For Maelbeatha(8) killed him and took the throne himself
where he ruled for 17 years that proved a time of wealth.
Then Duncan's eldest son (Malcolm) came and made his play
and after doing battle poor Maelbeatha had to pay.

He became Malcolm III but was known as 'the Bighead'(9)
with an English education that would fill the court with dread
for in 1069 he married Margaret, an English Princess
who had fled to Scotland earlier to avoid the Norman mess(10).

1. St. Maelrudd came from Ireland and founded a monastery on the Isle of Lismore (562). St. Maelrudd established at Apple-Cross a century later, St. Aidan left Iona to convert the Saxons in Northumbria establishing himself on the Holy Island, also St. Cuthbert to the Anglo-Saxon Lothians.
2. The Celts had a different day for Easter amongst other things.
3. King of the Scots of Dalriada.
4. They had been weakened by Norse raids.
5. Capital went to Forteviot and religious centre at Dunkeld.
6. Moved from Iona and reburied at Dunkeld.
7. He established a claim through the female line
8. MacBeth.
9. Ceann Mor.
10. With her brother Edgar the Atherling.

She civilised the Court, well to an English point of view and imposed on the Scottish clergy a very English pew(1). Malcolm then offended the Celtic north by moving power south(2) for to them it must have seemed he now had a Saxon mouth.

Malcolm had his own plans though for expansion(3)was on his mind so he started to raid England(4) to see what he could find. This angered William the Conqueror and filled him full of zeal so he invaded into Scotland and brought Malcolm to heel(5).

Relations were generally amicable though apart from the occasional raid until 1093 at Alnwick when Malcolm's bed was finally made(6). Margaret was devastated and for three days she felt faint then she died and went to Heaven and was Canonised a Saint.

Scotland now was in turmoil being led by a feeble King for his 60year old brother(Donald Bann)had took the Celtic wing(7). This did not make him popular with the Normans down below so William Rufus sent up Duncan(8)with a mind to overthrow.

Although he managed to succeed he was very quickly killed and Donald Bann came back again just to see his place refilled. For in 1097 the Normans returned and Donald they did chase then Duncan's half brother Edgar eagerly took his place.

Edgar ever grateful settled Normans on his southern land and spoke to Magnus Bare-legs(9)so peace was close at hand(10). On Edgar's death in 1107 he was succeeded by his brothers(11) and Norman influence(12) took over at the expense of all the others.

When Alexander died in 1124 his brother David took over then the Norman way of life really came to clover for his Norman education led him try the Feudal way with the lowlands of all Scotland falling to its say.

He distributed large estates to his Anglo Norman friends(13) though his estates left back in England were to more than make amends(14). In the Highlands it was different though for his Writ was not their thing whilst the Islands gave allegiance to a foreign Norwegian King.

During the course of his reign his administration did flower for he selected Governing bodies(15) to help him wield his power. He established two Royal Mints and encouraged foreign trade and with a National system of justice some progress had been made.

He founded more Bishoprics(16)endowing the odd monastery(17) but though he followed Rome he liked to keep autonomy so when Pope Innocent III wanted the Archbishop of York as head David encouraged his Bishops to tell him to drop dead.

- 1.Celibacy and poverty and a system of dioceses led by Bishops.
- 2.Anglo-Saxon Lothian.
- 3.His brother in law had claim to the English throne
- 4.Northumberland and Cumberland.
- 5.1071 at Abernathy.
- 6.He was ambushed and killed by his Norman friend Morel.
- 7.Whilst Malcolm had been in England he was in the Hebrides and had fell under Norse and Celtic influences.
8. 1094,Malcolm's son by his first marriage, William Rufus had been holding him Hostage.
- 9.King of Norway
- 10.He ceded the Hebrides and Kintyre which had long been in Norway's possession.
- 11.Alexander ruled between the Forth and Spry, David ruled south of the Forth and Argyle, Ross and Moray were left to themselves.
- 12.Alexander's sister Maud married Henry I and Alexander married Henry's daughter Sibylla.
- 13.De Brus, De Comines and Walter FitzAlen who became the High Steward.
- 14.He was Prince of Cumbria, Earl of Northampton and Huntington by marriage.
- 15.Alexander had already appointed a Chamberlain, Chancellor, Steward and Marshal and from these and the Bishops it came.
- 16.Glasgow,Brechin,Dunblane,Caithness,Ross and Aberdeen.
- 17.Kelso,Dryburgh and Melrose.

In 1135 he chose to intervene in an English dynastic dispute playing one against the other to become a man of good repute. In 1138 though he was defeated at the Battle of the Standard but with skillful negotiation he ended up quite landed(1).

When David died in 1153 the throne went to his grandson(2) uproar quickly followed which destroyed the peace he won. The King of Norway sacked Aberdeen and there was unrest in the Moray with Somerland, the Lord of Argyle, sacking Glasgow in a foray.

Henry II then came to the throne and wanted Northumbria back so he sent for little Malcolm and now his Estate did lack. Malcolm died in 1165 and his brother(3) took his place who quickly allied to France(4) to get them on his case

You see the loss of Northumbria was to him a sad occasion and his only hope of its return was the 1174 Grand Invasion. He was defeated at Alnwick though and this caused him great malaise for he was sent over to Normandy for the Treaty of Falaise(5).

(15 years were to pass before William got his land back as Richard I was on crusade and his finances they were slack(6).)

3 years later the Pope relented and gave Scotland Religious freedom and England made it's peace though trouble was still to come for the Chieftains in the west led a very independent life and were prone to give the Monarchy an awful lot of strife.

Fergus Prince of Galway had rebelled 3 times in Malcolm's reign and his sons rose up against William and gave him lots of pain. They massacred with gusto the Anglo-Saxon garrisons leaving the Troops inside with an urge to fight the Saracens.

Further north in Argleshire lay the Lords of Lorne and Isles and those MacDougals and MacDonalds gave him trouble by the piles for they craved their independence and preferred the Norwegian King with William never strong enough to take them under wing.

When William died in 1214 it was Alexander(II)'s turn to rule, he abandoned claims on Northumbria and proved he was no fool(7). His time saw insurrection(8) but he made them toe the line in fact he was on his way to conquest(9) when he died in 1249.

His son(10) carried on his work, the Hebrides were raided leaving Hakon, King of Norway rather miffed and very jaded so he assembled a great Fleet and in 1263 sailed to Scotland for encroachment on his domain retribution had been planned.

- 1.He got the greater part of Northumbria.
- 2.Malcolm IV, a boy of 11 known as the Maiden.
- 3 William the Lion.
- 4.Known as the Auld Alliance.
- 5.Scotland placed under Feudal subjugation to England, Scottish Church lost independence, Northumbria confirmed as English and Southern Scotland garrisoned.
- 6.It cost William 10,000Marks.
- 7.He accepted a number of estates in the north of England
- 8.Galloway,Argyle,Moray and Caithness
- 9.Western Isles that were still allied to Norway
- 10.Alexander III

Alexander stalled for time though and delayed battle to the fall and on Hakon's static Fleet(1) the autumn gales did pay a call. The Norwegians came ashore(2) to be defeated on the land with Old Hakon at Kirkwell having death to take his hand.

His successor Magnus made peace and ceded the Hebrides to Scotland though the Lords of the Isles paid no heed to such a demand. Alexander married Margaret(3) to ensure peace would remain and in 1283 their daughter(4) married into the Norwegian reign(5).

His family died before him though and caused Scotland great stress for when his horse shied in 1286 it left the Country in a mess. His granddaughter(6) was the heiress but she was only just an infant so Edward I saw his chance with expansion his intent.

His wanted his young son and her in a wedding bind thus in 1290 at Bingham a Treaty of Marriage was signed. Scotland was to remain separate and an independent Nation so when Edward told them of his plan(7) the Scots showed indignation.

His plan did go astray though when catastrophe did hit for on her way from Norway Margaret died in transit. The throne lay wide open although two had a good case(8) and a judgement was to be made at which they both should show their face.

It was in November 1291 at the Great Hall of Berwick Castle where Balliol got the throne, Edward thinking him less hassle Then Edward made demands that even Balliol felt unreasonable(9) so he invaded into England(10) and Edward thought that Treasonable.

Edward crossed over into Scotland and met with friendly Vassals who paid him homage there and then adding to Balliol's hassles. One of them was Robert Bruce so Balliol seized his estate And gave it to Red John De Canines as he was still his mate(11).

Edward's marched to Berwick where he sacked the people there then at Dunbar his heavy slaughter left Balliol in despair(12). Edward carried on his pillage sacking Castles everywhere(13) Before returning back to Berwick and taking his homage there(14).

He left an English Viceroy and his own administration and stole the Stone of Fal(15) from the helpless Scottish Nation. The next few months were quiet until a young knight had a brawl(16) and ended up the leader of national free for all.

Wallace seemed to gather force where ever that he went so by the time he reached Stirling Bridge it was really quite an event. The English forces under Surrey(17) were confident and elated until September 1297 when they were completely annihilated.

- 1.They lay on the Forth of Clyde
- 2.Largs in Ayrshire
- 3.Daughter of the English King Henry III
- 4.Margaret.
- 5.King Eric of Norway
- 6.The infant daughter of the King of Norway who had died before her
- 7.He wanted to garrison a number of his Troops in southern Scotland
- 8.Robert De Brus(Bruce) and John De Bailleal(Balliol)-the Empty Coat(Toom Tabard)
- 9.Feudal inferiority to England, contribute to English defense costs and join Edward in the invasion of France.
- 10.1296
- 11.His brother in law.
- 12.He abdicated, spent three years in the Tower of London and then went to estates in France dying in 1313
- 13.Edinburgh,Stirling,Perth and Elgin amongst them.
- 14.The Ragman's Roll-a document recognising him as King(august 1296). 2,000 Nobles and land owners signed it.
- 15.The ancient crowning stone of the Scottish Kings brought by Fergus of Dalriada from Ireland seven centuries earlier.
- 16.William Wallace, spring 1297,with English Soldiers at Lanark. He escaped but his girl was put to death for helping him. He came back later that night and killing the Sheriff became an outlaw.
- 17.Edward's Viceroy.

Wallace lost his ablest lieutenant though, Sir Andrew De Moray
so he went to Falkirk wage-less for retribution was his pay.
He shunned Guerrilla War-Fare and went for the Pitched Battle
which to the English superior forces it was just like herding cattle.

July 1298 saw him heavily beat and hiding on the run
until he was finally captured(1) then the English had their fun(2).
Rumbles came from elsewhere though in a very shaky truce
when in 1306 Red John Comyn met with Robert Bruce(3).

Accusations flew about mutual treachery and loss of land
and Comyn fell in Church to Bruce's bloodied hand.
Bruce lost a lot of support from Comyn's Kin and the Church(4)
though that didn't stop him on Palm Sunday(5) taking the top perch(6).

Edward was not happy as it would upset the balance
so he sent up a strong Army headed by Aymer De Valance.
At Methven on the 26 June Bruce was defeated and on the run
and the Countess was put in a cage for the English liked their fun.

Bruce kept himself in hiding returning the following year
to a land of desolation, chaos, demoralisation and fear.
He gathered up his allies(7) to give the English lots of hassle
and won his first engagement with the destruction of a castle(8).

Other victories followed(9) leaving the English full of dread
so they got another Army with King Edward at the head.
Though Edward was too sick he knew he had to try
but fate had decreed that (7th July, 1307) he would have to die(10).

His son also Edward abandoned his father's campaign
for he had more domestic problems to occupy his reign.
Bruce took full advantage turning his attentions back home
and dealing with the rebels(11) that threatened his throne.

France secretly recognised him as the Scottish King
and despite his misdemeanor the Scottish Church took his wing.
In 1311 he invaded and sacked Durham and Hartlepool
depriving the English King of most his Scottish rule(12).

It was when he besieged Stirling though that Edward took some note
by raising up an Army to relieve the English vote
The two armies met at Bannockburn(13) on that fateful Midsummer's Day(14)
and though outnumbered three to one Bruce had his way

You see Bruce held the high ground whilst the English just had marsh
an environment the English archers found extremely harsh(15).
Their heavily armoured knights were cumbersome and bogged down
leaving Edward with one option, to get out of town

- 1.1305.
- 2.He was taken to Westminster and after trial barbarously executed.
- 3.At Greyfriars Kirk, Dumfries.
- 4.He was excommunicated.
- 5.March 1306
- 6.At Scone he raised the Royal Standard and had himself crowned as the King of the Scots. Two days later confirmed by Isobel of Fife, Countess of Buchan in place of her brother who dared not do it.
- 7.Celtic Earls of Lennox and Atholl and Angus Og from the west .
- 8.It belonged to his principal lieutenant Sir James Douglas(Black Douglas)who recaptured it and destroyed it.
- 9.Glentroll and Loudon Hill
- 10At Burgh on Sands1309
- 11.End of winter campaign against the Comyns and summer against the MacDougal, Lords of Lorne
- 12.Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Roxborough and Edinburgh
- 13.Near Stirling
- 14.1314
- 15.They had no room to deploy

In 1318 Berwick fell and Scotland was finally English free
so Bruce devastated northern England and brought it to one knee.
1322 saw Edward II launch an invasion out of desperation,
a quick defeat, he lost his bags, what an occupation.

Further English invasion attempts ended in disaster
provoking counter attacks at which Scotland was the master.
The English tired of war and wanted hostilities to cease
so in May (1328) they met with Scotland to make a treaty of peace(1).

June(1329) saw Robert Bruce die at the age of 53.
It happened at Cardross and some say that it was leprosy.
His son(2) then took his place as it was preordained(3)
and Thomas Randolph(4) became Regent because it was so deigned.

The month of August 1332 saw deposed Nobles land in Fife
with a rival claim to throne and to give poor Davy strife.
They wanted Edward Balliol to be lawfully on the throne
and to have a look around the land that they used to own.

Moray rose to meet them but died before he got that far
leaving his position open to his cousin the Earl of Mar
who was promptly killed in a night attack on Dupplin Moor
leaving Balliol with the King's Palace(5) and an open door(6).

A happy Balliol gave Edward III Berwick as a gift
though his subjects(7) disagreed and it ended in a rift(8).
The summer of 1333 saw Edward III march to claim his prize(9)
and numerous Scottish Nobles losing their nationalist ties(10).

It was Robert Stewart's job as Regent to clear up all the mess
so he drove the Garrison out of Bute and gave the English stress.
In 1339 with the aid of France he marched and captured Perth
and by 1340 north of the Forth was again called Scottish turf.

1341 saw David's return and his claim as head of the land
with no English forces to argue as they were too much in demand.
Without the English aid Scotland recaptured Stirling, Edinburgh and Perth
then a French defeat at Crechy(11) put a dampener on their mirth.

The French you see were his allies and appealed to him for help
so Davy marched on English soil while still only a whelp.
At Neville's Cross he was defeated and captured as the sport
so he spent 12 long and happy years in Edward's English court.

Robert Stewart took his place becoming Regent once again
with the French still wanting help, it was getting quite a pain.
1355 saw Stewart march and bring Berwick into his fold
and William Douglas at Nesbit Muir left the English cold.

- 1.Signed at Northampton, Scotland recognised as an independent State and Robert Bruce its King. Bruce's baby son David was married to Edward's little sister Joan.
- 2.David II 1331
- 3.Cambuskenneth(1326) at a Parliament for the first time attended by Barons, the Clergy and representatives of the Burghs. In the event of a childless death it was to go to his nephew Robert Stewart(Stuart) son of Walter FitzAlan and Bruce's daughter Margary.
- 4.Robert Bruce's nephew, the Earl of Moray.
- 5.David II(aged 10)and his wife Joan were later sent to France and Robert Stewart became Regent.
- 6.He was marched to Scone and crowned King.
- 7.Archibald Douglas and Andrew Moray of Bothwell.
- 8.Balliol was driven over the border with only his shirt and one boot.
- 9.He dispersed a French Fleet, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill and took Berwick.
- 10.They changed sides and the lowlands were quickly overrun and garrisoned.
- 11.1346.

Edward III returned from France and another invasion was made,
it ended in retreat though so more likely was a raid
Edward changed his tact then and offered a ten year truce
and for the crippling sum of 100,000 Marks he would set King David loose.

This heavy ransom debased coinage and strangled Scottish Trade
with other evils coming along including floods and plague.
David soon went back to England as head of a Peace Envoy(1)
to settle into the English Court to a life he did enjoy.

He promised Edward's younger brother the Heirdom of his throne
but when he died in 1371 the Scottish Parliament picked its own.
Robert Stewart(2)took his place in a land beset by strife
for the Nobles made their own rules and anarchy was rife.

The Economy was still crippled by payment of the ransom
and the Percies of Northumberland were after land expansion(3).
When Robert died in 1399 his son Robert III took control
though he had his uncle(Duke of)Albany to help him in this role.

Robert abdicated in 1399 due to illness and fatigue(4)
and his brother(5)took his place as Regent though left us in intrigue(6).
The Duke of Albany took control with Murdoch(7) as his aide
and plots against the Scottish heir(8)were rumoured to be made(9).

So James was sent to France to try and get out the way
but a high jack in mid transit was to make his father fey
for Norfolk Pirates seized his ship and delivered him to their King
leaving poor old Robert heart-broken and with an Angel's wing(10).

James became the King although from his prison cell
and Albany kept the power(11) and felt that all was well.
The great Nobles on the other hand wanted power of their own
so assembled private armies as independent states were sown.

The lowlands had the Douglasses(12)who were a very powerful Clan(13)
with a fighting force of thousands all toughened to a man(14).
The north-west had the MacDonalds self styled Kings of the Isles
who had fought with Bruce as equals though were now on English files(15).

Their allies were the MacLeans, the Spartans of the north
who as Lords of Lorne and Argyle bravely sallied forth.
The MacDonalds had great power though Donald wanted more
so in 1411 a land dispute was to drive him out to war.

His wife's niece had renounced her title(16)in pursuit of Spiritual health(17)
and Donald saw a chance of increase both in land and wealth.
The Countess had an uncle(by marriage)though who was also Albany's son(18)
so Donald marched on Aberdeen to uphold the claim he'd won.

- 1.The French were doing badly in their war with England and some people wanted capitulation to the English.
- 2.Robert II
- 3.Border raiding led to the Battle of Chevy Chase(Otterburn)in 1388 between the Douglasses, a powerful Scottish family and the Percies.
- 4.He was sick and tired of the job. He had been kicked by a horse in 1385 and had never fully recovered.
- 5.David,elder son and Duke of Rothesay.
- 6.In 1402 he was taken to Falkland where he disappeared.
- 7.His son.
- 8.To hand him over to the English.
- 9.Robert III's younger son James', heir to the throne. Robert sent him away for safety(1406).
- 10.He died a month later.
- 11.He made little attempt to secure his release and James' spent 18 years in English hands.
- 12.James Douglas had been one of Bruce's captains and had won glory. His successor was made Warden of the Marches and Lord of Galloway, Douglasdale, Annandale, Clydesdale, Lothian, Stirling and Morayshire.
- 14.By constant border fighting with the Percies.
- 15.They were allied in treaties of 1392,1394,1398 and in 1408 when Henry VI sent a special envoy to Donald.
- 16.The Countess of Ross.
- 17.She entered a convent.
- 18.Buchan.

England promised help but words were all that came
though the MacLeans were still beside him to help him with his claim.
They beat the MacKays and Frasers and put them in their place
but came unstuck at Harlaw when Alexander Stewart(1) showed his face.

Red Hector(2) was slain and Donald began his westward retreat
so although the Red Harlaw was indecisive to him it was defeat.
1411 saw the English make a truce with the Duke of Albany
and the founding of St. Andrews as Scotland only University(3).

Events in France were still around and Scottish Troops were called for
for although the Treaty of Troyes(4) was signed some French were still at war(5).
In 1421 12,000 Scots arrived with Albany's son(Buchan) at their head
and quickly turned the tide of war and left the English dead(6).

The Scots were amply rewarded(7) by the grateful French Nation
and with Albany's death the previous year James was off vacation
for the English wanted peace again and James to help their case
so the newly wedded(8) King was released(9) so he might show his face.

1425 saw Murdoch(10) executed and his property in James pocket
and 2 years later he saw the Highland Chiefs(11) and gave them such a rocket.
Resentment to this act saw Inverness put to the flame(12)
and James defeating Alexander(13) on whom he laid the blame.

In 1431 the western Clans erupted under Donald Balloch of Islay
who met the Crown Forces(14) at Inverlochy and made poor Caithness pay(15).
James I then took command and controlled the situation
then turned his attention to the lowlands to keep a balanced Nation.

He imprisoned the Earl of Douglas and exiled the Earl of March
and the land that had been forfeited(16) gave the Crown some starch.
James never found peace with England though so renewed the French alliance (17)
sending the French some Troops in an act of friendly compliance.

He embarked on a series of reforms to try and unify the land,
to bring some law and order to a very lawless band.
James had made his enemies(18) though who planned to give him strife
and on 20 February 1437 their knives came out and took his precious life(19).

His wife then took terrible revenge as she thought it fair
and the Country went to Regent for James II was still in care(20).
The first was the Earl of Douglas(21) but he died in 1439
and as his sons were too young William Crichton towed the line.

Now Crichton feared the Douglasses and wanted to break their power
so he summoned up the young Earl(22) and things got rather sour(23).
In 1449 James II came of age and started to take control
though he still had Crichton and a cousin(24) to help him in this role.

1. Earl of Mar led a force sent by Albany and included Sir James Scrymgeour, Royal Standard Bearer and Constable of Dundee, Alexander Ogylvey, Sheriff of Angus and Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen.
2. Chief of the MacLean Clan-Red Hector of the Battles.
3. It was followed by Glasgow and Aberdeen.
4. 1420.
5. Charles, the French Dauphin had not surrendered
6. Henry V's brother Clarence was killed in battle and Henry died in 1422 cursing Scotland.
7. Buchan became constable of France and C in C of the French armies, Douglas got the Duchy of Touraine.
8. He married Joan Beaufort, Henry's cousin and daughter of the Earl of Somerset.
9. 1424.
10. And his two sons.
11. He arrested 40 of them and though most were later released some of them were executed.
12. 1428.
13. Alexander of the Isles and 10,000 men.
14. Under the Earls of Caithness and Mar.
15. He was killed.
16. The Earldoms of March, Fife, Mar, Buchan, Ross and Lennox.
17. 1428.
18. His uncle Atholl, cousin Robert Stewart and Robert Graham.
19. In Perth.
20. He was only six at the time.
21. Next heir to the throne.
22. And his younger brother. The Earl himself was only 14 (Nov. 1440).
23. He placed before them the Black Bull's Head (A token of death) and murdered them.
24. Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews.

He followed on his father's work with administrative reform
until a dangerous alliance came about and raised him quite a storm.
The new Earl of Douglas talked to the English about doing James some harm(1)
and with his allies stood beside him it gave James much alarm

For one was the Earl of Crawford(2) the most powerful man in the east
and the other James of the Isles, a case of last not least.
James tried conciliation but on Douglas all in vain
and with the Islesmen seizing Inverness he had no comfort for his pain

So in 1452 King James invited the Earl of Douglas for dinner
and in an act of Deja Vu James turned out the winner(3).
The dead man had four brothers and they were pretty sore
so James got up an Army and marched in strength(4) to war.

James Douglas who was the family heir fled across to England
leaving the Battle of Arkinholm as his brothers' final stand.
The Douglas(5) power was broken and their Estates did cease
and as his allies had all come to terms Scotland now had peace

The English on the other hand were locked in civil strife
with the Yorks and Lancastrians up in arms, anarchy was rife.
James sieged Roxburgh in 1460(6) to help the Lancastrian cause
for the English that were inside followed the Yorkist clause.

As the guns bombarded Roxburgh one of them exploded
killing James outright so I guess his dice was loaded.
His son was only 9 then so the Country went to Regent
the first one was his mother on whose support he lent.

In 1462 Bishop Kennedy took over and had an English truce
for the English fought themselves and were running out of juice.
Kennedy died in 1465 and Lord Boyd took his place
and arranged a marriage(7) for James to add to Scotland's case(8).

After James got married he was crowned as James III
then he quickly sacked Boyd of whom nothing else was heard.
James was a morose man who only mingled with the Intellect
leaving the Nobles grave misgivings that came about through neglect.

The English put their oar in even though they were at peace(9)
and James had 2 upstart brother(10) whose life he'd love to cease.

In 1479 James made his move and threw them both in jail
where Mar died in strange circumstances(11) and James coffin lost a nail.

Albany on the other hand escaped from Edinburgh Castle
and promptly fled to London promising more hassle.
3 years later he joined England and invasion was enacted
and as James Crown was being threatened he quickly reacted.

- 1.The 8th Earl and murdered William's cousin.
- 2.Earl Beardie or the Tiger Earl.
- 3.He stabbed Douglas to death.
- 4.1455.
- 5.Known as the Black Douglasses.
- 6.It had been in English hands since 1346.
- 7.1469 to Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I King of Denmark and Norway.
- 8.The got the Orkney's and the Shetlands as their dowry
- 9.1474
- 10.Albany and Mar.
- 11.He died in his bath.

After raising his Standard he marched quickly to the border but a little incident came along and blocked his path at Lauder for Archibald Douglas(1) led the Nobles in uprising autonomous plans were on his mind of that there's no disguising.

The King returned to Edinburgh and so Douglas could savour it he ordered his men on a hanging spree to curtail the term King's favourite.

The King met up with Albany for reconciliation chiefly and Albany became the Regent although for only briefly(2).

(The English returned back home with Berwick as their prize and James had lost authority of that there's no disguise.)

1488 was to come along and with it loads of trouble for Douglas had it in his mind to burst King James' bubble.

He laid hold of James' son and declared him King and the ensuing battle(3) lost James' life south of Stirling(4).

James IV though just a lad(5) sat on the Scottish throne and Douglas for a little while reaped the seeds he'd sown(6). James IV soon came of age though and quelled a civil war(7) though his ascension to the throne was still a cross he bore(8).

James was to prove a popular man with a very friendly manner though the Highlands and the Islands still shunned the Scottish banner for they saw themselves as culpable only to their Chief and allegiance to another would only get them grief.

1491 saw the Isles erupt under Alexander of Lochalsh's lead. And the Royal Castle at Inverness was taken for this deed. He ravaged lands the MacKenzies had to rob them of a seat but the Battle of Park that then ensued saw him heavily beat.

The following year saw John of the Isles(9) deprived of all his land for he had took to learning English was treachery at hand?

1494 saw him yield and become Paisley's newest monk though 4 years later he was dead in a sordid Dundee bunk(10).

James IV then without precedence visited the wayward Clans assimilation and economic growth were two of his plans. He hunted, feasted, spoke their tongue wanting to be their friend but Patriarchal gestures did not work so that approach did end.

He took a Feudal line and the Isles had two Lieutenants(11) causing more than just ill feeling amongst his wayward tenants.

Donald Dubh called Black Donald, rose up in 1501 for family ties were everything to John of the Isles grandson.

1. Earl of Angus and head of the Red Douglasses, replacing the Black as the new chief menaces to the crown.
2. He fled the Country and was killed in a tournament in France.
3. He had first sought to come to terms with them and then fled to Stirling but found the gates closed on him. The battle took place on the 11th June 1488.
4. Sauchieburn
5. 15
6. His allies the Argyle Campbells rose to great power and Douglas did not do too bad either
7. 1489.
8. He wore an iron chain around his body for the rest of his life as penance.
9. Alexander's uncle
10. He died in a common lodging house
11. Huntly and Argyle

In 1503 the MacDonalDs were victorious when Inverness was burned but 3 years later as fate decreed Donald's luck was turned(1). James then fortified the Highlands(2) for he wanted an orderly seat and just to rub their noses in it he strengthened up his Fleet.

Southern Scotland on the other hand had lived in relative peace though James foreign policies would inevitably make that cease. He had ideas of uniting Europe to combat the marauding Turk(3) so he called his Ship Wrights out to him and set them off to work.

Timber was felled at Fife and Luss to build and equip this Fleet and when the Great Michael was finally launched(4) James could not be beat. His main policy was a peaceful Europe though England was a bane(5) so in 1501 he agreed a wedding to try and ease the pain.

The following year he signed a treaty, one sponsored by the Pope and if this treaty ever fell the instigator had no hope(6). 1503 he married Margaret Tudor(7) to fulfill that wedding vow, Holyrood was full of splendour and everyone said 'wow'.

Scotland kept its ties with France though James was bent on peace, and as England and France were at loggerheads he hoped that it might cease but outside events(8) were to come along and make France feel isolated and James being James(9) Scotland was soon fated.

In July (1512) he renewed the pact(10) but on a formal basis then tried some mediation on his new foes livid faces. Events moved on, war kicked off and France faced real peril an appeal to Scotland came along and James felt rather feral.

He ultimated Henry VIII and got scorned(11) for his trouble so he crossed the Tweed in 1513(12) and he was marching at the double. Early victories came to pass with 4 Castles to his kill though tragedy came along at the foot of Branxton Hill.

Flodden Edge was the place that wiped out Scotland's best, a massacre that quelled the doubt that England could be messed. James body, denied a grave very quickly disappeared yes not only in life but also death, Henry must be feared

Scotland now lay naked with endangered France of no real help and James V(13) now on the throne even though only a whelp(14). His mother now assumed the Regency though she had a Tudor heart And with Scotland now in anarchy England played its part.

In 1514 things did change when the Regency was forfeited(15) the Duke of Albany took control(16) as plots against James were pitted for Margaret now had plans to take James to see her brother. The Tudors they were close you see and anyway she was his mother.

- 1.He was hunted down and imprisoned
- 2.Tarbert and Urquhart, Inverlochy and Loch Kilkerran
- 3.They had captured Constantinople and were sweeping through the Balkans unchecked before the walls of Vienna.
- 4.1511
- 5.Relations were strained over James support for Percy Warbeck the Yorkist pretender
- 6.The Treaty was supposed to last forever with the aggressor being excommunicated should it be broken.
- 7.14year old daughter of Henry VII and Henry VIII's sister
- 8.1511 The Pope, the King of Spain and the Doge of Venice(the Holy League)wanted to try and partition France.
- 9.He felt the France as a whole was essential to Europe's stability.
- 10.The Auld Alliance(Scotland and France)
- 11.He declared that James was his vassal giving James to think that he meant to invade.
- 12.22nd August.
- 13.James IV's son.
- 14.He could barely walk.
- 15.Margaret married the Earl of Angus, head of the Red Douglasses.
- 16.James V's great uncle.

The plot was foiled(1)and Margaret fled, her husband right behind her
though 4 years later she returned on finding him a cur.
Henry VIII still intervned and led Scotland on a dance
so Albany gave up the post and returned back home to France.

The vultures(2) gathered round James head to see who'd get the most
and his Seal became a parcel passed from pillar to post.
1526 came around and saw James old enough to rule(3)
though Angus kept him under key(4)for he was not that much the fool.

The Douglasses culled the Hamilton's for now they had the power
and Edinburgh's streets ran with blood now that's a heavy shower.
Two years later James escaped(5) and got support at Stirling
then drove Uncle Angus across the border to a delighted English King(6).

James went on to make a truce for English hostilities to cease
and restore some order to his land for he liked the idea of peace.
Europe meanwhile was up in arms and it was Martin Luther's(7)doing
so James V became the victim of some subtle Religious wooing(8).

He married Madeleine, a French princess(9)though within 6months she died.
He must have liked the cooking for he took another French bride(10).
Although she bore him 2 sons they both died in 1541
which probably cheered the English, they had a strange idea of fun.

Now Henry was looking for invasion and the man was not a clown
he gladly took the chance when James was offered the Irish Crown(11).
He sent his Troops across the border to crown him Scotland's Head(12)
and so James counter-invaded though weak and still in bed.

His little Army(13) perished(14)for it was mutinous and feebly led(15)
so James rode out to Falkland and within 2 weeks was dead.
The news they said did kill him was his wife had had a child
a blessing to her mother but it drove poor James' wild(16).

Mary Queen of Scotland was in (17) after living just a week
and Henry coveted her crown(18),her gold one so to speak.
Marriage terms were discussed with Arran, Regent and next heir
though on trying to locate Mary he found she was not there

For her mother had abducted her(19)and got her crowned at Scone
so Arran had the license though the bride had cleared of home.
Henry VIII was not too pleased as he liked his wedding cake
so southern Scotland was ransacked(20)a Rough Wooing(21)was at stake.

Mary's troubles also lay elsewhere in Donald Dubh's familiar shape
for after 40 years of prison he thought it time he would escape(22).
He mustered up an Army(23) for some trouble he had planned
though it all came down to nothing he died bald(24) in Ireland.

- 1.1517.
- 2.Angus returned from England.
- 3.He was 14.
- 4.To all intents and purposes.
- 5.He disguised himself as a groom.
- 6.He was always glad to welcome disaffected Scotsmen.
- 7.He nailed his Thesis to the Church door at Wittenburg and divided the Continent with it,1517.
- 8.Henry VIII offered his daughter, the Pope his niece and Emperor Charles V his sister.
- 9.Francois I's daughter.
- 10.Marie De Guise, Lorraine
- 11.1542.
- 12.Lord superior of Scotland.
- 13.Most of his Nobles refused to march as he was at odds with them.
- 14.Solway Moss.
- 15.By James' favourite Oliver Sinclair.
- 16.He said (remembering Margary Bruce)'It came with a lass and it will gang with a lass' laughed and died 6 days later.
- 17.1542.
- 18.He wanted her to marry his sickly son Edward.
- 19.With the help of her advisor Cardinal David Beaton.
- 20.1544.
- 21.The atrocities left hatred for the English that lasted centuries.
- 22.1545.
- 23.With the MacLeans help,8,000 men and 180 galleys.
- 24.Heir-less.

His Army went to pieces as the Clans were prone to split
some even had the idea of doing a moonlight flit.
The House of Stewart's power increased and Scotland was more united
and with Henry's death in 1547 the Scotsmen were delighted

But the English Army came again now they'd nothing else to do
and beat poor Arran and his lads in a place called Pinkie Cleugh.
Mary's mother had turned to France you see in the hope of military support
and Mary in her own turn would join the grand French Court

But Protestantism was taking over(1)a Scottish Church so decadent(2)
for when the People finally understood the Bible many did recant.
After a couple of executions(3)Religious fervour was the phrase
so a union with a Catholic France left a few people in a daze.

Cardinal Beaton was assassinated and his Castle barricaded
and John Knox(4) asked the English 'any chance of being invaded?'
Though by July(1547)the Castle fell with Marie's Allies Naval aid(5)
the English Army had come too late and apologies were made.

So they paid the Regent a friendly visit at a place called Pinkie Cleugh
now you understand why I said they'd nothing else to do.
Mary was then sent to France(1548) (6) to keep out of English hands
and to marry the French heir with unification demands.

France and England made their peace(7) and Scotland breathed a sigh
though with John Knox's sentence now finished that would surely die.
First he moved to England and got a job as Edward's(VI)Chaplain
until Mary Tudor took over(8) and Protestantism became a sin.

He then went to Germany, then to Geneva to follow the Calvin line
returning to Scotland in 1555 to preach his version of the divine.
He upset the Queen Mother with his sexist anti-Papal rhetoric
though she did find him fascinating which I guess is half the trick.

1556 Knox returned to Geneva and stayed there for 3 years
though Marie had her other activists to prod her Catholic fears.
In 1556 the First Covenant was signed for a Scottish Reform Church
by a powerful group of Nobles(9)to aid their Spiritual search.

In April 1558 came Mary's marriage and Catholic military aid
so her mother turned against the Covenant, retribution threats were made.
A change in English policy(10) though was to give the Covenant its break
and when Mary's husband got the French Crown he made a big mistake(11)

For Elisabeth thought it wise to help the Covenant's cause
because if Mary ever got her throne it would be under Canon laws.
Churches burned all around as John Knox was back in town
and Elisabeth agreed to meet him though she thought he was a clown.

- 1.Though banned English translations of the Bible were smuggled in.
- 2.'Pilates rather than Prelates' Pope Eugenius IV had called the Scottish Bishops. Illiteracy and fornication were common place.
- 3.Patrick Hamilton(1528) his courage had been noticed. George Wishart(1528)arrested on collaboration charges and a plot to murder Cardinal Beaton, he was John Knox's mentor.
- 4.Chaplain and spokesman.
- 5.John Knox amongst others dispatched as prisoners.
- 6.After Inchmaliance Island, Stirling Castle and the Dumbarton Rock
- 7.1549the Treaty of Boulogne, the English also agreed to withdraw their forces from Scotland.
- 8.1553.
- 9.Led by Argyle and Morten.
- 10.Elisabeth I came to the Crown.
- 11.He declared his wife the rightful heir to the English throne.

The Scottish Covenanters got a treaty(1) and Marie's hopes were dashed(2) for her French Naval Forces at Leith were severely lashed(3).

Marie died the same year and Catholicism was over for the ensuing Treaty of Edinburgh put the others back in clover(4).

Parliament was called with anti Papal statutes made and an easy transaction occurred as the Scottish Church was decayed. 1561 saw Mary's return home(5) to a much more austere land and a promise of toleration from her young and regal hand.

In 1565 she remarried(6) and her new husband became the King though his jealous temper was to flare and Mary's love went 'ding'(7).

In 1567 Darnley died when someone else took his breath away(8) and 2 months later Mary married for she liked her Wedding Day(9).

The Scottish people were up in arms and forced Mary to abdicate(10) so the Earl of Moray(11) became the Regent and kept an English date(12).

With the Hamiltons' help Mary escaped(13) and raised herself an Army though a defeat at Langside came about that must have sent her barmy(14)

Desperate years for Scotland followed with James VI still a wean and the Queen's Lords(15) seizing Edinburgh Castle to hold it for their Queen. The first 2 Regents Moray and Lennox were murdered one by one and the next one died in office(16) so I guess the job's not fun.

In 1573 Edinburgh was relieved by Morten(17) with English heavy guns and in 1573(18) Morten was relieved, it's funny how life runs(19).

James came under Catholic influence(20) to uphold the Catholic way though a change of Government came about, it was the order of the day(21).

In 1583 though James escaped and declared himself in charge and promptly executed the Earl of Gowrie, one kidnapper less at large.

1587 saw an English pact with James the heir to the English throne though with his mother's death two years later(22) bitter seeds were sown(23).

The same year saw James in Oslo marrying Princess Anne of Denmark though the poverty of his homecoming was one of remark(24).

James' trouble though was to come in a more Religious tone for Protestantism was branching out and looking for a home.

With Knox's death in 1572 Andrew Melville came on the scene he believed in Church over King which to James sounded rather mean.

In 1581 the Second Book of Discipline was wrote and authorised and from this book the extreme Calvinistic approach was duly exercised.

James had tried to have his way(25) but was sadly disappointed(26) so the flow of Religious toleration became badly disjointed.

James luck was to take a jump at the end of March in 1603 for Elisabeth died, he got his crown and once again felt free.

- 1.The Treaty of Berwick.
- 2.The English sent a Fleet to besiege the French.
- 3.By an Anglo-Scottish Army in 1560.
- 4.Recognised Elisabeth as the Queen of England and provided for French and English withdrawal putting an end to the Auld Alliance.
- 5.After her French husband's death in 1560.
- 6.Henry Steward, Lord Darnley.
- 7.He killed Riccio(her Italian secretary)in front of her even though she was 6 months pregnant. Their relationship went downhill a little after that.
- 8.Strangled and then had his house blew up. No one discovered but James Hepburn 4th Earl of Bothwell was the chief suspect.
- 9.James Hepburn.
- 10.June 1567 at the age of 24. Imprisoned in Carberry Hill and then Loch Leven Castle.
- 11.Mary's half brother James Stewart.
- 12.He was in close touch with the English Court.
- 13.1568.
- 14.Desperation threw her onto Elisabeth who immediately had her imprisoned.
- 15.Her supporters.
- 16.Mar.
- 17.The next Regent.
- 18.He was overthrown.
- 19.In 1581 he was executed on the bogus charge of killing Darnley.
- 20.The King's cousin, Esme Stewart, Seigneur D'Aubigny. He became the Duke of Lennox and Lord High Chamberlain.
- 21.James was kidnapped. Lennox fled and died in France. Morton's nephew Angus took over (1582).
- 22.Mary was executed.
- 23.James made no more than a formal protest but his subjects were enraged.
- 24.There was no money to celebrate it and he felt embarrassed.
- 25.In 1584 he tried to induce Parliament to pass statutes confirming the appointment of Bishops (by him).
- 26.The Church of Scotland was governed by laymen though later it evolved to district Presbyteries who could ordain the Ministers. The Kirk met twice a year to settle questions affecting the Church as a whole.

He moved full time to England though came back for just one visit.
He loved his life of luxury so Scotland did not miss it.
He favoured the union of the two and was apt to call them Great Britain.
He even had a new flag made(1) so he was well and truly smitten.

In 1607 the Scots passed a Union Act though the English they declined it
for the idea of joint Parliament they liked it not one bit
so James governed Scotland by the pen from the offices of Whitehall
and devised a plan in which he hoped the Highland Clans would fall.

He authorised certain Clans to deal with unruly neighbours
and mass destruction followed in pursuit of this Kings favours.
The Clan MacGregor was decimated to the extinction of their Name(2).
The MacDonalds of Islay suffered too and with such frightful pain.

The Island Chiefs were called to mass(3) and promptly put in prison.
Pledges(4) then were forced on them much to Andrew Knox's(5) derision.
The Campbells of Argyle rose in fame as Central Government Agent,
a power which they held so dear knowing what it meant.

James still held a grudge though about being left in the lurch
so he took it all upon himself to despoil the Presbyterian Church(6).
He increased his Bishops and their power to follow the English line
and even went a visiting thinking the climate fine(7).

At Perth(1618) he tried to put Five Articles(8) to the stunned assembly
to them it was like saying that Hampton Park was Wembley.
Opposition was all around and the common people boycotted
men would walk for miles instead of going to ones allotted.

By 1624 James was ill and power went to his favourite Buckingham
though the following year saw James' death and Charles getting the jam.
Scottish born, Anglican devout he never understood the Scottish way
his only role in Scotland was to deprive the Kirk of its say.

In 1625 an Act of Revocation(9) returned the Church some power
and 4 years later he demanded they be more like the English flower.

In 1633 he was crowned in Scotland under the Anglican manner
and Edinburgh was made a Bishopric to fly the self same banner.

The English Prayer Book was revised(10) and caused the mob to riot(11)
for they thought the way things were going they'd be on a Papal diet.
In 1637 a committee was formed that became known as the Tables(12)
to them the revised new prayer book was just more Papist fables.

They petitioned Charles heavily but he did not change his mind
instead he wrote a proclamation(13) and went off to kill a hind(14).
The Tables recalling the Lords of Congregation met at Greyfriars Kirk
and drafted up a document(15) to make a Lawyer smirk(16)

- 1.The Union Jack.
- 2.The remaining survivors were no longer allowed to bear the name.
- 3.1608 on board one of the King's Ships
- 4.The Statutes of Iona-future good behaviour and to lose their Celtic way.
- 5.The new Bishop of the Isles
- 6.1603 banned the General Assembly from meeting. 1606 arrested Andrew Melville and seven ministers, held them in the tower for 3 years and then exiled them from Scotland.
- 7.1617 An organ and carved Saint's heads appeared in the Chapel Royal of Holyrood much to the citizens disgust.
- 8.Kneeling for Holy Communion. Christian festivals to be observed. Confirmation should be administered by the Bishop. Private baptisms and communion allowed in the event of serious illness.
- 9.Restoration of land and tithes that had been given at the reformation to the Nobles.
- 10.23rd July 1637 read in St. Giles.
- 11.The Privy Council shut themselves away and asked Charles for help(who was in London). He said punish the protesters and enforce the book.
- 12.Earls of Montrose and Roths. Lord Warriston amongst others.
- 13.Feb.1638 all Nobles to be summited to his will.
- 14.He left for Newmarket to hunt.
- 15.The National Covenant.
- 16.It was skillfully drawn up to attract the greatest support. It condemned the Catholic doctrines and protested against violation of their Religion.

The message took on and thousands signed much to Charles woe so he called an assembly in November(1638)at a place called Glasgow.

Charles was only stalling though until he could raise a force the Assembly probably knew this though, it was par for the course.

They passed measures(1)guaranteed to make Charles' face go pallid to this his reply, meant in scorn, was none of them was valid(2).

Arms poured into Scotland as its wayward Soldiers came home, they saw it as a crusade though this time against Rome.

In 1639 Charles raised a force(3)and moved to the Scottish border though at Berwick when he met the Scots(4)things just fell in order(5).

The Assembly re enacted the measures and Parliament went further freeing themselves from Royal control they had independent fervour.

So the Second Bishops War began and the Scottish (6) crossed the border Newcastle and Durham quickly fell for the English were in disorder.

Internal problems(7)haunted Charles and led to drastic measures(8) and when England found itself at war the Scots looked on with pleasure.

The Kirk also was getting extreme in a puritanical way, The moderates were getting worried and thought they'd have their say(9).

In 1643 the Covenanters were asked to help by the English Parliament for war was going against them and their forces were nearly spent.

The Solemn League and Covenant(10) was born much to Scottish glee and Charles the thought had crossed his mind that maybe he should flee.

26,000 crossed the Tweed(11)to help Cromwell at Marston Moor heavily defeating the Royalists and leaving Charles quite sore.

Montrose(12) though on seeing his plight tried to come to his aid he crossed Scotland spoiling for war and victories were made(13). For all the glory he achieved though it could not help the King's defeat and things were turning sour on him, he was about to be beat.

In September(1645) David Keslie returned with 4,000 seasoned men and defeated him at Philiphaugh, he would have to start again.

Charles surrendered soon after and so Montrose had to pay by disbanding all his forces and exile to Norway.

The Scots in England with nothing to do handed Charles back(14) and went back home dejectedly for the promise they did lack(15).

They sent Emissaries(16)over to Charles(17) to try and work a deal in which they'd sent an Army should he give to them his Seal(18).

The King agreed to the plan and an Army was duly sent(19) though at Preston fighting started and their forces were quickly spent(20).

The Whigs(21)then went up in arms under the leadership of Argyle and marched on up to Edinburgh the Government to defile.

- 1.The Prayer Book to be abolished, Bishops deposed and a commission to investigate abuse of power.
- 2.His commissioner had walked out half way through the hearing.
- 3.20,000 poorly trained men.
- 4.Under Sandie Leslie-the First Bishop's War.
- 5.Neither side fought but agreed to another assembly to discuss the points.
- 6.Under Leslie and Montrose
- 7.He had his own troubles with the English Parliament.
- 8.He distributed titles and accepted decisions of 1638 and 1641.
- 9.Montrose and supporters signed a pact at Cumbernauld to reform the Covenant and crown loyalty.
- 10.The Scots to attack the Royalists from the north for the sum of £30,000 a month and reformation of the English and Irish Churches under Scottish lines.
- 11.Early 1644.
- 12.An assorted Army of Highlanders, Irish mercenaries and lowland Scottish Lairds.
- 13.He captured Perth from a larger force, entered and sacked Aberdeen and burned Argyle's strong hold at Inveraray. He routed the Campbells again at Inverlochy in Feb.1645. He stormed Dundee and smashed the Covenanters at Auldearn in May, Alford in June and Kilsyth in August.
- 14.For the promise of £400,000.
- 15.They received no monthly payment and the Covenant was quickly forgot by the English
- 16.The Earl of Lauderdale amongst them, they were known as the Engagers.
- 17.He was a virtual prisoner on the Isle of Wight.
- 18.To give Presbyterians a 3 year trial in England.
- 19.Under the Duke of Hamilton.
- 20.They were heavily defeated by Cromwell.
- 21.They had been against the idea.

Argyle invited Cromwell to Edinburgh to assure him his support (1) but when Charles I got executed things got rather fraught. Scotland now was King-less through England's barbaric action so to crown another King(2) in Edinburgh was Argyle's swift reaction.

Montrose offered up his services and invaded in the north(3) picking recruits in Orkney and Thurso as he sallied forth. At Carbisdale in Ross shire though the band was quickly dispersed and Montrose duly handed over(4) he must have thought him cursed.

Montrose was taken to Edinburgh and executed for Treason, put on trial for loyal service had Argyle lost his reason. With Montrose gone the way was clear and Argyle took control first he put conditions(5) before he'd let Charles have his goal.

In 1650 Charles came home for he wanted to claim his prize but Cromwell invaded straight away thinking it might be wise. He routed the Scottish Army at Dunbar under his former ally(6) and then went on to Edinburgh to add that to his tally.

Unperturbed the Scots went on and Charles II was crowned(7) they even repealed Cromwell's Act(8), but he must have frowned. By summer of that year Leslie had raised a sizable force and assembled it at Stirling to stop trouble at its source.

Trouble occurred at Inverkeithing and the Scottish lost the day so Cromwell marched onto Perth and soon he held the sway. Leslie and his main force went into England after aid but Cromwell quickly followed and battle plans were made.

The Armies met at Worcester(9) and the Scots were decimated and the once filled Scottish throne was very quickly vacated. Cromwell spent another year stamping out resistance setting up Garrisons across the land to prove of his persistence.

Parliament disbanded though 30 members went to Westminster a treaty of union to England which Scotland saw as sinister. The land got law and order but with a high price to pay though Argyle kept his power, he managed to keep his say.

Cromwell died in 1660 and then Argyle's luck ran out for Charles returned from exile(10) and gave him such a clout(11). Charles resided in England and left government to Lauderdale(12) though he packed it out with Royalists so his policies would not fail.

The Scottish Parliament re-sat in 1661 and did King Charles' bidding democracy was live and well or maybe I'm just kidding. The King's right was re-established to choose the Committee of Articles and the Scottish Church re-emerged and not just in small particles.

- 1.Cromwell wanted none of the King's allies to hold offices in Scotland. Parliament obeyed with an act known as the Act of Classes.
- 2.18yr.old Prince Charles(Charles II)
- 3.An assignment from Charles.
- 4.By MacCleod of Assynt for £25,000 Scots.
- 5.He had to accept both Covenants
- 6.David Leslie
- 7.New Years Day 1651 at Scone by Argyle.
- 8.The Act of Classes
- 9.3 September 1651.
- 10.At Cromwell's General Moncks request.
- 11.He was executed for Treason.
- 12.Earl(later Duke) an ex Covenanter.

Unauthorised services sprang all around to the disillusioned people for they followed the Calvinistic line and did not need a steeple. Troops were called to collect fines and armed clashes followed and when James Sharp(1) went to London he was very quickly swallowed(2)

In 1679 he was killed for the Covenanters were not that happy They followed through with Government Troops(3) that sent poor Charley whappy He sent his bastard son(4) which was an apt description as he wasn't just a pain he was more of an affliction

He defeated the rebels at Bothwell Brig with up-most repression and sent the prisoners into Greyfriars to finish his aggression(5). Atrocities were all around they must have had loads of lime it was not for nothing that the 1680's were called the Killing Time.

In 1685 Charles died and James VII took his place and for the first time in 120 years they had a Catholic face. James was unpopular though in the Lowlands with the Whigs so they sent for William of Orange and offered him new digs.

He landed in November(1688) with an Army that he led James wavered for a while and off to France he fled. In April 1689 William and Mary got the Scottish crown although the Highlands(6) were against them it did not get them down.

Viscount Dundee called the Clans to aid James' cause and with James now landing in Ireland there wasn't time to pause. William sent a force(7) to try and put the Jacobites away but in KillieCrankie, Perthshire they were sorely made to pay(8).

The Jacobites were leaderless though as Dundee had been killed and at their next encounter (Dunkeld) his place was never filled(9). A fresh attempt the following spring ended in disaster(10) and when William triumphed on the Boyne he became their master.

William build a garrison near Inverlochy(11) to pacify the tribes and gave Campbell(12) ample funds(13) in case they wanted bribes. The Government then called the Clans to come and take a pledge with threats of violence guaranteed to put the Chiefs on edge.

James in France gave his blessing and so the Chiefs agreed All but 2(14) arrived on time(15) with their oaths to cede. One came late(16) and made his peace and everything was alright well that's what he thought anyway, he did not expect a fight.

Troops were billeted in Glencoe but in a friendly manner and Macian gladly accepted them to raise King William's banner. A fortnight later orders came and Macian had a shock for him and his Clan were subjugated by the 5 o'clock knock(17).

- 1.As an Emissary from the moderate Presbyterians.
- 2.He was made an Archishop and changed his views.
- 3.Three Troops of horse under Graham of Cloverhouse.
- 4.James Duke of Monmouth
- 5.1,400 herded into the Church yard at Edinburgh and slaughtered.
- 6.They came to be known as the Jacobites.
- 7.Under General Hugh Mackay.
- 8July 1689 they were almost annihilated in a narrow gorge.
- 9.Richard Cameron formed a regiment(Cameronians)distinguished themselves and then faded back into the hills and glens.
- 10.Cromdale on Speyside.
- 11.Fort William, sanctioned by his secretary of state Sir John Dalrymple, the Master of Stair.
- 12.Iain Glas(Grey John) Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
- 13.£12,000.
- 14.MacDonall of Glengarry and below.
- 15.They had to do it by New Year's Day 1692.
- 16.Macian MacDonald of Glencoe, an elderly Chieftain held back by the weather
- 17.Five in the morning, most were slaughtered whilst they slept 13 Feb.1692

News traveled out about the carnage to William's loss of face so he pleaded ignorance, sacking Stairs(1) he covered any trace. In Church matters by 1690 the Westminster Confession(2) was adopted but William's popularity was still that low it had to be concocted.

Financial strife was imminent due to unfair rules of trade(3) though in June 1695 with redress in mind certain steps were made(4). With fiscal trouble(5) at the start as William was against the idea the Dariun Isthmus(6) was selected much to Spanish fear(7).

July(1698) saw Paterson with 3 ships sailing to colonise the land ill equipped to face the climate things soon got out of hand(8). Two later groups followed quickly unaware of all the strife similar circumstances followed I guess you say that's life.

The final group was driven out by the Spanish after a fight so altogether 2,000 Scots died in this senseless plight. Surprisingly at this time union plans were being made the Scots had come to realise it was the only way to trade.

With William's death in 1702 a childless Anne(9) was on the throne and the Whigs in power in England feared a Scottish threat from Rome(10). In 1701 an Act(11) was passed to protect the Protestant right but with Scotland independent it was going to be a fight.

Scotland realising its potential passed an Act of its own(12) and when England retaliated(13) very bitter seeds were sown. War was looking imminent so negotiations were made and Argyle(14) went to Edinburgh and the Treaty of Union was laid.

In 1706 negotiations started with 31 members on each side the Scottish wanted federalism guaranteed to make the English chide(15). The treaty was laid out(16) and handed to the Scottish Parliament(17) who drafted a bill of security in hope of Presbyterian consent.

Opposition was all around, people rioted across the land in the end the Troops were called to put matters back in hand. By the following January it was law to much of Scotland's hate and Scotland lost its sovereignty on that fateful date.

The final meeting on 25th March was just for routine matters and remuneration was in order for the English knew what flatters(18). The new Parliament was unpopular for it had one little flaw the Scottish had misgivings about following English law

Equality was not on offer as their power was depleted and when a motion(19) came for repeal it was only just defeated Anne fell ill in 1714 and the Jacobite hopes lifted but the Whigs quickly reacted and the Hanover power was shifted(20)

- 1.He was later rewarded with an Earldom.
- 2.The basis of Presbyterian worship in Scotland, a remnant from the Solemn League and Covenant.
- 3.The English Navigation Act. English ports only accepted goods from English or the Country of origin ships.
- 4.Under William Paterson an act was passed in Scotland establishing the company of Scotland trading to Africa and Indies.
- 5.The capital was to have been £6,000,000 half to be got in Scotland ,half to be subscribed in London until William expressed his disappointment and it was withdrew. In the end it nearly all came from Scotland.
- 6.It linked the north and south of America avoiding long sea voyages.
- 7.It belonged to Spain.
- 8.Out of the 1200 a quarter were killed by pestilence and others starved as William had forbidden the English Colonists in Jamaica to aid them.
- 9.All her children had died,
- 10.Since James VII death in 1701 his son James Edward was now legally King.
- 11.Act of Settlement-English Crown to a German Princess, Electress Sophia of Hanover. James granddaughter through the female line.
- 12.1704 Act of Security. Parliament to name successor to the Scottish throne within 20 days of the reigning monarch's death. It should be Protestant and of the Stewart line but not to occupy the English throne unless Scotland had equal rights by trade and liberty in Religion. A military force was to be trained to defend the Country.
- 13.Aliens Act-unless Scotland accepted the Hanover line they would be treated as aliens.
- 14.1705 Duke of Argyle as Queen Anne's commissioner.
- 15.Rejected it, wanted a higher price for commercial equality.
- 16.Scotland to have 16 peers and 45 M.P's, accept the Hanover line. They would be awarded £398,085 10s known as the equivalent, full freedom in trade, retain their legal system.
- 17.Oct.1706.
- 18.Duke of Queensbury got a pension of £3,000 a year. The Duke of Hamilton got his 4 years later.
- 19.1713 by 4 votes at the house of Lords.
- 20.Electress Sophia had died just before Anne, her son George was declared King in Edinburgh 5th August 1714.

George was unpopular though and it gave the Jacobites their chance and James Edward got to thinking it might be prudent to advance. He wrote to the Earl of Mar(1) and asked him to raise the Clans for he decided to pay a visit and try out some invasion plans.

James was declared King on the 6th September at Castletown in Braemar and the Clansmen(2) rallied to his banner from places near and far. Mar went on and captured Perth without much of a fight, there he stayed, strange really as the enemy forces were light(3).

Individual sorties(4) happened but they were indecisive action Mar only made his move when he had gauged the border reaction(5). In Nov. he moved out of Stirling for Argyle wanted a meet they had a indecisive battle that neither wanted to repeat.

Mar went back to Perth and Argyle's reinforcements came(6) so now the odds had turned around Mars head hung in shame. James landed in Peterhead (7) to a situation virtually over for Mar abandoned Perth and Argyle was now in clover.

The Highlanders retreated north and James Edward then turned mean he slipped away to France but left a message at Aberdeen(8). The London Government after consideration took their retribution Estates were forfeited, transportation enforced, oh and the execution(9).

The Jacobites though found an ally in the Minister from Spain(10) who promised them that Spanish arms would come and ease their pain. A small Force(11) landed at Loch Aish and marched as far as Glensheil where larger Government Forces met them and brought them back to heel(12).

The Government then turned and tried to pacify the Highlands General Wade was duly appointed to help with these demands. He built a series of roads(13)to put the land under control he also commissioned Highland Companies to help him with this role.

The recruits became the Black Watch, a very noted band recruited from the Whig Clansmen for they were close at hand. In 1727 George II came to the throne but tensions remained the same for the English form of government was being a real pain(14).

1736 saw scandal when Captain Porteous(15) was given a reprieve though it did not last too long and his spirit soon did leave(16). Queen Caroline(17) was up in arms and wanted drastic action(18) though Argyle intervened and placated her reaction(19).

James eldest son(20) decided that he should take up his father's cause and landed(21) in The Hebrides to uphold the Stewart clause. Initial support was slow but the Standard eventually raised(22) and he followed it with victories meant to leave the English dazed(23).

1. Lord Mar (Bobbing John) had established contact with James Court after dissatisfaction with George.
2. 12,000 armed Jacobites.
3. There were only 2,000 government Troops between him and the border.
4. MacGregor tried to storm Dumbarton Castle. MacLean marched on Inveraray but withdrew.
5. Kenmure, Derwent Water and Forster. He sent MacKintosh of to Borlame and 2,000 men. They made a dash for Edinburgh but were cut off by Argyle and so joined the other rebels at Kelso. Attacked at Preston but were forced to capitulate.
6. From Holland and Troops released after the surrender of Preston.
7. Dec. 1715.
8. To look out for themselves. He went with Mar.
9. Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure.
10. Cardinal Alberoni.
11. Two frigates and 300 Soldiers. A larger expedition to England had floundered.
12. The Spanish surrendered and the Highlanders melted back into the hills.
13. To link Forts William, Augustus and George. 260 miles altogether.
14. Taxes on malt and salt caused riots in the cities. Smuggling was the rage.
15. He had fired into an angry crowd and had been sentenced to death
16. He was taken from prison by 'persons unknown' and hanged.
17. Her husband was in Hanover and she was Regent in his absence
18. Bills of Pains and Penalties. Imprison Edinburgh's Provost, destroy City Charter and disband its guard. Netherbar Port to be demolished.
19. A heavy fine instead.
20. Charles Edward
21. Aug. 1745 with 7 supporters.
22. In front of 900 Camerons and MacDonalds.
23. Perth captured. 2 regiments of dragoons routed at Coltbridge and Edinburgh captured whilst it slept.

Victory followed Prestonpans when John Copes(1)lads took flight
he was even first at Berwick to tell of his own plight.
George brought home more Troops from his other war with France
and sent them up to General Wade(2) so now he had a chance.

In November Charles crossed the border to reinforce his point
and George was having selfish thoughts about how to leave the joint.
Charles reached Derby in December and held a council of war
where against his better judgement they decided to withdraw.

They marched back up to Stirling arriving the following year
and had a battle at Falkirk though the outcome wasn't clear(3).
Charles went onto Inverness and made his head quarters there
where news came out to reach him that he should be taking care.

The Duke of Cumberland(4)was on his way and he was pretty sore
so Charles went out to meet him at a place called Culloden Moor.
Charles Army was routed and he went on the run
5 months of being hunted before it was finally done(5).

The carnage following Culloden had to be seen to be believed
by the time that it was over many were relieved(6).
The Government followed on with acts to destroy the Highland life(7)
and generally it was uncomfortable and prone to be of strife.

Charles died in 1788 and was succeeded by his brother(8)
though as he was a Churchman the dynastic line did smother.
Henry died in 1807 and so finished the Stewart line
and George III erected a tomb(9) so he must have thought them fine.

Scotland around that time was in another revolution
for Industry was alive and well and helping its evolution.
Industrial areas sprang up to replace mainly rural trade
and Cotton was the dominant theme where progress could be made

The 1860's saw its collapse and heavy industry took its place
Iron, steel, coal and engineering took off at such a pace.
Shipbuilding in the Clydeside saw great fortunes being made
and a regular system of roads to replace those that were decayed.

Scottish inventions led the world with the likes of James Watt
Railways and Canal Systems were also added to this pot.
The Clan system had changed too it was more akin the Laird
who had took to raising sheep so now the Tenants could be spared.

Mass emigration followed, the Highland Population had to drift
abroad or into towns for they knew they had to shift.
The Scottish Reform Bill in 1832 brought more seats to the land
and with the population getting more say things got out of hand.

- 1.English commander in chief.
- 2.At Newcastle.
- 3.The larger force under General Hawley were put to flight but Charles did not follow it through.
- 4.Apr.1746-a well armed and fed Army twice Charles size.
- 5.He was picked up by a French frigate 19 Sept.1746.
- 6.The wounded were shot where they lay. Detachments of Troops went onto devastate the land.
- 7.1746 prohibiting wearing kilts, plaid, owning arms and bagpipes. Chiefs lands were forfeited, their power destroyed, hundreds of Clansmen sent to plantations, executions.
- 8.Henry,Cardinal York.
- 9.12yrs.later to Henry, Charles Edward and their father

Two more Reform Bills (1) followed and more people had their say and with the Workers getting power Trade Unions were here to stay. The Scottish Labour Party was founded(2) by the great Kier Hardy and though it merged with the Labour Party it was never once found tardy(3).

The First World War then came along and Scotland suffered its toll(4) then the slump that followed it left many a begging bowl. Unemployment took the stage, Hunger Marches were the rule and the Scottish National Party emerged into the Political pool(5).

The Second World War came along and carnage was the norm so when it all was over people clambered for reform(6). The Countries gradually merged together though with separate identity And if you want to finish now well I guess that's fine by me.

1.1868,1885.

2.1888

3.It played a vitalising role through the Scottish section.

4.74,000 lost their lives.

5.1934.

6.See History of England.

Part Two

A History of England

A.K.A The Boomsday Book

The cold morning air seems to cut through the fog

Opening a passageway for me and my dog

As he scampers around chasing small fleeting shadows

Looking for rabbits amongst over grown hedgerows

The History of England now there's a Story to be told
but first let's go back to prehistory and let the Tale unfold.
They say for quite a while it was a sparsely populated land
inhabited by Stone Age Hunters, a nomadic sort of band.

Around 2,400 B.C. though a short dark Race came from around the Med.
settling around the Cotswolds they built long barrows for their dead.
They were an agricultural people that like to sow the seed
who settled down in one place, they found it easier to breed.

After a couple of hundred years a similar southern tribe arrived
settling from Cornwall to the Orkney's it is often said they thrived(1).
Around 1,700 B.C. these Neolithic people were subdued by the next band
who were called the Beaker Folk(2)from around the Rhineland.

A powerful stocky Race that brought with them the great Bronze Age
and gradually assimilating the others history turned a page.
Other minor invasions followed before the arrival of the Celt
who came from France and Germany(3)and made their presence felt

An agricultural Race although they knew how to work with metal
coming in peace at first for the land they wanted to settle.
Around 300B.C their migration changed into invasion
with Warrior Bands arriving armed with metal for the occasion.

They took Cornwall for its tin and invaded north up to Yorkshire(4)
winning all around them to conquer their desire.
They imposed their language on the natives to keep them in their place
and fought against Julius Caesar when he decided to show his face(5).

The Romans never tried again, well not for a hundred years
although Merchants settled peacefully when Cunobelin(6) calmed their fears.
They wanted Slaves, iron and corn to export them back to Rome
in return for Eastern luxuries that would enhance a Celtic home.

In Colchester, his Capital, Cunobelin minted coins in a Roman vein
but after his death around A.D. 40 things were never quite the same(7).
Around A.D.43 Claudius decided to try what Caesar had failed to do
and despite some fierce resistance (8) the whole Country did subdue.

Some parts could not be conquered nor Native toe the line
so armed forts were erected(9) and a wall crossed from the Solway to the Tyne.
The Thames was walled at London so the site could not be assailed
and a series of straight roads(10)constructed in case the defenses failed.

The Roman occupation in general brought prosperity to the land
and it was also fairly peaceful for fighting had been banned.
Some towns were allowed Self Government and took the Empire to their heart
and even in their language some Latin played its part.

- 1.They had a custom of building great stone walls found most common along the coast between these places.
- 2.Because of their characteristic drinking vessels.
- 3.About 800B.C.
- 4.Also East Anglia and Lincolnshire.
- 5.55B.C.and 54B.C. His summer expedition failed.
- 6.Belgic chief who ruled much of southern England called Rex Brittonium.
- 7.His Kingdom collapsed.
- 8.The wild tribes of the north and Boadicia in Norfolk.
- 9.Caeleon,Chester and York.
- 10.They radiated from London and led to the garrison towns of Lincoln, York and Chester amongst other places.

Some Farmers got quite wealthy and lived in Villas centrally heated with Slaves to till the land which you can bet were harshly treated. The prosperous town dwellers took education in the Roman manner so the second century was idyllic if you waved the Roman banner.

Around this time in History Christianity started to appear on the eastern side of England its voice you'd sometimes hear. At the beginning of the fourth century St. Alban died fighting for its cause though later the Emperor Constantine started following Canon laws.

Before it had time to flourish though the Empire started to fall and in 367A.D. the Northern Tribes decided to overrun the wall. Saxon Pirates landed in the east and ravaged most the land and though the Romans held on the best they could the end was close at hand.

They could not afford to keep an Army(1)so they tactfully withdrew(2) leaving the civilised Britons facing the barbarous crew. The Angles and Saxons(3) though Farmers plundered on demand slaughtered and enslaved or just drove them from the land.

During the course of the 5th century they advanced from east to west though at the Battle of Badon(4)Ambrosius Aurelianus tried his best(5). Over the course of time all trace of Rome was forgot except the long straight roads that weren't really used a lot.

The 6th century was a time for English settlement and consolidation for the many kingdomed Province was turning into a Nation. Over the course of the century 3 Kingdoms(6) began to emerge and the powers became more centralised as the Country started to converge.

In 597 Pope Gregory felt England needed a Christian vent so he sent his Monk Augustine over who disembarked in Kent. He converted the local King and became the Archbishop of Canterbury though he was beaten to Northumbria by a Celtic Missionary(7).

By the middle of the 7th century Christianity was in every home though some followed the Celtic way a different path than Rome. Now although only slightly different distrust became the law so the differences were settled by a Synod in (Whitby)664(8).

England became civilised once more though to a different Roman way though Celtic Art still flourished which can still be seen today(9). Under King Edwin Northumbria spread during those next long years and his Northern Kingdom encroached on Scottish neighbours fears(10).

The following century saw Mercia doing as they like with King Offa driving the Welsh backwards to retreat behind his Dyke. The beginning of the 9th century saw Wessex make its claim and Egbert became the first King of England though only in name.

- 1.40,000 men along the Welsh and Scottish Marches and along the Saxon shore from Norfolk to Kent.
- 2.At the beginning of the 5th century.
- 3.Barbaric Teutonic tribes from between the mouth of the Rhine and Denmark.
- 4.Somewhere in Dorset or Wiltshire
- 5.A Romanised Celt who kept them in check at the end of the 5th century.
- 6.Northumbria,north of the Humber. Mercia in the midlands and Wessex in the south.
- 7.St. Aidan, a monk from Iona who founded a monastery on the island of Lindesfarne.
- 8.They followed the Roman form.
- 9.The Lindesfarne Gospels, the Poems of Caedman and the History of Bede.
- 10.He advanced to the Forth and built a stronghold in Edinburgh.

He over ran Devon and Cornwall and put the Celts in their place and defeated the Mercians in battle so they would uphold his case but the domain was very shadowy without real central control as primitive farming was too insular(1) to accept an imperial role.

The King had to rely on loyalty for he was dependent on the Thegn(2) though only being farmers they were no match for the Dane for by the 8th century the Vikings had started to raid until the middle of the 9th century when an invasion plan was made.

The Norsemen came from Norway and landed in the North conquering around them, in blood they progressed forth. They took Cumberland and Lancashire and became a real pain while over on the east coast came an invasion from the Dane.

They invaded into Yorkshire and even threatened the south west until (871)they were checked at Ashdown by Alfred(3)at his best. It took a few more years before Alfred made them come to peace by accepting Christianity and settling down(4) hostilities would cease.

Alfred organised a Navy to repel any further invasion and created an efficient Army that would be necessary for the occasion. Then he turned his attention to repairing the Churches from their ravages, and bringing back civil life to a land once cursed by savages.

Alfred died in 900 after heralding the start of a golden age yes for the greater part of the next century peace was all the rage. When King Edgar died in 975 though Ethelred(5) took the throne, pretty soon after that it became a battle zone.

He was a worthless type of King who left his people in confusion and opened up the Country for another Scandinavian intrusion for the Danes came back again in search of English loot until 1016 when the English submitted to the Danish King Canute.

England became part of the Danish Empire(6)and under Viking law then lived in relative peace until the Empire found a flaw for when Canute's sons died in 1042 the Empire fell apart giving the English their throne back and an independent start.

Ethelred's son Edward the Confessor was restored back on the throne and promptly added Norman interest to the Saxon drone. He was more interesting in the Church than the running of the land which left that all to his brother in law for Harold took command.

Edward moved his residence to Westminster to be closer to the Church(7) and bring a Norman way of life that left the Saxon in the lurch. When Edward died childless(8)it left the Witan(9)with a choice for over in Normandy Edward's cousin William had a voice.

- 1.They lived in scattered villages and ploughed fields and forests, there was no city life.
- 2.Local landowners.
- 3.Alfred the Great, the young King of Wessex.
- 4.They retired behind the ancient Roman road Watlin Street into the Danelaw as it became known.
- 5.Ethelred the Unready.
- 6.Included Norway as well as Denmark.
- 7.He founded Westminster Abbey.
- 8.1066
- 9.The council of English nobility.

When they opted for Harold William wanted his lawful right
so Harold raised an Army expecting to curb William's might
but the Vikings invaded at the last moment(1)so Harold marched to fight
leaving William landing at Pevensey with no Saxon in his sight.

Harold raced back to meet him though his forces weren't that strong(2)
so the decisive Battle of Hastings did not last that long.
William met with little resistance and was quickly made the King
then he started to re-organise the Country to keep it under his wing.

He bought the Feudal system to delegate power to his Earls
with Saxon repossession an incentive greater than any pearls.
The Earls became William's Tenants and would have to pay him rent
which they paid with Military Service and being Government(3).

He subletted the land out so now everyone would have to pay
leaving all the previous Owners with very little say.
A couple of uprisings followed but they were quickly quelled(4)
so William generally sat back as the coffers swelled.

As William's Earls got stronger(5)though one thought to chance his arm
the Earl of Hereford came forward with ambitions to do harm.
Once William had defeated him he extracted a suitable toll(6)
though he did exclude the Church for it had no part in this role.

William then went on in triumph and flooded the Country with a left hook
for in 1086 he wanted the compilation of the Domesday Book.
He evaluated the Manors that up till then had been lax
and with all that knowledge gained he knew how much to tax.

His interest in culture led to gigantic Ecclesiastic structures(7)
while the Saxon Poor generally paid especially in back ruptures.
He eventually united the Saxons even only just through hate
until he died in 1087 and went to meet his fate.

The Country came to Rufus, his son William II
whose grasping greedy ways were no better than a deck hand.
He built Westminster Hall and half a hundred castles
so those backs could never heal, oh those poor old weary Vassals.

When he joined his dad in 1100 his brother Henry I took his place
he brought peace to the land and changed Administration's face(8).
He brought the Country discipline and unified it as never before
although his death in 1135 heralded a civil war.

For Henry left no legitimate son, the Country had no heir
leaving 20 years of fighting that almost stripped the Country bare.
Some Barons wanted Stephen(9), he was the Council's choice
whilst others followed Henry's daughter(Matilda)wanting a feminine voice

1. A Norwegian invasion of Yorkshire.
2. William attacked before all of Harold's forces had arrived.
3. He had to administer justice.
4. Yorkshire was laid waste and in the Isle of Ely Hereward the Wake surrendered.
5. Except along the borders the Earl's power was never concentrated enough to threaten William's authority. The border or Marcher Lords were a necessary evil.
6. He extracted an oath making each tenant directly responsible to the King cutting the Earl's power.
7. He had replaced the English Archbishop of Canterbury with a Norman one, Lafranc and started building Romanesque style buildings e.g. The Tower of London and numerous castles and cathedrals.
8. He added a court of Exchequer for better collection of taxes whose president was the Justiciar, the chief minister of the realm.
9. Son of William the Conqueror's daughter Adela.

Basically it was anarchy, every Baron for himself
and that was not very conducive to the Saxon's health(1).
Though Stephen was an amicable man events were out of reach
but after his death in 1154 the following King was a peach.

Henry Plantagenet came along and with him a lot of land(2)
and a firmly held intention to bring the Barons back to hand.
The first thing that he did was demolish unlicensed castles(3)
and take money instead of service from his mighty Baronial Vassals.

With it he hired Mercenaries for an independent force,
he also raised a Militia of Freemen to suppress trouble at its source.
The Saxons were more than willing to help him with this request
for with a choice twixt King and Baron Henry's way was best(4).

He started a lot of Legal reforms that gave him much more power
and brought justice to the land as the Feudal Court was sour.
Royal Justice was very popular as it was less dear,
it brought in trial by jury instead of trial by fear(5).

He organised the Civil Service to bring Local Government to the land
reducing the power of the Barons which was a popular command.
With his Royal Authority the Country could run itself
so he spent his time in France trying to increase his wealth.

His reign was successful generally as the People felt a loyalty to the Crown
but a little incident came along and badly let him down.
He argued with Thomas Becket(6) over the prosecution of the Priest(7)
and resulting from the argument Becket's lifeline got creased.

Becket became a Martyr and Henry submitted to the Pope
leaving anyone who read Latin(8) immune from the rope(9).
Henry died in 1189 leaving Richard the Lion-heart the throne
though most of his reign was abroad, he left his people on their own.

Richard was an expensive Monarch who thought nothing of the Poor.
He'd rather be in the Holy Land crusading against the Moor.
He was a popular hero though as he cut a dashing figure
until his death in France(1199) when his Suzerain(10) took his vigour.

His brother John took over and he was not a popular King
for he misused his father's powers to get just about everything.
He extorted money from his Subjects, Church and Vassal alike
for to defend his French possessions would be an expensive fight

His incompetence lost his northern possessions so his grasping was in vain
so he turned his attention home again to tighten up his reign.
He killed his nephew Arthur for he had a better claim to the throne
but then had the great misfortune to pick a fight with Rome.

- 1.Enslaved to build castles, robbed and tortured.
- 2.He had western France as the Count of Anjou and Vassal to the less powerful King of France.
- 3.Built in Stephen's reign.
- 4.They preferred efficient despotism to Baronial anarchy.
- 5.Trial by combat.
- 6.He was Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 7.Henry wanted the clergy convicted of crime to be brought before a King's court instead of a Church one.
- 8.They could claim to be a clerk.
- 9.They could commit any crime throughout the ages with no more punishment than being reduced to layman.
- 10.The King of France was still his Feudal Lord as he still held land in France under his title the Duke of Anjou.

The Pope wanted Stephen Langton Archbishop over John's land and though John disagreed he had to give way to this demand. He surrendered to the Pope and agreed to become his vassal then Langton led the Barons to give poor John more hassle.

They made him swear an oath to observe the Countries Law which John quickly broke and this led to civil war. In 1215 he came to terms and signed the Magna Carta the following year he died of gluttony so wasn't he the martyr.

The Magna Carta set forth the privileges of Baron and Church though the majority of the people were still left in the lurch. It could not destroy the power of Henry II's Administration but it curbed John's tyrannical power in the running of the Nation.

It had a wider power(1)that even the Barons could not fore-tell for at the time there were few Freeman though they were just about to swell. Ever short of money John had sold Charters(2)by the score which granted people liberty, well that's if they were not poor.

Shortly after the Magna Carta the Friars came over here to preach shunning all the Monasteries they went outside to teach. They opened boarding houses in Oxford for those wanting to learn most of whom became Lawyers(3)as it was a very good way to earn.

Whilst all this was happening the Country was being ruled by a child(4) though order had been restored to a Country once run wild. When Henry came of age though he yearned the Norman way although the Barons were now English as French had, had its day(5).

Henry filled his offices with foreigners much to the Earls disgust and his subservience to the Pope was to leave him severely cussed(6). Times were changing now though, England had a taste for Nationalism and with Simon De Montfort about they were heading for a schism.

He wanted England for the English and legislation for the Mass though most of the other Barons just pursued power for their class. He became the leader of the opposition and this led to civil war in which Henry was defeated so his Parliament came to the fore

It was a momentous assembly drawn for the shires and towns of the land though it only lasted a few months for Simon's death(7)was close at hand. Royal Authority was restored and Henry reigned on in relative peace until the fateful year of 1272 when Henry's breath did cease.

Edward I took over and identified with the Nationalist cause so private Baronial encroachment was going to have to pause(8). He prohibited the land grants to the over wealthy Church and advanced the Royal Jurisdiction(9) to leave the Barons in the lurch.

1. Clause 39 'No freeman should be arrested or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or banished or in any way molested, nor will we go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and the law of the land.'
2. Self Government to towns that could pay for it, London secured the right of electing its own mayor, others grew through trade especially exporting wool and Oxford and Cambridge became university towns.
3. The main way that poor men could climb into the ranks of the rich.
4. Henry III was only 9 when he came to the throne.
5. Particularly since the loss of Normandy.
6. This was unpopular to the people as a whole
7. Killed at the Battle of Evesham by Henry's son Prince Edward (later Edward I).
8. He inquired into their privileges and prevented the multiplication of Feudal overlords
9. The Exchequer, Common Pleas and King's Bench became separate courts.

For the reforms that he needed he had to court the humble Mass
so his expulsion of the Jews helped with the Merchant Class.
He exiled the foreign favourites who had pandered to his dad
for in a fledgling Nation they could only make it bad.

The upper set came to terms and learned the language of the Masses
even their offspring sought careers in the Trading Classes.
His Nationalistic tendencies though led him onwards to expansion,
he wanted the British Isles to be part of one great mansion.

By now the Great Council had become an impotent Parliament
as he only ever used it as a handy financial vent.
He needed lots of money though to finance his expansion wars
so in order to receive it he signed an important clause(1).

Now as well as Celtic enemies he had to fight the King of France
who on seeing his predicament thought he'd take a chance(2).
Edward died near Carlisle(3) preparing another Scottish invasion
though as it was his fourth it was not a special occasion.

His son Edward II took over and the Barons saw their chance
for he was a shiftless extravagant creature who only liked to dance.
His chief favourite was Piers Gaveston, an upstart knight from Gascony
whose boastful swaggering ways were to put the Country on one knee.

He was hated by the Barons for he poured scorn just where he willed
so they formed a little Parliament and in 1310 had him killed.
They took over the land and mismanaged it, just for personal gain
until they had the Battle of Bannockburn (4) and Scotland gave them pain.

Robert Bruce invaded Northern England and ravaged all the land
and sent a force to Ireland to give his fellow Celt a hand.
Edward I project of unification had been severely curtailed
and when France and Scotland allied the coffin lid was nailed.

The brutality of the Baron rallied the people around the King
and with the Barons defeat at Borough-bridge they were back under his wing.
He called a Parliament in 1322 to declare the laws all null
though his triumph was short lived as soon his life was dull(5).

The next King also Edward liked to have a fight
and brought an age of chivalry that would appeal to any knight.
He was an extravagant man who loved the Heraldic Art.
Superficially brilliant though it hid a black heart(6).

A failed attempt in Scotland led him on to richer prey
and a Feudally impotent France was on the menu for that day.
So in 1337 he invaded and the 100 Years War began,
expansion beyond Britain was going to be his plan.

- 1.He summoned the Model Parliament in 1295 represented by the Barons, Clergy and Commons to sign a confirmation of the Magna Carta with an extra clause giving Parliament the right to control taxation.
- 2.He tried to seize Edward's possessions in Gascony.
- 3.1307.
- 4.1314.
- 5.He was over thrown and murdered by his wife and her lover in 1377.
- 6.The rules of chivalry did not apply to those who could not afford to pay a ransom.

A popular decision amongst all the Free Men of the realm for it was like a Pirate foray(1) with King Edward at the helm. To support such an adventure he needed Parliament to lend a hand for a full scale invasion like this was a big demand.

They had to meet more often to vote for unprecedented provision and the Commons and the Lords started their division(2). The war went well at first with Edward's archers holding sway they proved their worth at Crechy(3) when French Chivalry had its day.

His eldest son The Black Prince won at Poitiers a decade after though back at home the Country was not reeling back with laughter for between 1346-8 the Black Death swept across the land nearly halving the population with the swiftness of its hand.

It left a labour shortage in its wake with its lack of land cultivation the social consequences(4) were dire and led Edward to legislation(5).

Back in France father and son devastated vast tracts of land gaining whole Provinces(6) in their zeal though the end was close at hand

For the war began to stagnate and no progress could be made though from the impoverished People crippling taxes were still paid. For the first time in English History Edward created the Royal Duke(7) a very political act whose outcome was no fluke.

Through marriages to heiresses they gained much needed land and absorbed numerous Earldoms to decrease the Noble band.

The war still dragged on even after Edward's death in 1377 with his son John taking control as the next heir was only 11(8)

For the Black Prince had died already leaving Richard next in line to an empire over in France that had fell deep into decline(9).

John sanctioned a new Tax(10) that was bound to cause unrest to finance the war in France saying it was the King's request.

In 1381 the Peasants rose up for they had reached the final straw and marched to meet the King to try and change the unfair law(11).

By a promise of redress they were dispersed, those silly bleeders for once the danger was all over the Government hung their leaders.

Now the early reign of Richard was left to John of Gaunt who used his influence when he could and Richard's power would flaunt.

He packed the Parliament(12)favourably and exiled Richard's friends though they over stepped the mark and (1397)Richard made amends.

His former Lords Appellants, he arrested them for conspiracy to Treason killing Gloucester straight away and exiling Henry for that reason.

And when John of Gaunt died Richard grabbed his Lancastrian estate though when Henry returned to claim it Richard had to abdicate.

1. Booty for the common Soldier, ransoms for Barons through captures and a market for the landowners and Burgesses.
2. The Commons had their own chamber, the chapter house of Westminster Abbey, the lower clergy gradually ceased to attend leaving a house of laymen.
3. 1346.
4. Free labourers demanded higher wages and their villains demanded their freedom.
5. Parliament replied with statutes to keep wages down and prevent emancipation of their serfs.
6. The French ceded Calais, Ponthieu and the whole of S.W. France in full sovereignty.
7. He made the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster and Edmund Duke of York.
8. Richard II.
9. All that was left was Calais and a few towns on the west coast.
10. The Poll Tax-every male over the age of 16 was included.
11. The repeal of the Poll Tax and the abolition villeinage.
12. With Richard's uncle Gloucester and John's son Henry Bollingbroke(Henry IV)

Parliament went with Henry for Richard had broke his Coronation pledge leaving Henry on the throne and Richard on the ledge(1). Henry's position was precarious though as he was not the rightful heir(2) so he had to submit to Parliament so they would keep him there.

To conciliate the Church Henry persecuted and burned their foes(3) but constant threat of rebellion kept him firmly on his toes. The Percies of Northumberland were the most formidable to beat though their alliance with the Welsh and Scots ended in defeat.

Henry died in 1413 and his son Henry V took charge carrying on the Churches work with the Lollards(4) still at large. To divert attention from his tenuous claim he decided to take a chance so he renewed another tenuous claim and invaded into France.

France was in a civil war then and had battles to be fought so in 1415 he won the show with his victory at Agincourt. He married the French King's daughter and was recognised as heir but he and the King died 2 years later and left the Country in despair.

Both Countries were left to Henry VI who was no more than a child a united France was not too pleased and that's being mild so they rallied under Joan of Arc and uncorked the English at Champagne And when the English finally captured her(5) they burned her for her pain.

In 1453 the war was over with only Calais left intact and England was about to erupt as unity was lacked for during Henry's younger years the Parliament advanced its cause they wanted control over the Electorate(6) and passage of their Laws(7).

Two rival factions came forward each were deadly foes separated by different Counties and the colour of a rose. The Red Rose of Lancaster wanted feeble Henry to be King led by his wife the Queen Margaret and by his Beaufort(8) wing.

The White Rose of York nailed their Duke's colours at the door and with the most powerful subject(9) behind them who could ask for more. In 1453 Margaret bore Henry a son and this brought matters to the fore for only 2 years later they were plunged in civil war.

It was a war of naked brutality with executions by the score endorsed by a friendly Parliament that made up its own law. After a skirmish at St. Albans the captured King was forced to yield but the others went without him and triumphed at Wakefield.

The captured Duke of York was murdered, it was the only way though a Yorkist victory at Towtown(10) meant the others had to pay. Warwick crowned Edward King for he was the Yorkist heir and the Commons thanked him profusely for they thought him fair.

- 1.He died in prison a few months later.
- 2.The real heir was a boy called Edward Mortimer, Earl of March from an elder brother of John of Gaunt.
- 3.He agreed to the Statute De Heretico Comburendo which was directed against the Lollards, followers of John Wycliffe and pre-cursors of the reformation.
- 4.He even hung his former friend Sir John Oldcastle.
- 5.After she was betrayed she was burned as a witch.
- 6.Restricted to 40 shilling free-holders.
- 7.The right to draw up bills instead of mere petitions.
- 8.Descendants of John of Gaunt.
- 9.The Earl of Warwick.
- 10.1461.

There followed the usual executions and Henry got the Tower and Edward supplanted Parliament as they now had no more power. Many Nobles had been killed and their Estates went to the Crown leaving an independent King who was not a Parliamentary clown.

Edward inevitably quarreled(1) with Warwick because he wanted his say and Warwick allied with Queen Margaret aiming to make Edward pay. In 1471 at Barnet, Warwick's life had lost its shell and the following month at Tewksbury the Queen's Army and son fell(2).

With Henry's murder in the Tower the only Tudor claimant was a child(3) so Edward did not fear him and his claim was duly filed. The next trouble came from his brothers(4) who were after Warwick's land but when Clarence was killed for Treason (5) Gloucester dropped his demand.

Edward took it easy now and started to enjoy good company getting very self indulgent until his death in 1483. His 12 Year old son(6) took over under Gloucester's watchful wing and though he was supposed to protect him he wanted to be King.

He got rid of Edward's supporters and then asserted his own claim saying Edward was illegitimate and Parliament fanned his flame. They crowned him Richard III and he put his nephews in the Tower where they quickly came to harm, was that rose a bloody flower?

In 1485 Henry Tudor was 26 when he landed at Milford Haven and marched to Bosworth Field for the Crown that was so craven. When Richard died in battle Henry VII came to the throne and married Edward's daughter(Elisabeth)so unity was sown.

He was a cautious King who brought peace to the land and set about some sweeping reforms to increase the Monarch's hand. His instruments were the Privy Council and the Court of the Star Chamber which did away with the private Army and the liveried retainer.

He encouraged foreign trade and sought after foreign alliances(7) for war was getting costly now with the invention of new appliances(8). He still had trouble from the Yorks(9)who thought they still had clout until he passed on in 1509 then the Yorkist cause just died out.

Henry VIII took his place though still a boy at 18 an Athlete, Poet and Musician, you could say that he was keen. The first thing, a French invasion though without any real success though he did defeat the Scots(10),small comfort from a mess

His main advisor was Cardinal Thomas Wolsey the Archbishop of York who encouraged foreign adventures as it made for interesting talk. Though Wolsey was unpopular he was extremely wealthy and his love of architecture (11)kept the builders healthy.

- 1.He offended Warwick by marrying a widow of no great rank and aggrandising her family.
- 2.Prince Edward.
- 3.Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond who lived in France.
- 4.The Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester.
- 5.He joined the Lancastrians at one time.
- 6.Edward V.
- 7.His daughter Margaret married James IV of Scotland and elder son Arthur married Catherine of Aragon, daughter of the King of Spain. When Arthur died in 1502 Henry persuaded the Pope to transfer the bride to his younger son(Henry VIII).
- 8.The invention of gun-powder made fortifications almost useless.
- 9.Lambert Simnel claimed to be the son of Clarence and Perkin Warbuck was said to be the younger of the Princes murdered in the tower.
- 10.Battle of Floddin
- 11.Built Hampton Court, enlarged his London Palace Yorkplace(Whitehall)and founded Cardinal College(Later Christ Church)at Oxford.

By 1527 Henry was 36 and only had a daughter(1)
so he sent Wolsey to work, his wedding vows to slaughter.
He wanted an annulment(2) so he sent him to the Pope
but the Pope was under Spanish power so Henry had no hope.

Wolsey's failure was his downfall he was up on High Treason
though he died in 1530 before his execution was in season.
Henry moved into York-place as Wolsey had no need of it
and Thomas Cromwell took his job and was only glad to serve the writ.

Henry called a Parliament to escape from Papal interference
and they gladly gave support for they craved Henry's adherence.
In 1534 it passed the Act of Supremacy, Henry was now the Churches head
so he got on with his next task of legally taking Anne(3) to bed.

Archbishop Cramner voided the marriage to the Pope's great ire
and Henry married the fair Anne for she could light his fire(4).
The Pope excommunicated Henry not really a good case
for soon the Church's land and wealth were wearing Henry's face

You see Henry needed money and the Church had a quarter of the land
so the suppression of the Monastery was left to Cromwell's willing hand.
Trouble followed this with a Yorkshire rising called the Pilgrimage of Grace
but Henry savagely suppressed it and put the rebels in their place.

In 1535 the Act of Union united Wales and England as equals
though he never tried in Scotland as they never did like sequels.
Henry said that every Parish Church was to have an English Bible
encouraging freedom of thought though you'd still get killed for libel.

His friend Thomas More though could not accept the Act of Supremacy
so Henry had him executed, was that his idea of clemency?
He did the same to Anne Boleyn and to her suspected beaux.
Yes that axe was always sharp when dealing with his foes.

The day after Anne perished Henry married Jane Seymour
though dying later in childbirth she left a son he could adore.
Henry married 3 more times though no children did arrive
so he was left with the delicate Edward who was lucky to survive.

He wanted Edward to marry Mary(Queen of Scots) so the Country could be one
but the Scottish Nobles had different plans so a battle soon was on.
He also got involved with France as they were Scotland's friends,
futile and expensive for he never achieved his ends.

When he died in 1547 Edward(VI) was King at only nine
so he had to rely on his uncle(5) to keep everything in line.
Religious persecution stopped, well in law it did anyway
and Hugh Latimer started to preach in a more friendlier way.

- 1.Mary.
- 2.As it was his brother's widow.
- 3.Anne Boleyn.
- 4.In 1533 Princess Elisabeth was born.
- 5.The Protector Somerset.

In 1549 he issued the English Prayer Book to replace the Latin mass(1) causing the Prayer Book Rebellion as some(2)thought it was crass.

The Country at the time also was getting deeper in recession so Somerset relieved the Church(3) to help cope with his depression.

Arable land was on the decrease as Pastoral land took over leaving poverty in its wake though sheep rearers were in clover. So the same year another insurrection(4) but this time in Norfolk and though both risings were suppressed Somerset was out of luck

He was replaced by John Dudley the Duke of Northumberland who continued stripping Churches with his avaricious hand. Though he had no Religious conviction he could see the sense in gold and did his best it must be said to bring people to the fold(5).

Dudley knew the King was dying so thought he'd have a say he married his son to Henry VII's granddaughter, Lady Jane Gray. He persuaded Edward to make a will and sign it in her favour though it all came down to nothing the Country took a different flavour(1552).

Catholic Mary took the throne much to everybody's joy though her Religious convictions were to make England a Spanish toy. In 1554 she married Phillip II although Kent had rose in protest then poor old England once again found itself a Papal vest.

De Heretico Comburendo was revived and Protestants burned(6)alive and England dragged into war with France which Calias did not survive.

When Mary died in 1558 the Country danced with joy and Elisabeth I came to the throne, compromise her ploy

For the Country it was poor and surrounded by dangerous foes(7) though she had William Cecil(Lord Burghly) (8)to keep her on her toes.

First she called a Parliament and severed links with Rome with a less provocative Act of Supremacy(9) to unite the people at home.

Scotland with John Knox(10)called for help to expel France from his land so in 1559 she sent a Fleet and an Army to lend a hand.

The French were defeated at Leith and never did return for soon after they fell to civil war as they never seemed to learn.

With Spain now her only danger she took time out to reform (11) and from her actions across the land prosperity would spawn. In 1568 Mary (Queen of Scots)came after being expelled(12) from her land an embarrassing situation for Elisabeth so she kept her close at hand.

Now 20 years of cold war with Spain was an underhand affair But she also had internal strife and the Pope to add to her despair. For 1569 saw the Northern Earls rebel and her put them in their place and the following year she was excommunicated on the charge of lack of faith.

1. By an act of uniformity.
2. Devon and Cornwall.
3. He seized the endowments and chantries and religious guilds that Henry had left intact.
4. Kett's insurrection
5. A second prayer book was introduced, Priests were to marry and non attendance of Church was punished by a fine or imprisonment.
6. Some 300 perished including the Bishops Hooper, Ridley and Latimer.
7. Spain possessed the Netherlands and France controlled Scotland where the 16yr.old Mary(Queen of Scots) French mother was the Regent.
8. He advised and served her faithfully until his death 40years later.
9. A modified prayer book was introduced.
10. An extreme Protestant Presbyterian.
11. Statute of Artificers-craftsmen to serve a 7 year apprenticeship under the Master Craftsman who was also responsible for their welfare. The local gentry were given responsibility for levying a rate from the parish for poor relief
12. She left a baby son(King James VI)after her expulsion for marrying her husband's murderer.

In 1571 the Duke of Norfolk sought Mary's hand so she might be Queen so the last surviving Duke was executed for an act some thought obscene(1).
In the 1580's the cold war heated up, a plot on Elisabeth was made(2)
and 2 years after Mary was tried and the price of her life was paid(3).

Phillip II raised a Fleet for invasion was on his mind.
He planned to leave from Holland, the closest place that he could find.
So Elisabeth sent her favourite(4) to aid the Dutch revolt
but he got mortally wounded in this ill fated assault.

Frances Drake redeemed the fiasco with a daring raid on Cadiz
that disabled part of Phillip's Fleet and sapped the invasion's fizz.
The attempted invasion came next year in July 1588
but the lumbering Armada came to grief as the broadside sealed its fate.

The great Fleet hit by storm was drove around the Coast
and only half their ships returned to quell the invincible boast.
England now ruled the waves to a new world opened wide
and with the likes of Drake and Raleigh the Spanish could not hide.

The war with Spain dragged on and on all through Elisabeth's reign
as England aided the Dutch and French who had the Protestant vein.
Elisabeth lost Burghly though replaced him with his son(5)
and in 1598 on the Spanish Main Drakes raiding days were done.

In 1601 a disaffected Essex tried to incite Londoners to riot.
It came to nothing, he lost his head, what a way to do on a diet.
The Queen died(1603) without leaving an heir at a ripe old age
and James of Scotland became James I and history turned a page.

The four Countries though not united all came under his tent
as Scotland and Ireland stayed separate with their own Parliament.
James was a pedantic man who gave the English Puritans misgivings(6).
He ejected all their clergy so 300 of them had to find new livings.

His reception was rather mixed as Raleigh was jailed for Treason
and in 1605 Guy Fawkes(7) came along to uphold the Catholic reason.
He was a man of peace though, he ended the war with Spain
so the Navy got neglected as it was seen as a financial drain.

The Trade expansion at the time owed little to his support
for he'd rather stay at home in charge of a fawning Court.
This was a disadvantage as the Dutch set up Trading Stations(8)
so when it came to empire building it was left to other Nations(9).

The British Empire(10) actually began with the foundation of Virginia(11)
and a Trading Station in Surat was its first foothold in India(12).
The Pilgrim Fathers left in search of alternative command
though they did not go to Virginia but settled in Newfoundland.

1. Longleat, Burghley and Moutacute.
2. The Spanish Ambassador was expelled after being implicated.
3. 1587 she was executed.
4. Sir Phillip Sidney, the Earl of Leicester.
5. Robert Cecil
6. He told them that if they did not conform to the Anglican Church he would harru them out of the land.
7. He and a group of Catholics tried to blow up Parliament in the famous Gun Powder Plot.
8. In the East Indies and on the Hudson River in America
9. The French established themselves on the St. Lawrence River
10. Sir Humphrey Gilbert had claimed Newfoundland for Elisabeth in 1583 but it had not been settled.
11. 1607.
12. By the East India Company set up in 1600 after James Lancaster's voyage to the East Indies by the Cape route.

Barbados and Bermuda were settled too in order to colonise and the Presbyterian Scots settled in Ulster thinking it was wise. James never worked with Parliament for he had his divine right though in 1621 he needed it when he got into a fight

His daughter (Elisabeth) married a German involved in a Religious war and James needed money for help so Parliament came to the fore. He thought by marrying his son (1) he could have a Catholic alliance. His Parliament disagreed though so he dissolved it for non compliance.

2 years after that he was drawn into war with Spain so when he died in 1625 military disaster ended his reign. Though it was a bad ending his reign was one of triumph for it saw the Empire beginning and the advent of Science (2).

His son Charles I was just as obstinate as his father and by marrying a French Catholic he put the Country in a lather. Catholic sympathies led him to favour William Laud's High Church leaving the increasingly Puritan Parliament largely in the lurch.

As well as war with Spain he thought he'd advance on France but he was desperate for money as Parliament led him on a dance (3). He raised a forced loan imprisoning those who would not pay so a little thing like the Magna Carta would not stand in his way.

Further military disasters led to a recall of Parliament (4) in 1628 where he accepted a Petition of Rights (5) giving more power to the State. Parliament demanded his representative Buckingham's (6) dismissal but he only actually dissolved it when they attacked Laud's High Church Epistle.

Parliament (7) carried on meeting although it was behind a locked door and Charles withdrew his forces when he could no longer afford to war. Leaving France and Holland to grow strong at Spain's expense and Charles was left to make ends (8) meet which was hardly recompense.

Puritans fled to America (9) to escape Laud's High Church persecution though when he tried his trick in Scotland he had a revolution. They rose up in 1640 and Northumberland and Durham were lost leaving Charles with no alternative but to agree to pay the cost.

His disastrous situation led to Parliament being recalled and a series of acts that left the Crown's power severely mauled. Charles' brilliant chief supporter (10) had raised an Army for the King but when he came back home in triumph he found himself in a Prison wing (11)

Stafford was duly executed as it was a Parliamentary demand though Charles did rebel when they wanted his Troops for command. Charles chanced his arm and tried to have Pym and Hampton arrested though it ended up him fleeing Whitehall to avoid being molested.

- 1.Charles.
- 2.William Gilbert-De Magnete, The foundation of the science of electricity, William Harvey lectured on the circulation of blood and Francis Bacon prepared the way for exact experimental science.
- 3.They voted him the customary import duties for one year only instead of life.
- 4.Sir John Elliot, John Hampton, John Pym and Sir Edward Coke led the Parliament
- 5.Taxes on loans unauthorised by Parliament were illegal as was false imprisonment of freemen.
- 6.The Duke of Buckingham was assassinated during this time.
- 7.Charles imprisoned 3 members, one was Elliot who died in the Tower 3 years later.
- 8.He revived old taxes and sold Baronetcies.
- 9.They founded Massachusetts, Connecticut and other Colonies in New England.
- 10.Earl of Stafford.
- 11.William Laud was also arrested.

He took headquarters at Oxford and civil war took hold
the first 2 years were successful with Bristol joining his fold.
Parliament allied with Scotland though promising to uphold the Puritan way
and with that piece of skullduggery the Royalists had had their day.

In 1644 the combined Forces routed the Royalists at Marston Moor
and the whole of Northern England was lost to Royalist law.
They then went on into the west and tried to invade Cornwall
but with their defeat in Lostwithiel the Parliament Army did fall.

A new Army was enlisted under Fairfax and Cromwell (1)
and at Naseby and Langport brim-stone abounded for they gave the Royalists hell.
In 1645 Charles surrendered to the Scots as his cause was lost
who promptly gave him to Parliament to avoid any undue cost.

Parliament being Parliament wanted the Army disbanded without pay
and started persecuting the Independents as it was their silly way.
Cromwell promptly seized the King and offered him his freedom
causing another civil war against anyone who would come(2).

In August(1648)at Preston Cromwell's Army defeated the rest,
the Presbyterians were purged of power for it was thought the best(3).
The House of Lords was abolished and the King was up for Treason
and on January 30,1649 he was executed for that reason.

When Cromwell took over it was virtual anarchy(4)
for rebellions, desertions and mutinies were all that he could see
so building a Fleet he secured the Colonies and wrested Jamaica from Spain
and when admiral Blake crushed the Dutch he had the seas again.

He routed the Scots(5)and crushed the Irish boy was he getting hot
and as for those mutinous fellows they were either imprisoned or shot.
In 1653 he expelled the Rump after they dared to quarrel with him
so when he finally died in 1658 the Country was out on a limb

For instead of Parliament his Generals had run the show
and with his death, the Country now open, anyone could have a go.
General Monck occupied London and declared for a new Parliament.
Once set up they needed a King so for Charles II he sent.

In May 1660 he landed in Dover after his exile in France,
his restoration was a time for joy where everyone could dance.
All institutions were restored (6) along with all their corruption
and theatres were opening after 18 years imagine the laughter eruption.

For 7 years Charles left government to his servant Edward Hyde(7)
but afterwards he got his Parliament (8) and the Puritans were defied(9).
In America New Amsterdam was captured and then became New York
and all over the land Arts erupted for the bottle had lost its cork(10).

1. Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, it was called the New Model Army-20,000 highly trained men many of them independents opposed to the established Anglican and Presbyterian Churches.
2. The English Presbyterians and Scots had allied with the Royalists.
3. Dec. 1648 that left only a rump of 60 independents.
4. Part of the Army mutinied, part of the Navy deserted, Virginia and Barbados withdrew their allegiance. Ireland and Scotland rebelled.
5. At Dunbar and Worcester.
6. Parliament, House of Lords, Anglican Church and the Cavalier Gentry.
7. Earl of Clarence.
8. Composed of Cavaliers looking for revenge.
9. All who would not conform to the Anglican Church were deprived of Municipal Office, Clergy expelled or imprisoned if they met for Religious purposes and forbidden to come within 5 miles of corporate towns.
10. Samuel Butler-Hudibras, John Bunyan-Pilgrim's Progress, John Milton-Paradise Lost.

1665 saw the Plague of London and the fire the following year and in 1667 the Dutch sailed the Thames much to the English fear(1). All these calamities led to Hyde's disgrace so Charles had another plan(2) in secret he signed the Treaty of Dover and became Louis XIV's fan

Charles signed an overt treaty and the Dutch War(3)was renewed he also issued a Declaration of Indulgence(4) that Parliament thought lewd(5).

He had to accept a Minister(6) though and history was made who promptly pulled out the war with Holland though Charles was still being paid.

To appease the Dutch he arranged a marriage with James' daughter (7) as bride, Charles nephew(8) was duly chosen and the wedding knot was tied. Whilst this was happening Shaftsbury though was raising opposition composed of people wanting Protestant to be the line of succession.

Events came his way in 1678 when Titus Oates found a plot(9) Shaftsbury inflamed opinion and for Catholics it got rather hot. Innocent Catholics were sent to their deaths by Oates evil lies and Shaftsbury got his majority vote, he knew how to capitalize.

He passed the Habeas Corpus Act but an Exclusion Act was rejected(10) the Country divided(11),Parliament was dissolved and Shaftsbury was dejected. By 1681 violence had discredited his claim and Shaftsbury had to flee(12) and the final years of Charles reign was interference free.

After his death James II took over but Monmouth(13)had other ideas(14) hanging Judge Jeffries came to the fore and left a vale of tears(15). James felt secure(16)and went on a quest for Catholic emancipation(17) so when his wife bore him a son it looked like a Catholic Nation.

Whigs and Tories asked William of Orange to help them with their case so he landed in Brixham, James Army left town and James fled the place(18). The Restoration was a period of expansion as the Empire got much bigger(19) Wren built St. Paul's, the Arts flourished(20) and Science developed vigour(21).

William's reign saw the strengthening of Parliament and more toleration though Louis XIV backed James II and saw him as head of the Nation. Scotland generally(22)backed William and so that was a weight of his mind. Ireland though backed James II and William was not very kind.

He defeated James at the Battle of the Boyne and went on the rampage, the Catholics lost the rest of their rights to satisfy his rage.

The year 1689 saw the advent of a static war with France, the only remarkable thing about it was a great Naval advance(23).

In 1697 peace was made even though it was inconclusive though a couple of things came from it to make it quite conducive. The Bank of England was founded and so was the National Debt and William found a cabinet system was his safest bet.

- 1.They burned part of the Fleet at Medway
- 2.He governed through the Inner Council(Cabal)of 5 men. Two of whom were Catholic and three supporters of religious toleration including the Earl of Shaftsbury.
- 3.The French King promised him an annual income if he helped him against the Dutch and restored Catholicism in England.
- 4.1672.
- 5.Toleration for all including Catholics. He had to agree to a test act that excluded Catholics, one happened to be his brother James, the Duke of York and heir to the throne
- 6.The Earl of Danby, a staunch Anglican who represented the majority
- 7.Mary,a Protestant.
- 8.William of Orange.
- 9.He swore an oath that he had discovered a Popish plot to kill Charles and replace him with James.
- 10.By the House of Lords, the Bill would have prevented James succession to the throne.
- 11.Whig supported it and Tory rejected it.
- 12.He went to Holland.
- 13.Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles.
- 14.Landed at Lyme Regis, his followers were routed at Sedgemoor, some claim it as the last battle fought in England.
- 15.Monmouth was executed and 300 rebels were left hanging beside the road.
- 16.He had an Army of 30,000 men.
- 17.Let Catholics in the Army and universities and in 1688 a declaration of indulgence giving toleration was ordered to be read in Church.
- 18.He and his baby son went to the Court of Louis XIV.
- 19.By 1688 the Colonies stretched from New England to Carolina. The East India Company held stations at Surat, Madras and Calcutta and their first territory, Bombay.
- 20.Dryden in verse, Purcell in music. Lockes Essay concerning the human understanding.
- 21.Isaac Newton dedicated his Principia to the not long formed Royal Society(1662)
- 22.Viscount Dundee rose for James but was defeated at Killiecrankie, the MacDonalods of Glencoe was savagely massacred for their delay in taking the oath.
- 23.A victory at La Hague freed England from the threat of invasion and gave her back command of the seas.

The 18th century came around and war looked close at hand
for Louis grandson inherited Spain with its empire to command.

James II died in 1701 and William the following year
as Mary was dead, Anne took over for she was her sister and peer.

William's place as head of the Army was replaced by John Churchill(1),
now if you want an example of a brilliant Soldier he would fit the bill.

In 1704 he joined the Austrians and at Blenheim the French did falter
and to make things worse a few days before the Navy had taken Gibraltar.

These 2 engagements had the effect of making the French Empire rattle.

Anne was happy she built John a Palace and named it after the battle.

2 years later John went on with a victory at Ramillies(2),
his Austrian ally did the same in Italy so they were happy families.

Louis' French Empire was in decline so he decided to sue for peace
England declined as they were doing well so hostilities didn't cease.

Instead they turned to Scotland and tried to bring them in the pack,
in May 1707 the Act of Union(3) came in and we all flew the Union Jack.

Meanwhile abroad in 1708 Minorca was seized by our Fleet,
the French were routed at Oudenarde and getting close to defeat.
Louis asked for peace once more but the English were still cool
then they went to Canada and Nova Scotia fell to English Rule

Things were bad at home though as the Queen argued with a friend (4)
then recalled her husband and the war started to come to an end.

She dismissed the Whig Ministry so the Tories came to lead
they made the Treaty of Utrecht(5) to appease their greed.

As Anne's children were dead the State feared a Jacobite restoration(6)
so James' Protestant kin(7) were offered the prize of the Nation.(8)

Anne died in 1714 and the Hanovian George I took over
and as he spoke no English the Whigs were really in clover.

In 1715 there was a Jacobite rising on behalf of James II's son(9)
but as it was only a half hearted affair the battle was soon won.
The people then were speculating, they like the stock and share(10)
though when the bubble finally burst it left many in despair.

In 1721 Sir Robert Walpole came in to try and clean the mess
but his policy of let sleeping dogs lie meant he couldn't care less.
For 21 years he kept the peace his motives were never more sinister
then developing the cabinet system and becoming its first prime minister.

In 1727 George II took the throne though the Crown still needed the Whig,
he came at relatively peaceful times when the Art scene was getting big(11).

In 1733 General Oglethorpe founded a Colony(12) for the distressed,
John Wesley went and on his return put on a Methodist vest.

1. Duke of Marlborough.
2. This act drove the French out of Holland
3. The two Parliaments were united and the island became Great Britain. The Scots kept their legal position and Presbyterian Church.
4. The Duchess of Marlborough.
5. Austria to have Spanish Netherlands, Britain kept Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
6. One had been planned by Earl Bellingbroke.
7. The House of Hannover
8. The Act of Settlement.
9. James the Old Pretender.
10. Particularly the South Sea Company though trade was increasingly everywhere.
11. Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe, Handel, Hogarth and Gays Beggar opera.
12. Georgia

In 1739 Robert Walpole was forced into a maritime war with Spain and as he wasn't a War Minister it signaled the end of his reign(1). The war soon spread and England found herself at Austria's defense for with her old foe France involved she could not sit on the fence.

1745 with the Army in Flanders we had a Jacobite revolution Charles Edward Stuart landed in Scotland with a firm resolution. With the promise of help(French) he rallied the Troops and went on a rampage, he occupied Edinburgh, even reached Derby before a year had come of age.

The British returned and with no French aid he had to make a retreat until he got to Culloden Moor(Inverness) where he met defeat. Highlanders were harried all over the Glens and Clan loyalty abolished by the time England had finished with them their whole system was demolished.

The war with France ended in 1748 but it was an uneasy peace for in the Colonies overseas hostilities refused to cease(2).

In 1756 the struggle renewed with the European 7 Year War(3). The first few years were disastrous (4)until William Pitt came to the fore.

The first thing he did was blockade the Ports to keep the French at bay and then he sent Austria Troops to help Frederick the Great have a say. As France could not send out more Troops America was won(5), then 1759 saw the year of victories and France was nearly done

Naval victories at Lagos and Quiborn Bay and that was just the start Woolfe captured Quebec too, the French must be losing heart. Frederick the Great triumphed as well winning two great fights and with the Naval victory at Mindon the French had only dark nights

Clive's victory(6)the French's final defeat(7) left India open to England so the East India Company took Bengal and Carnatic was there to command. By the Peace of Paris in 1763 England had most of the French Empire(8) with George III on the throne(1760)though it could just go up in fire.

He resumed Royal Patronage once again seeing it a divine right and come to payment on defense England proved pretty tight. You see the Colonies though Self Governing had their Trade regulated so when Britain wanted compensation(9) they were naturally frustrated.

When Captain Cooke discovered new land (10) the Colonies were in riot(11) 1773 saw the Boston Tea Party(12) and tea was off their diet. Penal Measures came about and they canceled the Massachusetts Charter though 1775 saw more unrest(13)as the Colonists would not barter.

On 4th July 1776 the American Congress(14)declared independence, a fateful day to all concerned especially their descendants. France and Spain declared war on Britain to champion the fight Holland joined in 1780 an end to the war was in sight.

- 1.He was replaced for the next 20 years by Henry Pelham and his brother the Duke of Newcastle.
- 2.The Indian Empire was breaking up and the English and French India Companies were making new alliances, the French government erected forts to confine the 13 British Colonies.
- 3.England and Prussia against France and Austria.
- 4.A British force was cut to pieces in America and Britain lost Minorca.
- 5.All their forces fell to pincer movements from east to west.
- 6.Plassy.
- 7.Madras.
- 8.All Canada and her Colonies west of the 13 Colonies in America.
- 9.They insisted that they should help to pay for the highly expensive war in their defense.
- 10.1770 Botany Bay on the east coast of Australia
- 11.Parliament imposed and then repealed a stamp duty on legal documents. Imposing duties on various imports but repealed them after rioting in Boston except a tea tax.
- 12.The Colonists threw the East India Company's tea into the harbour
- 13.Lexington and Bunker's Hill
- 14.Congress of the United Colonies.

Peace was made in 1783 when Britain ceded the land though Canada remained with them as they were a loyal band. George's personal government was the last attempt at a Crown solution for after that Parliament took control in a bloodless revolution.

Quality of life improved for some with advances and invention and manufacturing progressed forward with evolutionary intention. In 1782 James Watt harnessed machinery powered up by steam, opening the way for rapid progression with this winning team.

Agriculture too leapt forward with the advent of the scientific farm(1) and mechanization(2)of the Textile Industry did not do it harm. Canals sprang up everywhere and transport was resurrected, as most of the roads were quagmires for they were so neglected.

Roads improved and in 1784 Samuel Palmer ran a mail service others though still had poverty which proved a dark abyss. For the work was hard, their hours long no matter what their age and in the slums of misery despair was all the rage.

Humanitarianism(3) was around but it came from a weak position as the reforming Foxite Whigs spent 50 years in opposition. Government took over India's Administration leaving the Company with Trade and in 1788 Botany Bay became a Penal Colony so no visiting orders were made.

1789 saw the French Revolution and the rich in England blacked out Habeas Corpus was quickly suspended and Botany Bay got packed out. (4) The new French Republic were unsociable and had a policy of total war England of course was dragged in, it was an unwritten law.

By 1793 to England's dismay she found she was on her own(5) Times were bleak much to her woe she was expecting invasion back home. Her Navy came to the fore though and got back supremacy at sea(6) and Austria and Russia allied(7)but it cost Pitt a heavy fee.

It did not last too long though as the Austrians were routed at Marango and Russia joined a neutrality(8) with Britain now her foe. Nelson tore their pact apart destroying the Danish at Copenhagen and 1801 saw peace (9)though to Napoleon Religion to a Pagan

For in 1803 he consolidated and renewed his fight with England 1804 saw him Emperor thinking victory close at hand. The Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 though ended his plans of invasion so he knocked out Britain's allies, he was well up for the occasion.

By 1805 Britain was alone and both Pitt and Nelson had died her Navy was too strong though so a different plan was tried. Napoleon excluded her goods for he knew that she had to trade. Britain responded with her Navy which made for a blockade(10).

- 1.1780's Thomas Coke of Norfolk raised the yield on his Holkham Estate 10 fold. Arthur Young published it in the annals of agriculture.
- 2.Richard Arkwright's water frame in 1769, Cartwright's power loom 1785.
- 3.William Wilberforce devoted his life to the abolition of slavery. John Howard, prison reform and the evangelical movement believed that actions spoke louder than words.
- 4.Public meetings were banned, a new law on Treason was introduced and cheap papers were suppressed by heavy stamp duty
- 5.Prussia and Austria surrendered and Holland and Spain allied with France
- 6.Defeated the Spanish at Cape St. Vincent, the Dutch at Camperdown and the French at the Battle of the Nile
- 7.They agreed to fight Napoleon, First Consul in 1799
- 8.With Denmark and Sweden
- 9.Peace of Amiens.
- 10.This involved an unhappy war with the United States.

Napoleon's act had compelled him to drastic unpopular action(1)
leaving Britain's Wellington to capitalise on the reaction(2).
In 1812 Napoleon occupied Moscow though her Patriots forced him retreat
and then the cold Russian winter stepped in and his Army was in defeat.

In 1814, a couple more disasters(3) and Napoleon did abdicate
and imprisonment on the Isle of Elba was his temporary fate.
He escaped and raised an Army and at Wellington he flew
but in the month of June 1815 he met his Waterloo.

Britain emerged triumphant with a lot more land
with Cape Colony, Ceylon and Guiana wrested from Dutch hand.
She was the greatest power though her Poor were treated bad.
and lack of Political or Economic reform was about to drive them mad.

Parliament brought in the Corn Law banning imported cheap grain,
rioting erupted everywhere and in Manchester(4) there was great pain.
George III died in 1824 unlamented blind and insane
and the Tory Admin. re-organised into a more liberal vein.

The 1824 Combinations Act was repealed and Trade Unions became legal
and an efficient Police Force was created to replace the slow old Beagle.
In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act caused the Tories to split
so by the end of George IV's reign a new Parliament did sit

The Whigs came back to power after 60 years of opposition
and William IV took over from George and held the top position.
The summer of 1825 saw the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in action
and Stephenson's Rocket hit 35 M.P.H. To the Public's dissatisfaction(5).

It also saw Strikes and riots with distress that was all around,
revolution was in the air so a solution had to be found.
Parliament was under represented especially in the Rotten Borough
so Lord Grey's Whig Government acted to try and make it more thorough(6).

It was thrown out by the Lords but the King spotted their flaw
and made a majority of Whig peers so in 1832 it was law.
The Middle Class got the vote well the men did anyway
and a more liberal way of thinking was the order of the day.

In 1833 Slavery was abolished(7) and a Factory Act(8) was passed,
a reforming zeal(9) was started it's just a pity it didn't last.
In 1834 Grey resigned and Lord Melbourne took his place
and the English throne in 1837 was to see a female face(10).

Working Class dissatisfaction with life led to the People's Charter(11)
and anti Trade Unionism sentiment led to the case of the Tolpuddle Martyr(12).
An enlightened policy abroad though saw Canada(13) with Self Government,
more equality in India and to Australia(14) was sent the immigrant.

- 1.He had to occupy or annex most of the Countries in Europe
- 2.His occupation of Spain and Portugal allowed Wellington to establish himself near Lisbon and help the Spanish Nationalists.
- 3.1813 he was defeated at Leipzig and Wellington routed the French at Victoria
- 4.Massacre at Peterloo-8 killed and hundreds wounded by a charge of Yeomen
- 5.They saw a world of milk-less cows, egg-less hens and a general conflagration.
- 6.Abolished the Rotten Boroughs, gave seats to new towns, enfranchised £10 householders in Boroughs and £50 tenants in the Counties.
- 7.The slave trade had been abolished in 1807
- 8.Prohibiting employment to children under the age of nine
- 9.Municipal reform act made towns responsible for their own affairs and the poor law of 1834 sent the able bodied poor to workhouses for relief, a very harsh environment.
- 10.Victoria.
- 11.Demanding universal suffrage, movement defeated in 1840
- 12.Six labourers from a lodge in Dorset were transported on a charge of sedition.
- 13.The Canada Act (1846)
- 14.And New Zealand had been annexed in 1840.

Victoria married Albert and in 1841 Melbourne's Ministry fell.
Peel's new look Tories took over and started off pretty well.
He abolished some import duties replacing them with income tax
and a policy of free trade for up till then competition was lax.

An anti Corn Law League(1)developed and the Chartist Movement revived
and a famine threatened in Ireland, one which very few survived.
He managed to improve working conditions(2)and develop the Railway
and in 1846 abolished the Corn Laws making the Tories lose the day.

This led to Whig control and to twenty years of power
and with Victoria in her heyday prosperity did flower.
Chartism gave way to Trade Unionism(3)with a more constructive flow
and they say that the Great Exhibition(1851)was something of a show.

In 1854 the tottering Turkish Empire drew Britain into a Russian war
so with the French Army behind them into the Crimea they did pour.
Incompetent command once there led to the loss of thousands of men
and the advent of Florence Nightingale for she was a caring hen.

Britain's poor display abroad led to Palmaston taking command
bringing the war into victory and by 1856 peace was at hand.
1857 saw the Indian Mutiny after Oudh had been annexed
and though it was over by 1858 it still left the Indians vexed.

The American Civil War(4) came along and divided Public Opinion(5)
causing Canada to federate(6) so now it was a dominion(7).
With Palmaston's death in 1865 Gladstone took his place
and the once aristocratic party was about to change its face(8).

He passed the Reform Bill in 1867 giving another million people their say
though in 1868 the Whigs were elected so it did not go his way.
More reforms(9)came in as they ditched their policy of non intervention,
losing the Whigs a lot of support though that wasn't their intention.

A dispute with the United States was settled by arbitration
and Britain losing the case made the Whigs unpopular with the Nation
so in 1874 the Conservatives returned and with a triumphant majority
and Gladstone embarked on more reforms with supreme authority.

Slums were cleared, Unions protected he was after the working vote
and the work he did for the Empire was something of note.
He bought the Suez Canal of Egypt for its Khadive was skint
and backed the Turks against the Russians(10) so they wouldn't sink.

He made Victoria Empress of India to get her out the house
for since the death of Albert she'd been as quiet as a mouse.
His ministry ended badly though(11)and (in 1880) the Liberals took over,
more Reforms(12)were on the way to keep the Workers in clover.

- 1.Cobden and Bright,2 cotton manufacturers
- 2.Mines Act, Factory Act
- 3.Amalgamated Society of Engineers 1851, The first great national union.
- 4.1861-5.
- 5.The working classes backed the north and the upper classes the south
- 6.Ontario,Quebec,New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- 7.1867
- 8.Primarily middle class with radical left wing.
- 9.Ballot Act made voting secret for the first time. The purchase of commissions from the Army was abolished, Trade Unions were made legal, universities opened to all creeds and the Education Act of 1870 established primary schools. A land act protected tenants from exploitation by their landlords.
- 10.He forced a revision of the terms of peace after the Turkish defeat leaving them with much of the Baltic Peninsula, they ceded Cyprus out of gratitude.
- 11.He was less fortunate in Zululand and Afghanistan.
- 12.Employers made responsible for accidents at work, young children had to go to school.

The year 1884 came around and we saw the advent of the Third Reform Act, that gave the vote to the Farm Labourer which up till now was lacked. Disraeli's foreign adventures(1) though came back to haunt him in the end and then he had the Irish Problem(2) to drive him round the bend.

In 1886 the Tories were in and they absorbed the Unionist Whig and England ruled the World though her neighbours were getting big(3). Her free trade policy was still in use though getting out of hand for in the 70's and 80's American wheat flooded the land.

Europe too got stronger hiding behind high tariff trade but they needed raw materials so a scramble on Africa was made. Belgium went into the Congo hoping for things to find though Britain herself was not lacking as expansion was on her mind(4).

The Prime Minister the Marquis of Salisbury carried more reform (5) though Unions were getting more stronger and Strikes were all the norm(6). Socialism too was all the rage(7) as the Trade Unions were getting hearty and in 1900 after a conference they formed the Labour Party.

Overseas the European situation had become a bit of an arm's race with 2 sets of allies(8) squaring up to meet each other face to face. Britain stood aloof from this although she almost had a war as France tried to claim the Sudan though under British law.

The German's started building ships to try and command the sea and encouraged the Boers in their struggle to keep hold of their liberty for in 1886 at Witwatersrand (Transvaal) there was a cry for gold and Adventurers quickly invaded the place as the message soon took hold.

They demanded Political rights but President Kruger never cared and after the British backed them up(9) war was soon declared(10). The Boers held out for 3 years but in the end it was defeat and back in England in 1901 Victoria lost her seat.

After Victoria's death Edward VII succeeded to the throne and for the rest of the decade he made that job his own. The Conservatives were in power with A.J Balfour running the show, his 1902 Education Act(11) meant that knowledge would flow.

In 1903 Joseph Chamberlain came along and split the party in two(12) so in the 1906 election the Conservatives really were blue(13). The Parliament was Liberal now under Campbell Bannerman's head but the Lords were predominantly Tory so real democracy was dead.

After Bannerman died in 1908 though Asquith took the reins, he brought a series of Reforms(14) that would give the Tories pains(15). The Lords vetoed the budget leaving crisis in the Government and their dabbling into financial affairs led to Whig resentment.

1. Withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Boers revolted in the Transvaal after annexation. A British defeat at Majuba, General Gordon was killed at Khartoum in the Sudan.
2. See History of Ireland.
3. Prussia forged Germany into a powerful nation and the U.S.A. had made rapid progression since the civil war.
4. 3,000,000 sq. miles including Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.
5. Local Government Act set up County councils, education made free, another housing and factory act.
6. Match girls, gas Workers and dockers led by the more militant unions of less skilled trade.
7. The Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society. 1893 Kier Hardy founded the Independent Labour Party.
8. Triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy and the dual alliance of France and Russia.
9. 1899
10. By the Boers of Transvaal and the Orange Free State,
11. He made County councils responsible for both elementary and secondary education.
12. He wanted Tariff reform and imperial preference over free trade
13. The people did not see the advantage of the changes and the liberals got in with 220 more seats than the conservatives.
14. School children were medically examined and given free meals where necessary, slums cleared towns planned, minimum wages in low paid jobs. labour exchanges set up and old people had a modest pension.
15. Unearned income taxed more heavily and then Lloyd George's Government Budget of 1909 wanted a levy on land tax and super tax.

The Election of Jan.1910 saw a decrease in Liberal power and Edwards death in May(1) that year saw King George V flower. The Parliament Bill of 1911(2) saw George take the Commons' side(3) so with the Lords impotent now the system was opened wide.

A National Insurance Bill was passed to give the unemployed relief, then the First World War came along(1914) to give the Country grief. Britain declared war on Germany after the Belgium invasion then the following four years after were a very bloody occasion(4).

In 1918 for the first time in history women got the vote and the boom in Trade for the next two years was something of note. The 1920's came though and Britain found herself in recession(5) though Labour as a Party gained well from this depression.

The Politics of the following years were a rather mish-mash affair(6) and as the recession deepened the Employers were in the chair. They wanted the Miners to work more hours and for less money so the Miners went on Strike(7) not thinking that was funny.

Their harsh treatment by the Tories lost them a lot of support for the Working Class could see they were not all they purport. In the Election of 1929 MacDonald decided to have another bash though in 1931 his party was broken by the Wall Street Crash.

The following year saw Hunger Marches and the dreaded means test, Adolf Hitler coming to power and Mosley's Fascist vest. 1935 saw Baldwin take over from Ramsey MacDonald's chair though in 1937 things changed and Neville Chamberlain was there.

George V died in 1936 and Edward VIII abdicated for love though whether for Hitler or Simpson only God knows that above. On 1st September 1939 Germany invaded Poland and we had a war and in May the following year out of France(8) our Troops did pour.

Churchill took over from Chamberlain and kept the Country alive until Adolf and both his allies(9) were defeated in 1945. Labour under Clement Atlee came to power that same year and started a series of Reforms(10)that he held on to dear.

Britain joined the United Nations for mutual co-operation which in 1950 found her helping the South Korean Nation. George VI died in 1952 and Elisabeth II ruled with glory so anything that happens next well I guess that it's her Story

1. Another General Election although the position remained unchanged
2. Lords to lose their veto and any control over finance and limit their power over Bills to a delay of 2 years.
3. The Commons passed the Bill and George threatened to create a majority of Liberal Peers to pass the Bill so the Lords were forced into accepting it.
4. Britain lost a million men.
5. Unemployment rose, Hunger Marches took place and Strikes abounded.
6. In 1922 the Tories won the election, Bonar Law resigned in favour of Stanley Baldwin. Liberal and Labour united forcing Baldwin to resign and in 1924 Labour under Ramsey MacDonald took over. By the end of the year though Baldwin was back in office.
7. On 3rd May 1926 a General Strike began. The T.U.C backed the Miners though they surrendered after 10 days, the Miners held out until November.
8. Dunkirk, France surrendered and England was alone.
9. Italy and Japan
10. Nationalism of the Railways, gas, electric, coal and steel, Bank of England and most hospitals. Implemented the Education Act of 1944 raising leaving age to 15 and provided Grammar, Technical and Modern Schools. He also initiated the National Health Service.

Part Three

A History of Ireland

A.K.A. The Book of Hells

Leaping and lurching, snapping and barking

Lost in a world though you'd think he was larking

A world that goes back to the dawn of creation

Before his senses were lost by domestication

Sure the History of Ireland is a complicated affair
and better men that I have tried to take you there.
It all started around 6,000B.C. or that's what I was told
when they came in via Scotland from Scandinavia's cold.

A Mesolithic People they were Nomadic Hunters by trade,
the only things they left us were the crude flint tools they made.
Then around 3,000B.C.the first Farmers came at last
and Ireland's dense woodland started clearing fast.

A Neolithic People with elaborate Religious rites,
leaving Megalithic Tombs amongst their enormous burial sites.
They mass produced their axes exporting them to foreign lands
along with other tools and pottery made by their artistic hands.

Around 2,000B.C. came the Bronze Age migration
bringing metal workers to this fledgling Nation.
The advent of the Iron Age saw the arrival of the Celt,
a hardy Race of warriors that made their presence felt.

They hunted, fought and feasted where ever that they ranged.
There's a lot of people around today that'll say that nothing's changed.
By 150B.C.they had wiped out all the traces
of civilisation and culture of the previous Races.

They were a melancholic people superstitious and fey
who loved to tell a story and still do to this day.
They shared a common language Gaelic was its name,
traded with the foreign Merchants but farming was their game.

They had their power struggles to find out who'd be King
but a change was coming to Ireland, one to make them sing.
It was around the 4th century that Christianity reared its head,
the first exact date was 431 of which Palladius led(1).

It was a slow labourious process to take Christ to this land
but it had the Missionary St. Patrick there to lend a hand.(2)
Eventually it triumphed and the Monks came here to stay,
they were famous for their art work though still had time to pray.

Over time it flourished and then in two it split
Armagh had the bulk but Iona had a bit.
Armagh claimed primacy and jurisdiction over the land,
linking to the O' Neills, they claimed Patrick their founding hand.

By the end of the 7th century its claim was generally admitted
but no prayer could help Ireland against the next foe they were pitted.
Around 795 Rathlin was burned in the First Viking Raid,
Coastal Monasteries were attacked as plunder was their trade.

1. Palladius was sent over to the Irish who believed in Christ to combat the Pelagian heresy showing that Christianity was in Ireland before that date.

2. Other missionaries included Sachellis, Ceticus and Camelaus. St. Patrick's mission was around the middle of the 5th century.

St. Patrick's Island(798)Iona (802) Innishmurry(807)it never seemed to end,
their fast sea-bourne forces made the Coastline very hard to defend.

In 811 though the Uliad slaughtered one of their bands
and in 812 the men of Uall also bloodied their hands.

The raids intensified though and got further from the shore
And into Southern Ulster and Connaught's land the Vikings quickly tore.(1)
Killing all around them taking treasure, crops and beef,
they shipped out the Boyne and Liffey and plundered County Meath.(2)

They also shipped Lough Neagh(839) and pillaged round the shore
and at Annagasson and Dublin they set up Bases from which to war.

In 842 the Shannon Waterways fell to Viking control
but Irish counter attacking was starting to take its toll.

Although further Fleets arrived(3)the first great raids were done
and Vikings made alliances to settle land they won.

Settling in Waterford and Dublin but they had towns in other places
it didn't always go their way though for Aed Funleath(4) cleared their north coast Bases

Other Irish Kings attacked the Bases that the Viking made
but things were generally amicable until the Second Viking Raid.
It was in Waterford Harbour(5)that the second sea Fleet moored
and into Munster and Leinster this barbaric people poured.

In 917 Niall Glundub(6) marched on Munster, no success
and his allies, the men of Leinster were defeated in this mess.
In 919 at Dublin Niall and the cream of his Troops were killed
then for 20 years the Dublin Vikings ruled just as they willed.

By 950 the raids were over and Viking became good Traders
supplying sophisticated ships to the Northern Navy Raiders.
Adding new words to the language they brought in silver and gold
and by the late 10th century in Commerce Dublin had a hold.

Whilst the raids were on though the Clans were still at war
to decide who would be High King and govern by his law
for it was a many Kingdomed island with Kings both great and small.
The greatest was the O' Neills, on whom the power did fall

But they fought amongst each other the north and southern Clan
and Domnall Ua Neill(7)garrisoned Meath for to govern was his plan.

As all this was happening Cennetig(8)took his chance
but it was his son Brian Boru who led the O' Neills' a dance

He swiftly rose to power on his brother's murder,
he was King of Munster North by then but wanted to go further.
First he rounded on his brother's killers and they were swiftly dealt,(9)
And then 3 years of fighting put Limerick and Munster under his belt.

- 1.836 A.D.
- 2.837 A.D With 60 ships.
- 3.849 and 851 A.D.
- 4.King of the North Uliad
- 5.914 and 915 A.D.
- 6.Over King of the O'Neills
- 7.Over King 956-80 and King of the Northern Clan
- 8.King of the Dail Cais(d.951) pushed aside Eoganacht of Munster to become King of North Munster.
- 9.Amongst his brother's killers were the Ostman(Vikings) of Limerick whose King Imar and his sons were killed in the monastery of Scotteny Island. They were Christians who had taken sanctuary.

In the year 980 conquering Ossary was on his lips
so he allied with the Limerick Vikings for he needed ships.
His sudden rise to power brought him and the O' Neills' to war
So into Connaught and Leinster he and his Troops did pour.

Mael Sechnaill(1)tried to contain him but Brian could not be beat
so in 997 at Clanfert they decided they would meet
They divided Ireland between them each one took a part,
Brian became Master of Dublin and Leinster and took them to his heart

But in 999 they rose against him and tried to drive him out
so he marched north to Glenmana and gave them such a clout.(2)
Then with the help of his new subjects the Ostmen of Dublin
by the year of 1011 the whole Country he did win.

In 1012 he fell out with Leinster for they did not like the craic
so the following year his son went over and as far as Glendalough did sack.
He then camped in Kilmantain and Brian joined him there.
Where they blockaded Dublin City and tried to make it bare

But Dublin had its allies who came to lend a hand.
Vikings from the Western Isles were amongst the assorted band.
It was on Good Friday at Clontarf(3)that they arranged to meet
and in an unusually bloody battle it was the Vikings that were beat

But Brian Boru's time was done along with many more
for it was on that Holy day that he lost his life to war.
After Brian and his comrades deaths his dynasty was weak
so until his death in1022 Mael Sechnaill reached the peak.

Changing circumstances though made the Provincial Kings more stronger
so dynastic wars become more frequent and lasted even longer.

From 1086-1114 Muirchertach O'Brien most held the sway
but Domnaill MacLochlain King of Ui Neill was able to hold him at bay.

Turlough O'Conner, King of Connaught's arrival brought changes to hand
for he was the greatest warrior King of the 12th century band.
He build a ring of fortresses to protect his Connaught land,
And maintained a large Army and Navy should there be demand.

By 1131 the power of Munster was firmly under his wing
and from 1140 onwards he tried to be the High King.
After his death in 1156 supreme power changed once more
Murchertach MacLochlain(4) and Dermot MacMurrough(5)came quickly to the fore.

The new King of Connaught (Rory O'Conner) also tried to rule the land
though MacLochlain and MacMurrough held the upper hand.
Realising Dublin's importance they held it with their might
but with MacLochlain's death 1166 MacMurrough was put to flight.

- 1.Mael Sechnaill II-Successor to Domnall Ua Neill. Last of the old style Ui Neill Kings of Tara
- 2.He took the King of Leinster prisoner, plundered and burned Dublin and forced Sitric Silkenbeard into submission.
- 3.1014A.D.
- 4.King of Ui Neill's
- 5.King of Leinster.

Rory O'Conner came to Dublin to be inaugurated Leinster's head, with him was his allies of which Tighearnaun O' Rouke(1) led. With O'Conner now in power O' Rouke took MacMurrough's throne so he fled across the England to get an Army of his own.

Henry II listened carefully for he wanted Ireland as his gain and the English Church backed him, for reasons I'll now explain. By the 12th century the Irish Church was considered out of date and it was down to Gregorian Reformers to decide upon its fate.

This was mainly done under 2 Archbishops of Canterbury(2) who established Dublin and others into an independent See.

One problem was the power that the Abbots had at hand whilst Bishops outside Ostman towns had no Parish Churches to command.

This was resolved under 3 Synods(3) whose systems are still used today, it incurred Canterbury's wrath though when Armagh got Dublin's say.

Losing the rights of Dublin though Canterbury did not give up hope they sent John of Salisbury as Henry's Envoy to see the English Pope.(4)

He invested Henry with a ring that said he could rule Ireland(5) but Henry's hold was too insecure to give MacMurrough a hand. So he authorised his subjects to help MacMurrough fight his foe, amongst them was Richard FitzGilbert De Clare, known as Strongbow.

Between 1169 and 71 they conquered Leinster and harried O'Rouke but as the scale of the action grew Henry withdrew support. MacMurrough died May 1171 and Strongbow crushed an uprising. Henry feared an independent Kingdom of that there is no disguising

So on 17th Oct.1171 with a large Army at Waterford he did lead though he was met on route by Strongbow begging forgiveness for his deed.

Henry granted him Leinster in return for certain things(6) and then received submission and Hostages from some Irish Kings.(7)

Now with Adrian's death and Henry's part in Thomas Becket's demise to publish a Papal Grant for Canterbury wouldn't be that wise so he established himself as a reformer to bring the Irish to the fold and his Clerics(8) arranged a great Synod at Cashel(9) in the cold.

He sent the Pope(10) letters about the progress he had made and the voluntary submission the Irish Kings had paid.

By May 1172 Henry's penance and reconciliation was done so the Pope sent letters(11) giving blessing to the land he'd won.

Henry granted Bristol the City of Dublin's Charter and gave Hugh De Lacy Meath and that was just a starter. He appointed him Constable of Dublin so he could take a roll by representing the Royal Government in Ireland as a whole.

1. One-eyed King of Breifne, implacable enemy of MacMurrough over the over-lordship of Meath (1152) MacMurrough abducted O'Rourke's wife Princess Dervogilla.
2. Lanfranc (1070-89) Anselm (1093-1109)
3. Cashel (1101) Rathbreasail (1111) and Kells Mellafont (1152)
4. Pope Adrian IV
5. A clause in the Donation of Constantinople (believed to be a forgery) said the Pope was to be held lord of all the islands in the sea.
6. Homages, loyalty and the services of 100 knights, Henry kept Dublin, the ports and fortresses for himself.
7. Dermot MacCarthy, King of Cork, Donal Mor O'Brien, King of Limerick, The chiefs of Leinster, Muchadha O'Carroll, King of Airgalla, Tighearnaun O'Rourke, King of Breifne and Donal Sleibhe MacDunleavy, King of the Uliad.
8. The Abbot of Buildness and the Archdeacon of Llandorf.
9. 1171/2
10. Alexandra III
11. Urging Henry to uphold the Church's rights, the Irish Chiefs to abide by their oaths and the Bishops to excommunicate those who didn't.

He placed men in Cork and Limerick to hold the land he'd won
and left from Wexford on 17th April 1172 for his job was done.

De Lacy killed O'Rourke with a Parley still at hand
and by 1175 resistance was controlled enough to start to share the land.

The Treaty of Windsor was drawn up between Henry and Rory O'Connor,
Rory was High King but he had to collect Henry's Tribute for this honour.

Henry demand the tenth hide of every beast taken to the kill
and the Irish that had fled the land to return against their will

For the lack of Tenants were affecting profits to be made
Connaught was immune though as long as Tribute was paid.
In 1176 O'Brien burnt Limerick to prevent it being fortified
and dynastic wars across the land left South Munster mortified.

Strongbow's death in June 1176 transferred Leinster back to the King
and in 1177 John De Courcy arrived and put the Uliad under his wing.
At Oxford in May(1177) Henry transferred Ireland's lordship to his son(1)
and Cork(2) and Limerick(3) were granted away for the rising they had done.

In 1183 Rory O'Conner retired to Cung Abbey, they say to sing
and Henry unsuccessfully asked Pope Lucius III to make John Ireland's King.
The English broke the Windsor Treaty taking land they knew they shouldn't(4)
and when the Irish came to talk the arrogant English wouldn't.

In 1186 De Lacy was assassinated (not good for his health)
and his land went into Administration in the greedy pursuit of wealth.
In 1226 Connaught was declared forfeit for rent had not been paid
and to William De Burgh's son Richard a grant of land was made.(5)

Warfare was changing fast and so by the end of the 12th century
came the Soldier of Fortune with motives that were mercenary.
On one side was the Kern(6)and on the other was the Route(7)
but to them the only side was the side that played the loot.

The Armies too were changing in discernment you might fail
for the Barons had light armour and the Chieftains wore chain mail.
The English in the Gaelic parts had lost the upper hand
and power came to any Chief that had his own war band.

They authorised their men to collect their wages from the farm
which generally led to anarchy and did the Economy real harm.
It enabled every great landlord to maintain an Army of his own
and Colonial Legislation(8)(1297)came too late for the seeds were sown.

Another change in the 12th century was the rise of the Geraldines,
Maurice Fitzgerald and his 3 sons(9)got land by any means.
With the signing of the Magna Carta the Barons got a free hand
and under Thomas FitzAnthony(10)in Munster they colonised more land.

- 1.Prince John.
- 2.Robert FitzStephen and Miles De Cogan.
- 3.Phillip De Broose.
- 4.They confiscated the Kingdoms of Meath, Cork and Limerick.
- 5.This led to prolonged war ending in 1235 with De Burgh holding 25 Cantrells of Connaught. Craibhoelearg's son Feidhlm clung to the title King of Connaught held 5 Royal Cantrells near Athlone as tenant in chief to Henry III at a rent of £400 a year.
- 6.Bare foot, bare headed and lightly armed bands of Irish mercenaries. Roamed the Countryside in groups of 20 or so hiring themselves to either side.
- 7.Larger bands of heavily armed foot Soldiers known to the Irish as Seirseanaigh, hired out to who ever paid.
- 8.It tried to confine the practices of the March lands where it thought necessary.
- 9.William Baron of Loas Gerald Baron of Offaly and Thomas of Shandid received lands in Limerick.
- 10.Royal Custos of Cork and Waterford 1215-23 As a ward and son in law John FitzThomas of Shanid got land in North Kerry and Waterford to add to his Limerick Estates.

Further north Maurice used his power(1)for the Magnates gain,
mind you he was rewarded with much land(2) for his pain.

Maurice claimed Fermanagh and built a castle(3) there,
after his death(4)O'Donnell(5) destroyed it, guess it was only fair.

By now across the Country a revolt was in hand,
in Thomand(1257)Tadhg O'Brien(6) destroyed the settlers land.
John FitzThomas got custody of Desmond by virtue of a con. (7)
In 1259 he was Overlord though with fighting to be done

For Finghin raided his land and burned the castles there
and in 1261 defeated his Army killing both him and his heir.(8)

Finghin lost his life fighting later on the year
and Donal Rua became King, a job he held so dear.

Now because of the long minority(9)of the next Geraldine heir
the south west went unchanged as no one colonised there.

In Connaught Feldham O'Conner lost Omany as a fine
after his son(Aodh Na Ngall)attacked the Colonists in 1249.

In 1255 Aodh allied with Tir Eoghain's King Brian O'Neill
mutual hatred of the English was to be their seal.
Now after the death of Hugh De Lacy the Administration became lax
so Brian took advantage and refused to pay his tax.

He also raided across the River Bann into the Uliad
destroying towns and castles that the Colonists once had.

In 1256 Aodh invaded Breifne for it was close at hand
and by conquering this territory he doubled his land.

In 1258 O'Neill, O'Conner and Tadhg O'Brien made alliance
at the ruined castle of Belleck in an act of open defiance.

It was here that the High Kingship was given over to O'Neill
though Tadhg O'Brien died soon after Brian had this seal.

Then O'Neills and O'Conner's Armies were defeated at Downpatrick(10)
and Brian's severed head was sent to Henry(III) as a hat trick.

In 1263 The Earldom of Ulster was bestowed to Walter De Burgh(11)
and in 1276 Thomand was granted to Thomas De Clare(12).

In 1276 the Bishop of Munster went to Edward I with an appeal
that the Irish outside Ulster should have a fairer deal.

The same rights as the Colonists, equal access to the law
as it would help integration and restrict the Native powers more

Edward refused though for it would restrict the Baron's hand
saying Free Irishmen were protected by the law of the land.

Now Edward had, had Ireland's Lordship as Prince in 1254
and from then until his death he stripped it to the core.

- 1.Held the Justiciarship 1232-45 and used the Crown Forces to support the Barons.
- 2.Sligo and estates in Mayo and Galway plus a speculative grant of Tir Conaill from Hugh De Lacy Earl of Ulster.
- 3.Castle of Belleck 1252
- 4.1257
- 5.Godfrey O'Donnell, King of Tir Conaill, he also destroyed Sligo
- 6.Young son of King Connor Na Suidaine O'Brien
- 7.He stirred Finghn MacCarthy to war by supporting his cousin Donal Rua, son of Cormac Fiornn MacCarthy
- 8.Maurice.
- 9.1261-82 Thomas FitzMaurice
- 10.1260.
- 11.Lord of Connaught, son of Richard De Burgh
- 12.Younger brother of the Earl of Gloucester and son in law to FitzGerald Lord of Sligo.

His chief interest was its finance to fund his many campaigns(1)
which he left to delegation, he let others hold the reins.
His constant drain on resources though brought Ireland to its knees
then he accused the Administration of corruption if you please.

Generally though Local Government was both effective and cheap
and the King's Representation was only there for the peace to keep.
It was in every-ones' interest not to let arguments get out of hand
for private wars disrupted trade and devastated the land

But as the corn prices leveled off though profits began to drop
and to their Estates in England some Landowners did hop.
By the end of Edward II's reign half were absentees
with Anglo-Irish complaining they had left for overseas.

They accused them of profiteering and draining all the wealth
when they should have been investing in the Country's defensive health.
Derelict castles and frontiers encouraged the Irish to re-populate
making their neighbours military problems seriously escalate.

Then Robert Bruce looked to Ulster for help to fight his war
for they had common interest, Celtic blood did pour.
He also had many ties with Ireland's Colonial blood so blue
marrying the Red Earl's(2) daughter in the year 1302.

His brother Edward landed at Larne with an Army in 1315
and allied to Donal O'Neill(3) a mistake he had not seen
for this association doomed the expedition from the start
as the dominant Colonists could not take O'Neill to their heart.

Edward Bruce's 3 year campaign caused great land devastation
weakening the Magnate's power and exposing the Royal Administration.
This wastage was also magnified by the Great European Drought(4)
and the defeat of the Red Earl at Conner(1315) well more like a rout.

Then the Irish in Connaught revolted, as the Bruces' willed
and in 1316 at Athenry(5) many of them were killed.
In Thomand Muirchertach O'Brien supported Richard De Clare
and (1317)the Bruce's southwards march was stopped at there

But in May the following year De Clare wanted O'Brien's territory
war broke out and ended at the Battle of Dysert O'Dea.
De Clare was killed heir less and so Thomand(6) was divided.
Good news for O'Brien it was rent free where he resided.

The task of stopping Bruce was given Mortimer(7) to mend
and in Oct.1318 at Floughert in Lough Edward Bruce's life did end.
Now during periods of influence(8) Mortimer had granted land all over the place(9)
and this caused no end of trouble when he finally fell from grace

- 1.He needed money, men and food for his campaigns in Scotland, Wales and France.
- 2.Richard De Burgh.
- 3.King of Tir Eoghain-son of arch rebel Brian.
- 4.1315-17.
- 5.Irish Kings were slain amongst the many Chieftains from Connaught, Thomond and West Meath
- 6.In 1321 Thomand was divided amongst absentees and O'Brien's Chiefs enjoyed an independence for the rest of the middle ages.
- 7.In 1316 Roger Mortimer, King's Lieutenant
- 8.1316-21, 1327-30
- 9.John FitzThomas created Earl of Kildare1316,John De Bermingham Earl of Louth in 1319, James Butler, Earl of Ormond 1328 and Maurice FitzThomas Earl of Desmond.

For in 1331 young Edward III announced a trip to Ireland(1) so the trouble caused by Mortimer had to be quickly banned.(2) Sir Anthony Lucy took over the place that Mortimer had left aided with a loyal King's friend(3) who proved particularly deft

For when he found himself the leader in an age old dispute the De Burgh and FitzGerald feud he did his best to mute. He launched an investigation and it turned out with good reason for Maurice FitzThomas (4)and his friends(5) were conspiring to Treason.

Earl William promptly attacked these bastions of the land so De Mandeville fled to Dublin but Prison took his hand. Walter MacWilliams was captured and died in the Earl's castle at Northburgh and after that a great revolt of his Vassals did occur.

Earl William though was murdered by the De Mandevilles in 1333 leaving as heiress a baby daughter(6)barely of the knee. The Royal Admin. releasing Henry took control of colonised lands but lost the services west of the Bann of the Irish bands.

In Connaught rebel Chiefs were subjected by Eamon(7),Walter's brother halving the Colonists population with many running home for cover. The Anglo-Irish Parliament sent England letters of gloom complaining of decaying defenses and prophesying doom.(8)

Economic problems(9)did not help nor the Bruce invasion and in 1349 the Black Death came and really marred the occasion. Land devastation by the Scots lay wasted for many years but it was only when it became a loss that the Crown shed any tears.

Now for Ireland to make a profit was the next 2 Kings(10) job so they replaced the local administration with some of their own mob. Their style of government led to protest though between 1341and 2 with townspeople and lesser landowners wondering what to do.

Some joined Maurice FitzThomas who wanted to be King so the real King thought his Army might just be the thing. He also wanted the absentees return for defense of their land and replantment of wasted districts his revenue to expand.

Two expeditions(11) came but were only successful to a degree, the next two(12) being aborted by England's instability. In 1394 King Richard(II) came with nearly 10,000 men and in 1399 with a smaller force saw him back again.

The Irish Problem came on top of the Hundred Year War though so there was never sufficient force there for rebellious overthrow. The Army could not re-populate nor solve economic depression and no amount of investment could pull Ireland out of recession.

- 1.Never came.
- 2.Mortimer's grants were revoked, the administration was purged, Magnates could no longer keep private armies in the Countryside, Irish Hostages to be held by the government
- 3.Earl William De Burgh the English born Brown Earl, the Red Earl's grandson and successor.
- 4.First Earl of Desmond.
- 5.Walter MacWilliam, Burke and Henry De Mandeville, Seneshial of Ulster
- 6.She later married the King's son Lionel of Clarence with the subsequent union of their daughter Phillipa to Edmond Mortimer, vast lands were invested in a single absentee owner. Eventually the title passed through the House of York to the Crown.
- 7.Eamon Albanach(Edmond the Scotsman)MacWilliam Burke of Mayo established himself head of the De Burgh's(Burke's)in Connaught reigned independent to the King.
- 8.Reconquest by Irish Chiefs and rebellion by Gaelicized Englishmen
- 9.The famine and a series of bad harvests
- 10.Edward III and Richard II.
- 11.Edward III's son Prince Lionel of Clarence(1361-6), William of Windsor(1369-72,1373-6)
- 12.Robert De Vere(1386)Prince Thomas of Woodstock.(1392)

At the time Warding(1) was popular although it cost the most and left the Anglo-Irish commons like a beleaguered out post. At Kilkenny(2) Lionel put out a Statute(3) with some legislation that was a direct attack on the independence of the Magnates of the Nation.

William of Windsor also saw Colonists unwillingly help with the cost and absentees selling estates so interest at Court was lost. During this time also the Irish got back some of their land(4) and some Anglo-Irish castles by agreement(5) or demand.

The English descended Artisans left the borderlands in their droves, Landlords replaced them with Irish Tenants for profit anything goes. The remaining Colonists distrusted them thinking they were spies for their wild Irish kinsmen waiting to bring to them demise.

The Colonists assumed uncolonised lands were the lands of foes so a constant threat of invasion kept them on their toes but most of the fighting done was between the Irish Kings each with a professional force behind them in the wings.

They were trying to re-establish their ancient Kingship rite with Historians(6) and Bardic Praise Poets(7) coming back to the light. The Irish recreated the Provincial King to challenge the Earl's might, in fact the English found Leinster's Seal when they put its King(8) to flight.

The O'Neills(9) had started styling themselves as a powerful Ulster Head knowing it would make Roger Mortimer(10) the Earl of Ulster see red. Richard II wanting Crown rule put his cousin to the fore leaving the O'Neills no option but to start a war.

The Earls of Kildare and Ormond rallied to Mortimer's aid and against the O'Neills in Ulster sweet victory was made. Mortimer died in battle in Leinster in 1398 and the War of the Roses came along to seal King Richard's fate.

For the next few years Royal Power seriously started to pare left only in the Counties Dublin, Meath, Lough and Kildare. To protect the Colonists they built an Earthen Rampart called the Pale but outside was emerging a stronger more united Gael

For the death of Niall Og in 1403 caused a succession war with Niall O'Donnell, King of Tir Conail coming to the fore. He wielded his Province Ulster into a federation against the absentee Landlords who were milking the Nation.

He launched a series of attacks in the Counties Louth and Meath and in 1423 Louth started paying protection money to this Chief. O'Donnell married Fuilghe O'Connor, the Lord of Offaly's daughter whose father was fighting Colonists in Meath during the great slaughter.

1. Surrounding the native land with garrisons, it contained the threat but reconquered no land
2. 1366.
3. The statute contained 50 years of legislation against the magnates quartering their armies in peaceful territories, waging private wars. making peace with the rebels, wearing native cloths and talking Gaelic, intermarriage and a host of other things.
4. Peninsula of Innishaven, Sligo, Barony of Farney and arable lands next to bogs and the mountains of Leinster.
5. A tenancy agreement between the former owners who now had no settlement to defend.
6. The Seanchaidhe (Historians) enjoyed patronage. The Book of Ballynote (1383-97) preserved the law of pre-invasion monasteries and traced the Chieftains back to pre-invasion Kings stating their original boundaries.
7. They had a revival although condemned by the more Anglicised Irish Churchmen as a form of extortion and legislated against in the Kilkenny Parliament (1366)
8. They narrowly missed capturing Art MacMurrough Kavanagh but found his personal seal 'By the grace of God, King Of Leinster.
9. Father and son Niall Mo and Niall Og O'Neill.
10. Richard II's cousin and heir apparent to the English throne

In 1466 O'Connor's son captured the Great Earl of Desmond and the people of Limerick gave Tadhg O'Brien(1) money for his fund. The federation floundered though through non co-operation and the Anglo-Irish Lords having more power in the Nation.

The Lords themselves anyway had ambitions of their own and through inter marriage independent seeds were sown. The Earls of Desmond were closely married with the MacCarthy Clan and taking Munster from sparse Royal rule was to be their plan.

The 4th Earl of Ormond annexing Kilkenny set up Parliament of his own and in his time alliances(2)with both Magnate and Chieftain were sown. In 1467 Edward IV appointed Tiptoff(3)to try and regain the state who promptly executed the Great Earl of Desmond in 1468.

This led to open rebellion by the Geraldines in Munster's land leaving the Kildares(4) as the only Earls with power by Royal command.(5) Now Kildare's Society structure caused the inhabitants much alarm especially at finding Troops of Gallowglass(6)billeted at their farm.(7)

They had designs on the Pale and they were strategically placed so it was advisable for the Palesmen to have an Army(8) to be faced. The Anglo-Irish Parliament also was talking of Home Rule with feeling between them and England getting rather cool(9)

But as they were more united under the Geraldine wing they posed more of a threat to the new Lancastrian King.(10) To counter act the threat he bought in another admin. Change, in 1494 Sir Edward Poynings(11)came into Ireland's range.

He summoned the Parliament back again meeting at Drogheda then sacked and imprisoned Kildare and took over as their leader.(12)

Kildare's Irish allies rallied and then started to raid and the English weren't strong enough to withstand such a tirade

So Kildare returned to office to be succeeded by his heir and the English long suffering patience seriously began to wear but they were in no position to regain Ireland's law so they gave the Kildare's authority up till 1534.

When Thomas, Lord of Offaly(13)staged a show of might (Only a symbolic one as he did not want a fight, he wanted to tell Henry VIII not to interfere in his command lest he withdraw support and bring anarchy to the land.)

Henry saw this as a threat and appointed Sir William Skeffington To arrived in Ireland with a force of 2,300 well armed men. Henry himself had other troubles this time closer to home for he had remarried and had had to break from Rome

1. Tadhg O'Brien, Lord of Thomand invaded Desmond and enacted a pledge of 'Black rent' from the city of Limerick.
2. The Great O'Neills, MacMurrough Kavanagh and the Galway branch of the MacWilliam Burkes.
3. Earl of Worcester.
4. Thomas FitzMaurice(1458-78) Gerald Mor(1478-1513)Gerald Og(1513-34)
5. The only surviving first ranking Anglo-Irish Magnate eligible for high office.
6. Foreign Warrior, Scottish Mercenaries.
7. Unpaid hospitality also livery was exacted for the maintenance of the Earl and his retinue.
8. They did this through the Independent Guild of St. George.
9. In Nov. 1459 Richard, Duke of York was convicted of Treason and lost the title Lieutenant of Ireland. He summoned the Parliament at Drogheda in 1460. They confirmed his office and made it high Treason to provoke a rebellion against him.
10. Henry VI.
11. England's Lord Deputy.
12. The Parliament could no longer be held without the King's License and he wanted prior approval for all intended legislation. Banned life appointments and the Guild of St. George.
13. Son of the 9th Earl of Kildare

So from a Religious point of view he was finding it hard to cope especially as Lord Offaly was championing the cause of the Pope. The King imposed the severest penalties on the Lord and his Clan. Yes to wipe out all dissent was his Noble plan.

The unlucky Fitzgerald family had all its land grants refuted and all but one(1) of its male members Henry executed. (He also realised his marriage was Illegal in Irish law so he convened an Irish Parliament to rectify this flaw.

Its members had no choice(2)but to conform to Henry's demand(3) that he should be the Supreme Head of the Church in Ireland. Henry's legislation brought English Protestants to the fore to amend the statutes for the change to the Irish Churches law.)

Now at the fall of the Geraldines the midland Chiefs began to rise upholding the interests of the Fitzgerald Earldom was to be their guise, although they were defeated there still was a price to pay for the Pale was still being raided, oh they do like to have their way.

The Government reacted though by garrisoning around the border and military forays also to try and bring the dissident Chiefs to order. The scheme although expensive proved ineffectual when it ran so it became more prudent for the Government to try another plan.

The surviving FitzGerald was returned with his title and some land and Chiefs were dispossessed and replaced by English Army command The west midland bogs were home to the ones that would not recant but the peaceful ones were offered 'Surrender and Re-grant'.(4)

The cost of governing the Country escalated to such an extent though London hoped it would be covered by the Churches rent. Once it became apparent though that these anticipated profits were lost(5) they had to find another way, one at a cheaper cost

So Thomas, Earl of Sussex and Sir Henry Sidney came up with rival plans to try and rid old Ireland of her trouble causing Clans. Sussex's plan was first to be tried in the turbulent land the idea of settlement in the midlands was already in hand.(6)

His second stage was the enforcement of the Surrender/Re-grant law but he never got to the third stage(7),he was too busy fighting a war for while trying to stabilise the Gaelic areas he met with Shane O'Neill who laid claim to the title, Lord Chief of Offaly, by his Ancient Seal.

He disregarded Sussex with his surrender and re-grant arrangement so Sussex wanted him ousted to be replaced by a new engagement.(8) He needed to build a force though, otherwise it would surely fail and the Government agreed expecting financial support from the Pale.

1. An infant half brother of Lord Offaly
2. Most were from anglicised areas and had up until recently been in revolt and had to prove their loyalty.
3. The only real objection was reassured once that the anglicised landowners would be included in the split of monastic property.
4. Submitting and recognising the English Monarch as their legitimate ruler. In return they were recognised as liege subjects and kept their land. The Lords were expected to use the English legal system, abandon their armies, collect revenue from their followers and have their heirs educated English fashion.
5. Sir Anthony St. Leger and his cronies and the Community of the Pale had pilfered them.
6. It came to be known as the Loas-Offaly plantation.
7. A revival of English legal proceedings in the Anglo-Norman provincial areas.
8. Brian O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon.

Sussex started raising revenue though without Parliament's consent but Shane O'Neill proved cunning and so on the campaign went.

It was lasting a lot longer than anyone had expected costing the Palesmen a lot more money for their land to be protected.

They lodged formal complaints with the good Queen Bess and Sussex was dismissed from his self made mess.

In 1565 as Governor it was Sidney's turn to take a hand, he wanted the Crown's Enemies to be dispossessed of land.

The lands were to be given over to English Adventurers to populate at their own expense they'd settle English families(1) on their estate.

They were given ancient Titles that had lay dormant for years and the State approved their Private Armies to add to Irish fears.

The invasion of the English caused the Chiefs to war and it was generally believed it was what Sidney was hoping for.

He used the warring pretext to extend Plantation land until he was quickly stopped by the Queen's fair hand.(2)

She recommended mercy for all the leaders barring one(3) implying the Governor's impetuosity had caused the actions done.

She directed an end to Sidney's attempts to privately colonise so from 1570 onwards he thought a different approach would be wise.

In 1579 James FitzGerald returned with a force from the Continent, he was on crusade against the Queen and her zealous Government.

He had widespread support in Munster and even behind the Pale and when the Earl of Desmond joined he thought he could not fail

The Queen put together an Army(4) though under Lord Grey De Wilton's command and brought large scale slaughter to the troubled land.

The Ringleaders in the Pale lost both land and life, being hung, drawn and quartered for their part in the strife.

As the zealous executioners took them out to be slain they were beset by Clergymen(5) to add torment to their pain.

In Munster their main concern was to put down the invading force wearing down local opposition was just matter for the course.

This caused devastation across all of Munster's land with its leaders killed in battle of by the executioners hand.

After the carnage was over and the Irish leaders brought down the Earl of Desmond and his allies lost their land(6) to the Crown.

The Queen grabbed a lot of land for the Plantation scheme and gave it to the English with Protestant as their theme.

The Official test of loyalty was to follow the Protestant cause Though those who would not do it were hounded by Draconian Laws.(7)

- 1.The communities would introduce English law to the Gaelic areas and show the native population an example of 'clean living'.
- 2.Particularly as her favoured Thomas Earl of Ormond's three brothers were involved in the rebellion.
- 3.The Earl of Desmond's cousin James FitzMaurice FitzGerald who had offered a religious justification for his actions. He fled overseas.
- 4.8,000 men.
- 5.They tried to persuade them to recant their allegiance to the Pope.
- 6.A scheme to introduce 20,000 English settlers on his land but by the mid 1590's the settlement had only reached 4,000.
- 7.Deprived of high positions, heavy fines imposed on all Landowners. Dispossession of many Native Landowners with the English born Officials hoping to benefit.

Elisabeth was reluctant though because of her war with Spain
but the Officials were less cautious and they had free reign.
Sir William FitzWilliam was Ireland's Governor between 1588 and 94
and in his time he did his best to bring English Settlement to the fore.

First it was in Connaught and then Ulster's southern belt
but then he came to O'Neills land, a very hardy Celt.
The Great O'Neills Lordship held sway in Ulster's heart
so to progress any further he would have to take it apart.

He wanted to give some to Hugh O'Neill(1) and others of his Clan(2)
but claiming the Earldom of Tyrone(3) was O'Neills ambitious plan.
His early days were spent helping English Adventurers get land
and when he got S.E. Tyrone it was with their helping hand.

He learned their modern warfare and in 1585 was Tyrone's head
then argued with the Lord Deputy(4) and raised an Army which he led.
His early successes drew aid from Ireland's discontented Lords
and by championing Catholicism he drew help from Spanish swords.

In 1601 King Phillip III supplied him an Army of 4,000 strong
establishing themselves at Kinsale the Irish joined before too long.
Elisabeth sent an Army(5) and they defeated them right there
and then the most comprehensive Settlement in Ireland did occur.

Officials wanted English Canon Law brought to all of Ireland
so Jesuits and seminary Priests were persecuted by their hand.
They saw the Catholic Landowners as a threat to England's health
James I(6) agreed with them, he could see a chance of wealth.(7)

The old English Community declared opposition to further settlement
but the English born Officials saw it more as heaven sent
for sizable migration would bring more power to their hands
and their revenue would be enhanced by all the extra lands.

In Ulster most of the land was reserved for the Servitors(8)
which provision for the Natives(9) who were loyal in the wars.
James and then Charles(Ist) stopped Dublin from enforcing it to the full
fearing diplomatic relationships with foreign Governments would lull.

Substantial financial payment though could give tacit toleration
so unofficially the Church tried to return Catholicism to the Nation.
This annoyed the State Church as it wanted recruitment of its own.
They believed their chance of conversion(10) was now fully blown.

Two separate Societies developed each under Religious law
but the arrival of Wentworth(11) united the Irish once more.(12)
Stafford wanted land confiscation to increase the Settlers' Farms
leaving the Ulster Catholics with no choice but a call to arms.

1. Heir to Mathew, Baron of Dungannon.
2. Reserving some land for English settlement of course.
3. Constituted to the crown in 1542 at the time of O'Neills grandfather's surrender
4. O'Neill tried to expel the minor officials from Ulster.
5. 20,000 men
6. Became King of England in 1603
7. Officials set about introducing plantations in 6 of the 9 Ulster Counties also Wexford, Leitrim, Longford and Tipperary. They wanted further approval for plantations in Connaught and Counties Tipperary and Clare.
8. Englishmen who had gave service to the crown. Their responsibility was to preserve order amongst the natives and develop modern settlements.
9. They were on short term leases and low rents conditional to investing in their farms. Thus the Servitors were guaranteed a steady income from the start rising dramatically once the improvements added to the value of the property.
10. They wanted the state to enforce conformity. They knew that would be some time away as seen by the fact that the new Churches built were only designed to house the settler population.
11. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, Governor of Ireland(1633-4)
12. He tried to extract money from all groups and told the Catholic Landowners they could no longer rely on the King's support. The Presbyterian Church in Ulster had not been recognised by the State Church yet.

Homes were attacked in Ulster(1)and then all across the land
And the Government was called on to put matters in hand
but Charles he could do nothing what with troubles of his own,
a civil war was about to erupt with Parliament back home.

Division in the Catholic ranks though stopped them from one last try
of ridding Ireland once and for all of the powerful English tie.
The old English would not follow Colonel Owen Roe O'Neill(2)
they thought them and their King might just make a deal.

The English Landowners had most to lose and so refused him aid
to confront the Scottish Covenant Army(3)and put them to the blade.
After Cromwell won the civil war he wanted the Irish in line
But could act just yet so there was chaos to 1649.

When he sent a mighty Army(4) and crushed all of the resistance
following it through with an evangelised drive, proof of his persistence.
Priests were hunted down with zeal, the Church soon swept away
and the atrocities(5) caused by him are still spoke of till today.

Catholics were left with small Estates cut off from each other
their last hopes of independence William Petty tried to smother.(6)
Vacated Estates were given to Soldiers and financiers of the war,
the previous Owners pushed out to land that's described as poor

Ardent clergymen were sent from England promoting their faith
though as they hadn't the Mother Tongue most of the population was safe
The restoration of Charles II brought Religious toleration
as he disliked the Protestant(7) leaders because of Cromwellian association.(8)

They had to yield their place to his favourite James Butler, Duke of Ormond(9)
who along with other exiled Royalists did reclaim his land.
The Catholic Church resumed its work for the next 30 years
and in 1685 James(10)came to the throne inspiring Protestant fears

James II appointed Richard Talbot as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
his first job on the list to put the Protestants in hand.
Catholics were restored to office and he got an Army for the King
reversing the Cromwellian land confiscation was to be his thing.

The Protestants were much alarmed and offered James throne elsewhere(11)
forcing James to go to Ireland for support from his followers there.
The French dispatched an Army to give King James a hand,
the Catholics rallied behind him and gladly joined his band.

Protestants were frightened fearing a repeat of the 1641 fight
so the Protestant towns(12) of Ulster denied him access right.
They even established a bridgehead for William's Army to land
and in July 1690 the Battle of the Boyne was at hand.

1. 2,000 foreign Protestant settlers were killed and tens of thousands stripped and driven destitute to find refuge.
2. Nephew of Hugh O'Neill, spent his career in the Spanish Army.
3. Dispatched from Scotland to protect their kinsmen
4. 20,000 highly trained men, probably the best in Europe.
5. Out of a population of 140,000 60,000 were killed directly or indirectly (burning crops) from his actions..
6. An ardent Protestant land surveyor who undertook the task of surrounding the small Catholic estates with Colonies of Soldier settlers.
7. 1660.
8. They purchased considerable holdings from the Cromwellian grantees that had no wish to stay in Ireland.
9. He instigated reversal of previous land settlements but fearing a Protestant backlash recommended that the Cromwellian land settlement should be made permanent. This was a major blow to the Catholic landowners.
10. The Catholic Duke of York.
11. Prince William of Orange
12. Notably Derry and Enniskillen.

James could not contain William and so had to retreat,
he put up stern resistance(1)but it ended in defeat.
The Catholic officers left the Country(2) some never to return
then retribution followed(3) for the English never learn.

Legislation came to the fore excluding Catholics from Public life
and then the following 50 years anti Catholicism(4) was rife.
In other matters though the Irish Parliament had no solution(5)
leading to people like William Molyneux calling for devolution.

Westminster Legislation defined the Irish Parliament as subordinate
though a faction called 'the Patriots' thought this was inordinate.
Both factions still saw themselves as a British dependency
for it was their only way of keeping 'the Protestant Ascendancy'.(6)

The size of Catholic communities though kept them from real harm
and after the first part of the 17th century came a relative period of calm.(7)
A residual Catholic Gentry survived with friendly Protestant aid
and the Guilds ban on Catholic Merchants caused controversy when it was made.

The Catholics weren't the only ones though to suffer from the State,
the Ulster Presbyterians and the Dissenters(8) were subject to its hate.
In the latter half of that century Society itself was coming into strife
for a population boom was threatening the stability of rural life.

Domestic Industrial areas were also subject to economic variation
and resentment of taxation brought rural unrest to the Nation.
The 1770's across the Atlantic there was an independence war
leading to Irish Protestant devolution hopes coming to the fore.

Strong links between the two had been forged by emigration,
reinforcing the anti-English Government feeling developing in the Nation.
Protestants saw relaxation of Catholic Penal Laws in the land (9)
and Catholics joining the Army, their services much in demand.

Maynooth College was founded to train Catholic Priests in Ireland,
the English thinking evolution would Anglicise it out of hand(10)
From 1778 onwards Ireland wanted unrestrictive access to World trade
and a powerful campaign by people like Henry Gratton was made.

Protestant Volunteer Forces were developing across the Nation
and the Irish House of Commons put out a threat of non co-operation.
All this, the war in America and a change in British Government
meant that in 1782 Gratton finally got his Parliament.

Poyning's Law was amended so that the Assembly could legislate
but the Monarch and Privy Council still decided on its fate.
Henry Flood wanted to go further seeing independence a solution
but the Conservative Ascendancy blocked it fearing Catholic revolution.

1. Bridge of Athlone, Field of Aughrin and two sieges at Limerick.
2. This was allowed by the Treaty of Limerick and was known as the Flight of Earls. The treaty also promised religious toleration.
3. Ethnic cleansing in the west sent to Barbados as indentured Workers at the plantations, free of charge and treated accordingly.
4. From 1690 Irish M.P's had to declare oaths denying Papal power
 - 1703-4 Popery Bills limited Catholics from inheritance rights and secure leases.
 - 1709 Legally conformity to retain an estate became more common.
 - 1729 the right to vote for Catholic freeholders was removed
- By the early 18th century Catholics were 75% of the population but owned only 14% of the land.
5. The Irish Parliament had uncertain powers and an impotent relationship with Westminster.
6. Those who constituted the Ascendancy were insecure in their dominance for when they excluded Catholics they excluded 75% of the population betrayed by the Treaty of Limerick.
7. Irish seminaries were built by the 1750's, by 1790 they could buy and sell land, marry Protestants, practice at the bar, vote (1792-3) and education restrictions were repealed.
8. Elements like the Huguenots in Dublin
9. The English realised that the goodwill of the majority population outweighed the alienation of the Irish elite.
10. The theory was that if the Priests were not trained on the continent and drew from the Irish speaking peasantry it would evolve into an English Church

The Ascendancy was unstable and the British had took note so they forced through Legislation(1793) giving Catholics the vote. In 1795 Earl FitzWilliams(1) wanted complete Catholic emancipation and although hastily recalled he had the sentiments of the nation.

Sectarian tension had been heightened by liberalisation of the land law and Secret Societies like the Defenders were coming to the Political fore. The French revolution had been and gone and its idea was gladly taken, in the Belfast Middle Classes Republicanism was starting to awaken.

In the summer of 1798 there was a bloody sectarian war though the seeds for this conflict were sown 7 years before. In 1791 a French influenced radical debating society was started amongst the Middle Classes its extreme Presbyterian views(2) were charted.

Set up by William Drennan, a 'United Irishman' later known it had a famous Member, a Kildare Protestant called Wolfe Tone(3) Due to England's war with France it was driven underground(4) where links with rural Defender Societies were very quickly found.

Between them they planned a rising for the summer of 1798 but in May a sweep on radicals virtually sealed its fate. An Ulster rising led by MacCracken(5) was both ineffectual and late and massacres occurred in Wexford(6) and Leinster fuelled by sectarian hate.

Wolfe Tone fled abroad to get help from France's Republic State and a large invasion force landed in Bantry Bay in Dec. 1798. Dispersed by storms others(7) followed but by then it was too late Wolfe Tone was taken Prisoner(8)and his own life he did take.

The Irish Parliament was abolished through bribery and through patronage and in 1801 the Act of Union came heralding the start of a new age.

The Viceroy and Dublin Castle system was still in operation but the Irish had 100 seats in Westminster to represent their Nation.

Economically they entered a free trade agreement with England though the climate(9) meant that Irish goods were not in much demand.

Their less developed economy led to British exploitation and the British were still reluctant to grant Catholic emancipation

Leading to the denouncement of the union and its validity culminating in Robert Emmett's attempted rebellion in 1803. In the first part of this century confrontation(10)was rural life and the most Provincial towns had barracks to cope with strife.

The Government's credibility was ruined by blanket continuation of the many Protestant Monopolies(11) that were the backbone of the Nation.

The Ulster Presbyterians came in with debates of their own with Catholic emancipation lighting the touchstone.

1. Viceroy.
2. By 1795 opposing Protestant societies were formed notably the Orange Lodge
3. Theobald Wolfe Tone
4. May 1794
5. Henry Joy MacCracken along with other old guard radicals
6. Led by Priests with celebrated engagements at New Ross and a tragic last stand on Enniscothy's Vinegar Hill.
7. Including General Humbert's brief invasion of Connaught.
8. On a French expedition to Lough Swilly in 1798.
9. The collapse of the inflated agricultural market and the coming of peace after Napoleon's defeat in 1815.
10. Collection of Church tithes caused much resentment.
11. Civil service, legal profession and most of local Government.

Fundamentalism won the day dominated by Dr. Henry Cooke and Orange Lodges(1) came again to the Government's bad luck. Religious tempers were running high across the North East station with invisible frontiers dividing each different denomination.

The early 18th century saw the advent of the Political Mass Movement(2) financed largely by small subscription known as the 'Catholic Rent'. It was led by Daniel O'Connell and fought for civil freedom but this was only the start of things that were to come.

Government procrastination left the campaigners taking a harder line and their aristocratic leadership falling in decline. They were replaced by the elite of the Catholic Legal Profession(3) and mass demonstrations took place for right and not concession.

O'Connell set up 'an alternative Parliament' at the Corn Exchange to bring Political education within the average man's range. In 1826 at Waterford(4) the movement won its first seat and in other towns as well the movement couldn't be beat.

O'Connell got elected as a member for Clare which left the British Government in a bit of a nightmare for it had the 'Oath of Supremacy'(5) to keep Catholics in line and now they had to abandon it, which they did in 1829.(6)

O'Connell and his followers graduated to Westminster and allied with the English Whigs and Radicals already there. During the 1830's progress (7)with Thomas Drummond was made although it was inadequate the foundations had been laid.

A new Government in 1841 saw O'Connell's tactics change for Sir Robert Peel and his Party's views were not in Daniel's range. He went back to mass protests for the Act of Union's repeal and to liberal Protestants(8)and Politicians he began to lose appeal.

In 1843 at Clontarf a 'Monster Meeting' was banned O'Connell had to cancel (9)it so things did not get out of hand. A discontented wing set up a radical Nationalist formation called 'the Young Ireland Movement' and its newspaper called The Nation.

One of them (10)preached that they could be a Nation once again through reconciliation and recognition of Ireland's oppression and pain. They left for America after a failed uprising in 1848 and entered into Journalism for attacking England would not abate.

In 1838 a Cork Priest called Father Mathew started a Temperance movement, it was part of the Church's plan for more behaviour improvement.(11) The campaign must have put quite a lot of people on edge for by 1842 around 5,000,000 had gone and took the pledge.

- 1.Later dissolved in 1836.
- 2.Orchestrated by the Catholic Association (founded 1823)
- 3.Later joined by merchants and journalists
- 4.The Catholic Association backed him against a nominee of the Beresford family-the local grandees.
- 5.The oath excluded Catholics from Parliament. O'Connell could return a mass of mandated M.P's with no alternative but mass secession.
- 6.They also disenfranchised the 40 Shilling freeholders(a large part of O'Connell's vote)raising it to £10.
- 7.Improvements to local government, health care and education. Lessening the Church of Ireland's tithe
- 8.It raised up memories of rebellion and sacrifice.
- 9.A threat of military intervention
- 10.Thomas Davies.
- 11.They wanted to stamp out the traditional subversive past times like patterns(celebrating Patron Saint days)and wakes.

The repeal movement died though with the onset of the Famine
the sad events around it I now will try and examine.
In 1845 potatoes were blighted by a deadly fungus disease
that brought largely rural Ireland right onto her knees.

The worst hit were the 'Crachan' villages in the west of the land
whose bare subsistence(1) level brought starvation to hand.
Under Robert Peel's government we had 'Laissez-Faire'
creating Public Works to stop the larder getting bare.

Then Sir John Russel took over and thought he'd have a say
with a free market policy that meant Landlords had to pay.
Some Landlords went bankrupt trying to help their Tenants
but many more just closed the door though still wanted their rents.

Ulster and the East Coast's Economy meant they got off light
but in the west their only choice was starvation or flight.(2)
Displaced populations left the rural villages forsaken
and along with their labour the Irish language was also taken.

More Landlords went bankrupt and some Farms consolidated
and a lot of agricultural land had to be re-designated.(3)
In Ulster Belfast was industrialising with the Shipbuilding Trade
and its home based Textile Industry was now factory made

But the famine had raised questions about Ireland's Administration
so in the 1860's Gladstone(4) brought some changes(5) to the Nation.
Although the measures fell short of curing real poverty
they brought the Protestant Ascendancy down upon one knee.

The 1850 Reform Act increased the Electorate in Ireland.
It was based on occupation and not the size of your land.
The new Electors were mainly Catholic and rural of course
which gave the Church position they were now a Political force.(6)

The Protestant Church also had a revival later that decade
causing sectarian riots that Ulster could not evade.
The 50's also saw Nationalism with a new direction
they were called the Fenians(7)and disinterested in election.

James Stephen and John O'Leary were their National face
and they had the sacrificial gesture(8)to aid them with their case.
Their failed uprising in 1867 led them to Parliamentary agitation
to follow any means(9) for Ireland's liberation.

In 1873 they joined Isaac Butt(10)and his Home Rule alliance
who wanted Self Government and their self reliance.
Butt was too disorganised so Parnell(11) stepped into the light
to forge a disciplined party to give Westminster a fright

1. Inadequate small holdings, congested populations and supplying the British market left the poor with a potato economy (butter and occasionally bacon). It was a fragile economy especially with early marriages and large families to feed.
2. Emigration to Britain, Australia, Canada and America. Exporting a race memory of horror. By 1847 nearly a quarter of a million were emigrating annually.
3. There was a dramatic shift from tillage to grazing leading to ground clearance through eviction.
4. William Ewart Gladstone.
5. 1869 act disestablished the Church of Ireland. 1870 land act compensated evicted tenants for expenditure made on their holdings.
6. Archbishop (later Cardinal) Paul Cullen was ready to make political comments that might have a bearing on faith and morals.
7. Fenians - the name generally applied to the Irish Republican (or revolutionary) Brotherhood, a separatist secret society that emerged in the late 1850's. Made up of remnants of confederate clubs and Irish American exiles and used the agrarian secret society tradition.
8. A hopeless rising or a dynamite explosion
9. A revision in the IRB constitution said that 'In times of peace to the exercise of moral influences such as supporting every movement calculated to advance the cause of independence 'war against Britain was to await' the decision of the Irish Nation as expressed by a majority of the Irish People'
10. A Protestant lawyer, free mason and Orange-man who initiated the home government association in 1870 and then the Home Rule league.
11. Charles Stewart Parnell, a Protestant Landlord.

For behind it they saw a potential threat of mass mobilisation although Parnell had repudiated the violence sweeping the nation.

He only wanted devolution with methods that brought peace so the land wars all around them he wished that they might cease.

The 'Agrarian Outrages'(1)brought back coercion to the land and many Catholics were imprisoned by its powerful hand.

His party's popularity was helped by Legislation(2) and in the 1885 Election they won four fifths of Irish representation.

He transformed his team to a Party with direction bringing more stability to the Catholic Political section.

He mobilised the Catholic Church(3) to come to his aid but his co-operation with the Fenians led to charges being laid.

In 1886 in the House of Commons Parnell's Party held the ace(4) and Gladstone supported Home Rule as he wanted to keep his place.

He drew up a Government of Ireland Bill in April 1886 and then Chamberlain resigned(5) to put the Liberals in a fix.

Although the Bill was defeated Gladstone kept it in his mind only really achieving high profile when the Liberals fell behind. The Tories on the other hand wanted to kill the Bill with kindness(6) but Parnell and John Dillon were immune from all that blindness.

Parnell's alliances were shattered when he was named in a divorce fight(7) and Gladstone threatened resignation should he not be put to flight.

A meeting in December left Parnell's(8)leadership in the lurch encouraged by discreet intervention by the Roman Catholic Church.

To his Fenian associates he became a legend(9) after his death who had helped to put Gaelic back onto Ireland's breath.(10) His Nationalist views though had lost Parnell many a Protestant friend and caused the Protestant Ascendancy to fight him every bend.(11)

In Ulster Catholics were driven out the jobs that were well paid and violence always followed a Protestant evangelical crusade.(12)

The Irish Party reunited(13)under Parnellite John Redmond and relied on the United Irish League(14)to raise the Party fund.

The Irish League was eventually replaced by the Hibernians(15) and Redmond recruited the Catholic Church and Liberals as his fans.

The Liberals(16)were not enthusiastic about the Home Rule storms but the Irish Party did manage to get some wide ranging reforms.(17)

In Dec.1910 Asquith won a victory over the House of Lords(18) but needed the Irish Party's support to control the Countries wards so it was assumed a re-introduction of the Home Rule Bill and for the Unionist opposition it was a bitter pill.

- 1.Part of the 'land war' 1879-82.
- 2.In 1872 secret ballots were introduced and a ban on party processions lifted. In 1884 the 'Mud Cabin' Reform Act trebled Irish electorate
- 3.The Parochial Clergy were indispensable as local organisers, officers and subscribers to party funds. He demonstrated that the alliance was workable under suitable conditions. He was careful not to alienate the Irish Protestants.
- 4.He helped the Tories eradicate Gladstone's majority and held the balance of power in the House of Commons.
- 5.He led a secession which defeated the bill and collapsed the Government. He later formed the Liberal Unionist Party and had close ties to the Tories.
- 6.Arthur Balfour(1887-91) his brother Gerald(1895-1900) and George Wyndham(1900-5) modernised agriculture through state agencies such as the Congested Districts Boards and the Dept. of Agricultural and Technical Instruction (1899). Nationalist control of local government was made possible in 1898.
- 7.He was identified in the divorce suit of his former associate Captain William O'Shea.
- 8.They were more worried about the alliance with Gladstone than the moral outrage. Parnell died in Oct.1891.
- 9.This cult enveloped writers, intellectuals and cultural revivalists creating a Nationalism broader than Parnell could envisage.
- 10.The Gaelic League was founded in 1893 to lead Irish language and entertainment revival. It was taken over by the Fenians as was the Gaelic Athletic Association(1884)following Archbishop Croke of Cashel's departure in 1887.
- 11.Church disestablishment, land reforms and Home Rule.
- 12.Clergymen such as the Rev. Hugh Hanna launched crusades against Home Rule.
- 13.In 1900.
- 14.Founded in 1898 originally a radical agrarian movement now devoted to electoral politics and fund raising for Home Rule.
- 15.Ancient Order of Hibernians, reorganised under party control by the board of Erin in 1905
- 16.Campbell-Bannerman ministry(1905-8)Chief Secretary Augustine Burrell (1907-16)
- 17.Old Age Pension Act(1908) Land Act(1909) National Insurance Act(1911) and the Irish Universities Act(1908).
- 18.They lost the right to veto major legislation relegated to suspension for 2 sessions of Parliament.

Even before its introduction in (April)1912
the U.U.C(1). and the I.U.A.(2) wanted to see a shelve.
They never wanted any measure of Home Rule in Ireland
although the Irish Party had pledged to safeguard the Protestant hand.

Under pressure both sides tried to come to a compromise
temporary exclusion of Ulster was thought to be most wise
but they could not define the Counties nor the time involved
so negotiations ended at Buckingham Palace(1914)and it was unresolved.

Around ¾ of Ulster's Protestants signed opposition(3) to the bill
and in Jan.1913 the Ulster Volunteer Force started to drill.
It had 90,000 men under retired Gen. Sir George Richardson's command
and in Apr.1914 with Police aid they had guns in their hand.(4)

At the Curragh Camp 58 Army Officers threatened not to go
if they had to count these Ulstermen as impending foe.
In Sept.1913 the Ulster Unionists under Sir Edward Carson's say
said they'd set up Ulster Government to the Southern Unionist dismay

In Nov.1913 the Catholic Irish Volunteers came into flow
but under Eoin MacNeill(5)recruitment was pretty slow.
In Apr.1914 the Ancient Order of Hibernians took over the show
and provided Catholic drill halls advising all males go.

Within 2 months they were a party with Redmond at the head
with 200,000 ill armed(6) volunteers waiting to be led.
Ireland now was entering a tense civil war situation
although a world war came along to give them a vacation.

The Bill it got suspended although with Royal assent
with provisions(7) Asquith hoped would get Ulster's consent.
Redmond was quite pleased and offered England his volunteers(8)
to assure of his Patriotism and allay Protestant fears.

The War Office accepted them though only under British command(9)
and when the Bill was finally suspended the Protestants(10) lent a hand.
200,000 Irishmen joined to fight for England's cause
many hoping to effect the forthcoming English laws.

In Ireland prosperity came to those who were left behind
but if you were looking for an uprising it was not hard to find.
A small band of Conspirators were planning a war time insurrection,
they were the I.R.B.(11)who were against Redmond's election.

Clan na Gael(12) had promised guns and some trained men(13)
but the Irish People were indifferent to revolution then.
Prosperity and impending Home Rule put England in a new light
so it was only out of frustration that these men did fight.

1. Ulster Unionist Council (1905)
2. Irish Unionist Alliance (1891)
3. The men's 'solemn league and covenant' promised to use all means necessary to defeat it and refused to recognise its authority.
4. 30,000 service rifles each with 100 rounds of ammunition landed at Larne. Imported and distributed illegally.
5. Vice president of the Gaelic League.
6. Only 15,000 rifles with 25 rounds each were landed at Hough and Kilcote in July 1914.
7. Verbally promised unspecified provision for part or all of Ulster.
8. First for home defense and later when the vast forces needed had become apparent. He called upon his volunteers to enlist.
9. Created the 10th and 16th Irish divisions under regular officers.
10. On 3rd Sept. the U.V.C. Sanctioned an unconditional offer by Carson and James Craig to provide 35,000 unionist volunteers. The 36th Ulster was created with their nominated officers.
11. Arthur Griffith and recent recruits Patrick Pearce, Sean McDermott, Tom Clarke and Eamon Ceannt.
12. An American Irish society.
13. Ex British consular Sir Roger Casement was sent to Germany to raise an Irish Brigade (consisting of P.O.W's) to accompany a ship load of German arms to Ireland.

The Conspirators plotted on without Redmond's permission and under Dublin Castle's(1) watchful eyes and open derision.

When Casement was arrested and his Gun Ship sank the thought of an uprising was no more than just a prank.

But in 1916 whilst the Castle looked forward to the race(2) a rebel force had set up shop with the Post Office as their base. From over Aldershot and Liverpool Troops were quickly sent and after 6 days fighting(3) Pearce's forces were spent.

The Public were disgusted at first by the rising that they found but Asquith's over reaction(4) soon brought them around. Public Opinion though made Asquith relax Martial Law and within a month the Home Rule Bill was coming to the fore.

6 of Ulster's Counties were excluded for the duration of the fight with Lloyd George persuading both sides(5) that things would be alright but a Marquis(6) got it suspended at least till after the War and the Irish Party collapsed(7) as the Magnates had hoped for

Eamon De Valera(8) tried to get help from overseas he and his Party when elected chose to be absentees.(9) In July 1917 De Valera was elected Member for East Clare and in April that year an Ard Fheis(10) was held and unity did occur.

The Sinn Fein Constitution was revised to acceptance in the main and the loose coalition of dissident groups was united once again. The I.R.B. regrouped itself under Michael Collins(11) sway and although small in number they had a lot of say

They remained a defensive force(12) committed to parading and illegal drilling,(13) eventually Duke(14) allowed them though for the prisons were over filling.

By April 1918 most of the Volunteers were home again and Lloyd George tried Conscription but it was only in vain.

The Irish Admin objected saying it would cost too much to employ (15) so Lloyd George installed a tame Admin. with Lord French as Viceroy. The Nationalists took a solemn pledge(16) to resist Conscription at all cost so French introduced a voluntary scheme and Conscription hopes were lost.

After the War had finished the English were content to allow things to go along but in the December Election(17) Sinn Fein were feeling pretty strong. They inaugurated a Republic at the Dail Eireann(18) the following year and De Valera went to America(19) a place he held so dear.

In Belfast(1920) unemployment grew and Catholics lost their jobs and with the U.V.F.(20) reviving they had the threat of Protestant mobs.

The U.V.F. confined itself to the six most Protestant Counties for despite post war disruption they still saw them as bounties.(21)

1. Birrel was acting now as caretaker until Home Rule came in and was holding secret talks with Redmond and Dillon(1915) about transfer of power, he employed ridicule to try and undermine it
2. Easter Monday Races
3. 132 Soldiers and policemen killed 397 wounded 318 civilians died with 2217 wounded and 64 rebels killed(excluding the 15 executed)
4. Sir John Maxwell and under martial law 3,000 people were arrested(double the rebels number) and deported to Britain for interment and 15 rebels were executed.
5. He assured Redmond it was temporary and Carson it was indeterminate
6. Marquis of Landsdowne and other Unionist Magnates wanted the people of Ulster to vote on it.
7. They were hated for agreeing to partition without the solace of immediate assumption to power.
8. Commandant at Bolard's Mills at the Easter Rising, his American birth probably saved him from execution
9. Between the rising and the armistice 9 out of 19 Irish by elections were won by absentionists
10. Convention.
11. A London clerk whose record at the rising enabled him to be a key figure in most republican bodies
12. Less than 30,000 and short of serviceable arms, their main job was protection of Republican Politicians.
13. The solicited arrest to disrupt the prison system and martyrdom by hunger Strikes.
14. Henry Duke, Chief Sec. in July 1916.
15. It would necessitate the deployment of more Soldier than it would secure for foreign service
16. They also held a one day stoppage and organised passive resistance through the Labour party as most of the volunteer leaders had been arrested after a false accusation of a German plot.
17. 1918.
18. National Assembly on 21st Jan. 1919
19. He toured America as President of the 'Irish Republic' raising over \$5,000,000 in Republican Bonds.
20. June 1920
21. The Belfast middle classes were confident that the six Counties were economically viable. The alienation of the Catholic minority reinforced their preference for a compact Protestant dominated state

Lloyd George resolved to tackle Ulster's status as a Nation and in 1920 he proposed a Bill giving them separate administration. He secretly promised the Republicans that the Bill could be negotiated yet the Ulster Elections(1) came about and Ulster's Ministry(2) was fated.

The Dail Ministry in the south were devising alternative government,(3) Institutions had broke down so the people thought it heaven sent. Internment(4) was introduced to combat the rise in southern unrest and the Black and Tans(5) were brought in to fight the Flying Column(6) pest.

Their reprisals(7) were always more vicious than the incident provoking Protest Groups(8) to try and get Britain to find a settlement. In 1920 the Government brought martial law back to the land giving the Ulster Unionist 'law enforcers'(9) a free and brutal hand.

Massive International outrage and a military stale mate left Lloyd George contacting De Valera anxious to make a date.(10) Hostility was suspended and within the time that had been set and the Dail was granted National status later when they met.

A Tripartite Boundary Commission was set up to decide on Ulster's border but most the southern Nationalists thought they'd soon fall into order.(11)

The Catholics in the north would not participate with the new Ulster Ministry and its Protestant hate.

There were sectarian attacks and many were killed the uncontrollable 'B' specials just did as they willed. Meanwhile in the south a civil war was looming for the Treaty in its wisdom had set a faction fight blooming.

The strongest opposition came from Tipperary and Cork whose Leaders tried their best for the Government to balk. In Apr. 1922 the dissident Army Council took the Four Courts over and for 11 weeks afterwards they lived their lives in clover

For the Government needed time to create a military force(12) and Collins had to procure arms from a British source(13)

On the 28th June the Four Courts were retaken and the rebel Volunteers were running out of luck.(14)

Internments and executions were leaving the rebels cold so on 24th May De Valera brought them back into the fold. A new Provisional Government was established by W.T Cosgrave(15) who restrained the War Council so they would behave.

In Oct. the Irish Republican Army(16) gave De Valera their support and vowed to be beside him whenever elections were fought. The Boundary Commission collapsed when Eoin MacNeill resigned(17) and the Irish Free State accepted the border that 1921 had designed.

1. May 1921
2. A Unionist Ministry under Sir James Craig was installed and set about the transference of power
3. Local government, police and the lower courts.
4. The Restoration of Order Act 1920
5. Ex Soldiers enrolled as special constables into the Royal Irish Constabulary
6. Brutal repression led to armed volunteers banding together and going on the run ambushing enemy units. Most of them despised the G.H.Q. And were independent of it. The G.H.Q. Remained independent of the Dail until late 1920. They were led by people like Tom Barry, Don Breen and Liam Lynch
7. Slaughter of 12 football supporters at Croke Park on 21st Nov. 1920 in revenge for Collins infamous 'squad' killing of 14 spies
8. Peace with Ireland campaign
9. The Catholics were hounded by a grim reserve Protestant police force known as the 'B' specials
10. If the Dail Parliament was not functioning by 12th July 1921 they would become a Crown Colony under martial law.
11. They thought the north would not survive without southern co-operation and implemented a Belfast boycott against discriminating firms.
12. He drew heavily on ex R.I.C. Officers and former British servicemen
13. Winston Churchill.
14. They were virtually defeated within 3 months, then resistance went to sniping and assassinations. Resistance crumbled after Commander Liam Lynch's death.
15. He replaced Collins who had been ambushed the previous August (1922)
16. The volunteers re-organised themselves in 1921
17. 1925 the draft report recommended transfers of territory to as well as from the northern state

De Valera left Sinn Fein and formed the Fianna Fail(1) and in Aug.1927 he led his elected followers into the Dail. In February 1932 the Fianna Fail(2)formed its first Government soon discarding the I.R.A. and the support it lent.

In Sept.1933 came the formation of the Party called Fine Gael and with the blue shirts (3)behind him Eoin McDuffy could not fail. After a year of chaos and violence McDuffy lost his job so by 1935 both Parties had separated from the Paramilitary mob.

In 1937 De Valera enacted a new Constitution of Ireland(4) displeasing England on top of the economic war at hand.(5) In April 1938 Chamberlain appeased the situation by giving Naval facilities(6)back to the Irish Nation.

In 1937 Irish was declared the language of the State and the Church was to decide upon her moral legislation fate. In 1939 the war with Germany put relationship under strain for De Valera declared neutrality much to England's pain.

Churchill had demanded that the Ports should be retaken and Anglo-American sanctions left the Country shaken. The consequences of neutrality left Ireland in isolation so in 1949 Costello(7)declared Ireland a Republic Nation.

The war and after math saw Ulster's economy(8)reviving and with State intervention and welfare they were certainly thriving. Under Basil Brooke,(9)foreign investment had encouraged industry whilst the south remained more sluggish much to Unionist glee.

In 1959 Sean Lemass(10) wanted industrial expansion in Eire so foreign investment was induced to put its money there. In 1963 Terrance O'Neill replaced Brooke as Ulster's head and promised Catholics that discrimination(11)would soon be dead

But in 1968 the Fianna Fail were implicated in helping the I.R.A. arm leading the Unionists to think that they meant them harm.(12) O'Neills half filled promises led to collective protest (13) culminating from 1969 onwards into major civil unrest.

In 1974 after Sunny-dale's collapse(14) Britain imposed its Government but violence will remain until they find a real settlement.

- 1.1926
- 2.With Labour support.
- 3.A Christian anti communist national guard made up of national Army veterans, led by Eoin McDuffy, Cosgrave had consented to serve under him
- 4.It laid down the entire national territory but limited it jurisdiction to 26 Counties pending re-integration.
- 5.1932-8 economic sanctions. De Valera had refused to transfer land annuities payable by farmers who had received loans under the Pre-war land purchasing Acts. This was during the recession where average unemployment in Ulster reached 27% and generated multi denominational riots.
- 6.They had been reserved by the U.K during the treaty. He also removed the duties.
- 7.Easter Monday(18th April) John Aloysius Costello's inter party government. England retaliated by bringing in an act saying 'that in no event will N.I. Or any part there of cease to be part of his majesties dominions and the U.K without the consent of the Parliament of N.I.
- 8.Real income per capita rose 84% between 1938 and 47 (6 times that of Eire)
- 9.P.M(1945-63)
- 10.Minister for Industry.
- 11.He met with Lemass in Belfast and Dublin in 1965 and Stormont in Dec.1967.
- 12.Despite the south's vigorous suppression of the I.R.A. During the border campaigns which ended in Feb.1962
- 13.The N.I Civil Rights Association was founded in Feb.1967
- 14.Dec.1973 to establish power sharing executive including representatives of Dublin and London . It was abandoned after a Strike by the Unionist Council in May 1974

Part Four

A History of Wales

A.K.A. The Black Book of a Calm Nation

He's interrupted in his pursuit of his meal

By my sharp whistling calling to heel

He obediently turns and comes to me with sorrow

He'll have to put off being a wolf till tomorrow

With the History of Wales we have our final Tale
So I guess I best get on with it before I turn it stale
Early traces of Humanity have been found in some Welsh caves(1)
they were probably Nomadic Hunters as they never left their graves.

An Age of Ice(2) then came along to make the place unlivable
Though the Welsh terrain at the best of times is generally unforgivable.
Humankind(3) may have returned as things got relatively milder
but in 70,000B.C. the temperature dropped and things got a little wilder.

Sporadic climatic changes though brought settlements to hand
as seen by the numerous traces(4) that were dotted around the land.
By 8,300 B.C. the terrain of Wales was virtually Glacier free
For the ice had disappeared to be replaced by the tree.

Forests sprang up everywhere and the Isles were isolated
and as the fauna(5) changed also the Hunter's life was fated
for his nomadic way of life was dependent on the prey
and as it was less gregarious it meant he had to stay.

The Mesolithic Age then came along and Man learned how to fish
an improvement to his diet and a more varied dish.
He left his trace in Settlements at half a dozen places(6)
until another migrant band decided that they would show their faces

They came from mainland Europe along with stock and grain
to colonise the land as agriculture was their game.
A Neolithic People who cleared vast areas of woodlands
and also 150 Cromlechi(7) were built by their industrious hands.

For Assemblies of trade and ritual they built the larger Henge,
a circular area with ditch and dyke to make it hard to avenge.
The Beaker Folk then came along and brought the great Bronze Age
and imposed themselves on all the others as they were full of rage.(8)

Relationships between them were always rather fraught
for you did not have to look that far to see a Hill Fort. (9)
Around 600 B.C. the Celt came and left his mark on Wales
though I've probably mentioned him in another of my Tales

Power had now centralised as the Welsh took the tribal way(10)
then the Romans came along and thought they'd have their say.
For in the year 43 Aulus Plautius invaded south east England
and within the space of 4 years it was under his command

He established his own frontier and it was called the Fosse Way
with the Tribes that lay before it still with an independent say.
One such was the Silures from the Welsh south eastern domain
who raided between in the years 47 and 8 and gave the Romans pain.

1. A human tooth in Pontnewydd cave in the Elwy Valley dated to 250,000 years ago, an axe at Pen-Y-Lan near Cardiff same period
2. 250,000-125,000 B.C.
3. Evidence in the caves of Coygan and Laughane in Dyfed
4. 10 from the Upper Palaeolithic and 10 from a later period.
5. From reindeer, bison and mammoth to Red deer, boar and ox
6. Prestatyn and Aberstwyth amongst them
7. The centres of ritual of the Communities also Burial Sites
8. More warlike and had more sophisticated weapons
9. Almost 600
10. The Silures, The Demetae, The Ordovices and the Deceanghi

He also had to contend with the Brigantes federation
as anti Roman feeling spread across the Nation.
The north east territory had once been allied to Rome
Until the Druids up in Anglessey told them send them home

So the Romans took the Cheshire Gap to drive a wedge between them
and establishing a base in the Severn Valley gave them quite a hem.
Ostorius Scapula (1) reached the Dee(2)and the Deceanghi submitted
and the following year where Gloucester stands a fort was built and kitted.

Smaller forts(3) were built and kitted to keep the Silures in their place
though in A.D 52 they came to play and knocked a Legion on its face.
Then Emperor Nero authorised a campaign to rule the land
so in year 60 Anglessey was attacked and fell to Roman command.

Elsewhere the Iceni(4) revolted and the Romans were called away
and so their work of consolidation soon fell to decay.
The Welsh campaign carried on though it took Rome 3 legions(5)
for the Welsh terrain as it was, was the most treacherous of regions

By A.D.75 the Silures were defeated and fell to occupation,
followed closely(6)by the Ordovices with Roman subjugation.
As times went by things got peaceful and the Silures would trade
though the Ordovices on the other hand still like to have their raid.(7)

Vicus(8) developed outside forts to help Romans spend their wealth
and Industry sprang(9) all around giving the Welsh financial health.
Civitas(10) came to the fore and with it came Self Government
but only to the Tribes(11) on whose support was lent.

Villas sprang up everywhere though in Wales not really a lot
for the terrain that was around them made them difficult to plot.
Christianity filtered through though originally it was banned
and took the place of Druidism as the Religion of the land.

By 313 they were allowed to worship freely on demand
and even Constantine on his death bed was apt to lend a hand.(12)
The Church took to Latin culture to attract the Ruling Classes
who banned all others from the Empire though made sure of their clashes.(13)

City quickly fell to it leaving Countryside to the Pagan(14)
though Rome's hold over Wales was getting quite shaky by then.
For trouble always threatened from the Irish to the west
and though the Romans strengthened forces(15) the Irish had the best.(16)

Through England too trouble came on a small scale to the Empire
for Barbarianism was everywhere and Rome was now on fire.
Rome's days were getting numbered and it was every man for himself
for Citizenship(17) was all the rage until he effects your health.(18)

- 1.Plautius' successor.
- 2.A.D.48.
- 3.Usk,Clyro amongst others.
- 4.A Norfolk tribe under Boudicca.
- 5.20th Legion Wroxeter Near Shrewsbury A.D 67 and 84
- 2nd Legion (Adrutrix)at Chester from A.D.75
- 2nd Legion (Augusta) at Caerleon from A.D.75
- 6.Julius Agricola (A.D.78-84)
- 7.They posed a threat to the rich lands of the Severn Valley
- 8.Townships.
- 9.Tile making on the banks of the Dee, Goldmines at Dolaucoths and Iron in the Wye Valley.
- 10.Roman Cities
- 11.Caer-west to the Silures, Viroconium(Wroxeter)to the Cornovii
- 12.By 400A.D.
- 13.They took on aspects of other Religions and incorporated them in their own
- 14.From Pagus-the Countryside
- 15.A Fleet was established on the Severn, forts were built at Holyhead or rebuilt at Caernorfon.
- 16.They settled in the north west and south west of Wales
- 17.By then there was a lot of Romanised Britons who saw the Empire as their own
- 18.They had pulled out by 410A.D. To help with the defense of Rome against the Gothic forces of Alaric.

Dark ages(1) were to follow but maybe I could shed a light
for in the time of Barbarianism I bet there was a fight.
The Citizens were now independent but they still had the Saxon threat
so to Vortigern(2) his own independence seemed his safest bet

He ceded land to Mercenary Soldiers to curb the Pictish raid
though by 446 to most of Britain the outside threat was made.(3)
Wales was now divided more a kin to the Celtic way
though people liked to think they were still under Magnus' sway.(4)

Wales influence was greater then with southern Scotland as their kin(5)
but to call all that a Nation would probably have been a sin.
But I apologise I do digress said the Saxon taking out his sword
for with most of England conquered he was getting kind of bored.

He went through the Severn into Wales but had trouble at the border
for around the Wye the men of Gwent knew how to keep some order.
Up in the north also Urien(6) wouldn't let the Saxons have their way
until Morgan(7) brought his down fall could it be that he was fey?(8)

Welsh territories in general though fell under Saxon pressure
and Wales became the area that you now can measure.(9)
Her Brythonic style was being threatened in a place called Powys
for Selyf their King was falling under to superior Saxon prowess.(10)

Catguolaun on the other hand saw things differently
and went on the offensive sword in hand and watched the Saxon flee.
He killed Edwin in the Battle of Meigen in the dark year of 652
and followed through with dignity each Saxon that he slew(11)

But Eanfrith's brother held a grudge and so returned the favour
and with Catguolaun gone by 634 Britonic influence would waver.(12)
Back in Powys on the other hand Selyf's heart wavered no more
and Saxon garb was all the rage though Briton sometimes swore.(13)

The Saxon Dyke became au fait with the like of Watt and Offa
and Briton fell back to the hills a place you would not prosper.
The dark age disappeared and Briton found the pen
and Welsh(14) became a language understood by all of them.

The Church too also took off though on a different path from Rome
for the Celtic Church had found a place and gladly called it home.
David made his name there and with miraculous influence,
they say a hill shook beneath his feet when he asked it for a dance.

Now the Celtic Church liked isolation though it caused its downfall(15)
but I've mentioned that in the History of Ireland as you might recall.
The early Middle Ages came and Wales developed as a Nation
and marriage vows became the basis of much needed federation.

1. There were no Roman records but quite a few Romanticized ones for it was the time of King Arthur.
2. A native of the borders of Wales and the Ancestor of the Kings of Powys.
3. Most of England had fallen to the Saxons, Angles and the Jutes and the Irish had settled heavily in the Dyfed area.
4. Magnus Maximus - a Roman Ruler who some say was the father of the Welsh nation
5. Also influence in the Pennines and Devon and Cornwall
6. Made famous in the Book of Taliesin, he was the King of Rheged.
7. One of 3 of Urien's allies, he brought about Urien's death at the siege of Lindesfarne in 577
8. Geoffrey of Monmouth met the Book of Taliesin
9. Around 638 the Votadini came to an end and in 1018 Strathclyde was absorbed by the Scots.
10. The Battle of Chester 616 and an English King called Edwin was prone to pay a visit. He invaded Anglessey and besieged Catguolaun in 629 on Ynys Glannauc.
11. The following year he killed successors Osric of Deira and Eanfrith of Bernicia.
12. The last chance of the Briton to claim his Country as a whole from Saxon influence.
13. Battle of Hereford 760 A.D.
14. It means Romanised in Danish from the 'welshnuss' the walnut native to Roman lands.
15. The Celtic Church was fully Romanised by 768

Rhodri(1)came to the throne well he united it more anyway
for he seemed to appear in a lot of Wills and with a lot of say.(2)
He won acclaim in 856 with his defeat over the North man
though with his son he died in battle to an English Clan.(3)

With Alfred on the English throne now Wales saw a different light
there was even acts of Patronage(4) to aid the Danish fight.
The House of Rhodri flourished as more land fell their way,
Dyfed fell through marriage(5) and Brycheiniog by decay.(6)

The Dehenbarth came to pass and extended in the north
for Gwynedd and Powys saw the light and quickly sallied forth. (7)
Hywell died in 950 after uniting Wales the best he could
though his brother in law(8) might disagree with his epithet 'the Good'.

The Welsh society developed into a very Celtic brand
though a minority thought it prudent to follow their own demand.
Nomadic Shepherds some would say as they lived between two houses
the mountain winters drove them back so some might call them mouses.(9)

The Arable side of things though was left to the Caethions(10)broad back
whilst the Bonheddwyr(11)ran the place, well that's what's on the plaque.
Village life under the Taeogian(12)was rural and quite privileged
while the Taegdrefth(13)on the other hand saw it more as being pillaged.

To some though the Celtic life was a little too refined
for what other place punished murderers just by being fined.
The King then came along and then taxed it to the hilt
so now you're paying V.A.T. on every man that's kilt.

The King needed money though to pacify the English
for they always came a visiting as Tribute was their wish.
Even during Hywel's years it was prudent just to pay
and when he died his son Owain felt the self same way.

Wales was now 3 Kingdoms(14)Deheubarth had split in two
and Vikings raided down the coast with intensity anew.
With Owain's death Maredudd reigned(15)and added a Kingdom to his care.
Yes Powys must have liked his style for they offered him their chair.

You see a more united Wales was needed to combat the Northern(16) menace
though in the end a Penny Poll(17)saw them holidaying in Venice.
Four years later they came back and Anglessey was plundered,
the same time later coming back and from the Severn banks they thundered.

In 999 St. Davids fell and Morgenau(18) lost his life,(19)
brutal times, yes it was often said the Vikings loved the strife.
Internal struggles of the Welsh still kept the Nation well divided,
Edwin Ap Gwriad seized Gwent and the Rhodri soon subsided.(20)

1. Rhodri Ap Merfyn known as Rhodri Mawr (the Great)
2. He ruled Gwynedd on the death of his father, Powys his uncle and Seisyllwg his brother in law.
3. 855 A.D.
4. He eventually became Over Lord of the whole of Wales
5. 906 with King Llywarch Ap Hyfaidd's death his sister Ellen inherited it so Hywell Ap Cadell Ap Rhodri got it as she was his wife.
6. Its Royal Line ended with Tewdwr Ap Giffri around 930
7. 942.
8. It was rumoured that he ordered his brother in laws killing to inherit Seisyllwg.
9. Hendref (winter house), Harod (summer house)
10. Slaves also Taeogian (villeins)
11. Free man of Good Breeding
12. Chief settlements on fertile land
13. Villein townships and losers in apartheid
14. Gwynedd-Powys, The Deheubarth and Glamorgan
15. 986-999.
16. Llambadarn, St. Dogmaels, Llancarfan and Llantwit Major plundered in 988.
17. Maredudd took a Poll Tax to bribe the North men to go away in 989
18. He was the Bishop.
19. Geoffrey of Monmouth meet life
20. Llywelyn Ap Seisyll ruled in Gwynedd from 1018-1023, Rhydderch Ap Lestyn ruled the Deheubarth from 1023-1033

Religion still was all around after all we still had sin
though Hereward (1) would disagree as no doubt would his kin.(2)
Sulien(3) went on his way in the endless pursuit of knowledge(4)
whilst his sons on the other hand preferred to stay at College.(5)

The Rhodri House came back to the fore with Gruffudd Ap Llewellyn(6)
who went on a killing spree as his empire wanted swelling.
He killed Iago Ab Idwal(7) taking Gwynedd and Powys as his own
and set his sights on Deheubarth for he wanted to come home.

Rhydderch's son(8) was on the chair and he had other ideas
though by 1055 Rhodri triumphed so all that's left was tears.
Glamorgan fell in 1057 with Cadwgan Ap Meurig's(9) exile
and Wales became a united Country although only for a while.(10)

Concern came from England now as Wales became much stronger
for Gruffudd's Empire was secured he just wanted to make it longer.
A divided England was the key for they had Edward the Confessor
and Offa's Dyke became a sin and Gruffudd its transgressor.

He had defeated Leofric(11) in 1039 at a place called Welshpool(12)
then allied with his son Aelfgar(13) who proved to be no fool.
Hereford was put to the torch and Gruffudd got more land (14)
though when 1063 came along retribution was at hand

Harold was now Earl of Wessex and revenge was on his mind
so he pushed his forces into Wales to pursue Gruffudd and his kind.
Gruffudd was killed in Snowdonia on the 5th August in 1063,
Although a Welshman did the deed of that the Chronicles agree.(15)

Harold took some of Gwent's lowlands and left the Realm divided(16)
and then went onto be the English King, well until the Conqueror resided.
Then Gwynedd's power was challenged for Gruffudd had his heirs
though the 1070 skirmish that ensued culled the family spurs.(17)

Caradog took Maredudd's life(18) and so he ruled Deheubarth no more
then 2 years later he seized Glamorgan making Cadwgan pretty sore.(19)
1075 saw Bleddyn's death by Rhys who was Maredudd's brother
and 3 years later Caradog came and Rhys life did quickly smother.

1081 saw Caradog's death(20) at a place called Mynydd Carn
and once where there was carnage now we had Welsh calm.
The Victors of the battle(21) though now had to content the Norman threat
for William had his Marcher Barons(22), he thought the safest bet.

Castles sprang up everywhere first in wood then in stone(23)
and the area that surrounded them took on a Feudal tone.
The Kingdom of Gwent had fallen by then for that same reason
though FitzObern's(24) also fell when his son was jailed for Treason.(25)

1. Bishop of Glamorgan 1056-1104 born in Llancarfan around 1020
2. His sons Lifris wrote the Life of St. Cadog and Stefan the Life of St. Teila
3. Sulien of Llanbadam, Bishop of St. Davids in 1073
4. By means of a saga of journeys
5. Rhygyfarch wrote the Life of St. David and Ieuan was a skillful calligrapher and the copyist of Augustine of Hippo.
6. Maredudd's grandson through his mother Angharad also son of Llywelyn Ap Seisyll
7. 1039 great grandson of Idwel Ab Anarawd
8. Also Gruffudd
9. Of the line of Hywell Ap Rhys
10. 7 years, the first and last time
11. Earl of Mercia
12. Rhyd-Y-Groes
13. 1055.
14. He repossessed Whitford and Hope, Chirk, Preteigne and Radnor
15. The Ulster Chronicle says he was killed by Cynan Ap Iago (son of Iago Ab Idwal) for revenge and the Brut (the Chronicle of Princes) for Treason.
16. Cynan (killed in battle 1063) of the House of Gwynedd's heir was 8 years old so Gwynedd and Powys went to Gruffudd Ap Llewellyn's half brothers Bleddyn and Rhiwallon. Deheubarth went to Maredudd Ab Owain, Gwent was seized by Caradog and the rest of Glamorgan went back to Cadwgan Ap Meurig
17. The sons and their half uncle Rhiwallon were killed
18. 1072
19. He was drove out again
20. Bleddyn's heir Trahaern Ap Caradog was also killed
21. Gruffudd Ap Cynan of Gwynedd and Rhys Ap Tewdwr of Deheubarth
22. William FitzObern, Hereford. Roger Mortimer, Shrewsbury, Hugh the Fat, Chester
23. By 1086 castles at Chepstow, Monmouth and Caerleon
24. William FitzObern died in 1071
25. 1075 with no heir to the Earldom of Hereford.

His land was grabbed not long after by a load of lesser Lords(1) who made their name in history by the prowess of their swords. Rhys Ap Tewdwr was shown respect though he had to pay his tribute(2) though Gruffudd Ap Cynan on the other hand was feeling pretty mute

For Hugh the Fat had captured him and Gwynedd had new owners his cousin Robert took the job though he had to pay the loaners.(3) The Kingdom of Powys too was threatened by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury who built a castle(4)on the Severn and pushed forward through to Ceri.

With the Conqueror's death in 1087 the Nobles got more power for his son William Rufus as King was like sun tan oil in a shower. Deheubarth was attacked in 1088(5) for no patronage was given and in 1093 Rhys was killed in the resistance he had striven.

Roger left his place in Powys and headed for fertile Dyfed though he left a castle(6)in his wake to defend the Troops he led. His son(7)carried on his work and even build Pembroke Castle(8) and carried on to Rhys old place and gave his lads some hassle.(9)

Glamorgan too saw invasion by Robert FitzHammo's greedy hands though only between the Ogur and Usk for they were the lowest lands. Things were turning around though as the Welsh went on the move and with Bleddyn's sons(10)coming forward things were running smooth.

By 1096 they had captured Montgomery and put it to the sword and though their allies failed at Pembroke it was very closely scored. The Normans fled from Gwynedd, Ceredigion and most of Powys' land and many of their forces(11) fell to an avenging Welsh hand.

Gruffudd had escaped from jail(12)by then though it took him 12 years and he established himself back in charge much to Norman fears.

So in 1098 the local Earls(13)led a campaign out to beat him though defeat on the Menai Banks(14)meant this was very slim.

Gruffudd consolidated Gwynedd and then patiently rebuilt it while Cadwgan and his wayward kin were apt to do their bit.(15) The Norman Strongholds(16) were kept intact for William was their aid, he sent his forces in 1095 and 7 to check on progress made

Though reluctant to defeat the Welsh he kept them in their place realising that too strong Marchers could knock him on his face.

The boundary of 1105 changed little during Welsh rule(17) as an independent March made for a fine defensive tool

Though they were King's Subjects they administered their own law(18) and erecting their own castles were apt to wage their war.

Sometimes they came into conflict with the English King though they quickly came to realise it wasn't the done thing.

1. Ralph Mortimer, Roger De Lacy, Ralph De Toeni amongst others
2. £40 a year
3. £40 a year
4. 1086 Montgomery Castle at Rhydwhiman.
5. Bernard of Neufmarche captured Brycheiniog and began to build a castle at the joint of the Rivers Usk and Honddu.
6. On the estuary of the River Teifi
7. Arnulf
8. At Penfro.
9. Hywel the youngest was imprisoned and Gruffudd was taken to Ireland for refuge.
10. Cadwgan, Iowerth and Maredudd.
11. Defeated in Brycheiniog, Gwent, Cydweli and Gower.
12. 1094.
13. Chester and Shrewsbury
14. They fought a force of Scandinavians and Shrewsbury was shot dead by Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway.
15. Powys and what was left of Deheubarth
16. Gwent, Glamorgan, Brecon and S. Dyfed, borders of Powys
17. Marchia Wallia-independent Kingdoms under March rule providing a buffer. Pure Wallia-Pure Wales though Welsheries existed in Marcher realms.
18. The Law of the March-Welsh law through Norman eyes

Robert of Montgomery lost his title after a revolt in 1102 and his brother lost South Dyfed so the family was real blue.

Henry I seized 2 castles(1)and imposed his regal way and more of Wales was set to fall under his Royal sway.

Glamorgan fell with FitzHammo's death(2) and Henry had a Ward(3) though marriage to his son Robert meant he did not need the sword. In 1106 Gower was gifted to the Earl of Warwick by Royal Charter and in 1110 Ceredigion(4)was taken and that was just a starter.(5)

Rural colonisation was taking place along with Urban Settlement for to bring Wales under control was the Marcher's firm intent. The towns were small in comparison(6)to tend the Castle's need and to control the local economy on which those Castle's feed.

Welsh internal struggles still caused bloodshed on large scale Powys came to Maredudd(Ap Bleddyn)until his breath did fail.(7)

Gruffudd Ap Cynan came out again after 20 years of peace and annexed more land to his realm so his Kingdom would increase.

The Church in Wales had by now totally fallen under Canon law and where there once was 3 Bishops(8)now there was 4.(9)

The Normans had brought in Benedictines in the hope of unity and to generally made sure that Wales was an English See.(10)

Urban swore allegiance(11) and organised a more Latin style and started rebuilding Llandarf(1115)thinking it worth his while. He was trying to claim more land though he was thwarted by another for the Norman Bishop Bernard of St. Davids also had a cover.

He had also swore allegiance to Canterbury and changed its Celtic way so when it came to an Archbishop's See he could not have a say.(12)

In Bangor David the Scot succeeded after an absence of 22 years(13) and swore an oath to Canterbury much to Gruffudd's tears.(14)

St. Asaph also followed suit though its first Bishop never came(15) and as for the next one, well I guess he was just a pain(16)

Now with Henry's death in 1135 his nephew Stephen got the throne and when it came to government the man was on his own.

The Marcher Barons took their chance to expand upon their land though things were not that easy without the King to lend a hand The Norman hold on Deheubarth was known to be quite fragile but when Gruffudd(17)came along they proved to be quite agile.(18)

His sons did rather better and seized a lot of land (19)

with Owain Ap Gruffudd(20) the most ablest of the band.

At the next Henry's Coronation his land stretched as far as Chester though come to acquiring Kingdoms(21)he was not one to fester.

1. Pembroke Castle 1102 Carmarthen 1109
2. 1105.
3. Daughter/heiress Mabel
4. From Owain, son of Cadwgan Ap Bleddyn for a number of transgressions.
5. It was given to Gilbert FitzRichard and the House of Clare, a branch of the family held Gwent in Coed.
6. Cardiff was the largest with only 2,500
7. 1125 his son Madog Ap Maredudd took over parts of Powys in 1118, Dyffryn Clwyd in 1124, Perfeddwlad, Merionnydd 1123, Ceredigion 1137
8. Deheubarth, Gwynedd and Glamorgan 1107-1134
9. St. Asaph in 1143
10. To swear allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury
11. Bishop of Glamorgan 1107-1134
12. He had already sworn allegiance to Canterbury and so could not be Archbishop
13. He had been driven out in 1098
14. He had wanted him consecrated in Ireland
15. A Norman called Gilbert as it was torn by war
16. Geoffrey of Monmouth.
17. Gruffudd Ap Rhys Ap Tewdwr
18. He was killed along with his wife Gwenllian
19. By 1150 almost the whole of Ystrad Twyi and much of Dyfed, Ceredigion in 1153
20. Ruler of Gwynedd 1137-1170
21. Rhuddlan, Ystrad Alun, Ial and Tegeingl

So when Madog Ap Maredudd(1) yielded wanting Henry's aid(2)
He waited til following year and a Welsh Campaign was made.
Owain yielded that same year but he kept most of his gains(3)
whilst his last surviving brother Rhys just seemed to get the pains.

He lost most of Deheubarth being driven up the Twyi
and saw campaigns against him between 1158 and 63.
Henry's authority then nose dived after the Thomas Becket affair
so the Welsh made a revival under faithful Owain's care.

Henry brought his Army(4)out to try and plug the fountain
though hopes went in the mire at the foot of Berwyn Mountain.
Owain recaptured Tegeingl and destroyed Rhuddlan Castle,
he then sent letters to Louis VII(5)offering help with hassle.

Owain's brother Rhys also captured back some land(6)
and harried into Dyfed where English emigration plans were fanned.
He released Robert FitzStephen (7) to lead a force in Ireland
though Strongbow(8)went the following year to give Robert a hand.

Henry II was impressed by Rhys and made him South Wales head(9)
Owain would have liked the irony it just a pity he was dead.
His Kingdom divided amongst the kin though Dafydd swore the oath(10)
and with Madog's(11) death in Powys unity was loath.(12)

With Henry's death in 1189 Rhys' job came to an end
and until his death in 1197 against his sons he would defend.(13)
Following his demise his eldest Gruffudd took his place
though he had two other brothers(14)who'd have seen him on his face.

Gruffudd died in 1201 and his son(15) inherited a diminished land(16)
for Maelgyn had King John's support and he gladly lent a hand.(17)
Maelgyn was so pleased with this that he yielded Cardigan Castle
though the outcome of this dispute left Deheubarth pawn and vassal.

Powys Wenwynwyn came to the fore as it was the most allied
and Gwenwynwyn saw himself defender though he wished he'd never applied.
He came up against the Marcher Lords De Breos and Mortimer
and at a place called Painscastle(18) the Welsh saw mass slaughter.

Trouble came from elsewhere too with the advent of Llywelyn
for he had a mind to get some land, his coffers wanted swelling.
In 1194 he defeated his uncle Dafydd and took over Perfeddwlad
and when Gruffudd(19) died in 1200 he was a lucky fellow.(20)

He swore allegiance to King John(21)and even married his daughter(22)
and when it came to empire building he did not mind the slaughter.(23)
By 1211 though Llewellyn's power had started to attract John's attention
so he invaded into Gwynedd Llewellyn's homage his intention.

1. Powys 1156
2. To protect him from Gwynedd's ambitions
3. Except Tegeingl
4. 1165
5. King of France who was in conflict with England 1168
6. Ceredigion, Emlyn and Cantref Bychan
7. A former Castellan of Cardigan 1169
8. Richard, former Earl of Pembroke
9. 1172
10. To Henry II in 1177
11. Madog Ap Maredudd 1160
12. There followed a power struggle that turned the House of Mathrafal into Powys Wenwynwyn and Powys Farog
13. They gave him trouble in Deheubarth
14. Maelgyn and Rhys Gryg
15. Rhys Ieuanc
16. Cantref Mawr-between the rivers Tywi and Teifi
17. In 1199 Ceredigion and Emlyn granted to him by Royal Charter
18. 1198.
19. His cousin
20. He ruled the rest of Gwynedd
21. 1201
22. Joan (illegitimate) 1205
23. 1208 took possession of Powys Wenwynwyn and drove Maelgyn from Northern Ceredigion

Llywelyn yielded forthright and his authority did waver(1)
and the lesser Rulers abandoned him and took on an English flavour.(2)

John built himself a castle(3)with subjugation in mind,
he then went into Powys and Perfeddwlad to see what he could find.

The Rulers turned back to Llywelyn and they started to conspire
and the first thing that they did was put the Castle to fire.
Perfeddwlad was regained by Gwynedd and that was just a starter
for Llywelyn seized Shrewsbury(4) and John had the Magna Carta.

The internal war in England saw Llywelyn free from hassle
so he took the opportunity to capture the odd castle.(5)
Llywelyn took on Feudalism to help him with his cause
and woe betide any ruler that went against his laws.(6)

John died in 1216 and young Henry II got the throne
and with English insecurity settlement seeds were sown.(7)
The English reneged though trying to restrict Llywelyn to Gwynedd
and William Earl of Pembroke seized the Castles that I've said.(8)

Hugh De Burgh built a castle at Montgomery to help him with his aim
for more authority in Powys was his ardent claim.

Llywelyn took up arms and trounced Hugh at Ceri in 1228
and 3 years later carried on much to Brecon and Neath's fate.

Next year saw the Peace at the Middle with Llywelyn gaining ground(9)
though 8 years later he met his death with a successor already found.(10)

Dafydd met with Henry who detracted much from his power
saying that it was only to him that the other Rulers should cower.

In 1241 Henry wanted Gwynedd should Dafydd die without an heir
and put his brother in the White Tower where badly he did fare.(11)

Gruffudd's second son(12)turned to Dafydd offering aid
causing Henry's vengeance and an attack on Gwynedd was made.

Dafydd died in 1246 without heir to Henry's delight
though when Gwynedd picked their own Rulers(13) he knew he had a fight.
After much carnage and plundering the brothers met Henry for a chat(14)
where after they paid homage got their titles back.(15)

In 1252 another brother Llywelyn got some of his due share
though 3 years later he and Owain fell into the first Llywelyn's snare.(16)

1256 saw Perfeddwlad allying to Llywelyn for their own protection
and then we had 2 years of a campaign of resurrection.(17)

His allies in Deheubarth defeated the Crown Forces near Llandeilo in 1257
and Henry's failed campaign that year sent his alliances to Heaven.(18)
From 1258-62 Llywelyn embarked on a process of Welsh consolidation
and trying to get Henry to recognise the Welsh people as a Nation.

- 1.Restricted to Gwynedd Uwch Conwy He was also obliged to recognise John as his heir if Joan had no son.
- 2.They thought that John was too far away to interfere with their rights
- 3.Near the Estuary of the River Ystwyth
- 4.May 1215
- 5.1215-1218 Carmarthen and Cardigan amongst others
- 6.1216 seized Powys Wenwynwyn after the oath of allegiance was broken
- 7.1218 Treaty of Worcester. England recognised Llewellyn's pre-eminence in Wales. He could keep Carmarthen and Cardigan Castles until Henry came of age, hold Powys Wenwynwyn until Gruffudd Ap Gwenwynwyn did the same.
- 8.1218
- 9.He regained the position he had won under John's reign
- 10.Dafydd, Henry's nephew and Llewellyn's son by Joan. Dafydd's elder brother had been the previous heir.
- 11.He died on St. David's Day 1244 trying to escape.
- 12.Llywelyn
- 13.Llywelyn Ap Gruffudd and his brother Owain
- 14.Apr.1247 at Wood stock
- 15.Lords of Gwynedd Uwch Conwy
- 16.He defeated and imprisoned them
- 17.He seized Merionnydd, got authority over Gwrtheyrnion and Builth and drove Gruffudd Ap Gwenwynwyn out of Powys Wenwynwyn
- 18.Powys Farog switched allegiance to Llewellyn

Failure in this venture led to Llywelyn going on the offensive(1) though the next campaign he had he ended up defensive.(2) The 1267 Treaty of Monmouth gave Llywelyn the title of Prince though in Glamorgan Gilbert De Clare was still one to convince

For he built Caerfilli Castle to try and keep him in his place then Edward I came on the throne(3)and England showed another face. He devoted a lot of energy into the culling of Llewellyn's lands(4) and Llewellyn had to come to terms with his outrageous demands.(5)

Edward seized Ceredigion in August and built a castle there(6) then 3 years later put South Wales into the Justices care but his greedy Official's injustices were to cause the 1282 revolt though Llewellyn had no part at first he was not at fault.

Success quickly followed as numerous Castles(7) fell their way and the Royal forces(8)in the south he took comfort in their slay. The English King had hopes of rapid success but it was frustrated for his Force bridging the Menai Straits(9) were totally devastated.

Llewellyn led a Force to Builth to try and strengthen its defence though on the bank of the River Irfon his life lost all its sense.(10) The revolt survived him though as his brother Dyfed carried on but he lost his life the following year(11)and the Welsh Nation was done.(12)

The conquest now was over so Edward set out for retribution(13) whilst the other Kingdoms who'd been loyal expected restitution.(14) Rhys Ap Maredudd was disappointed and so went on revolt(15) though Edward had his own means to rectify this fault.(16)

Imprisonment (17)was to follow for most of his Deheubarth Clan and a 1294 revolt that saw the death of the son(18)of Rhys Fychan. Llewellyn Ab Owain though still held onto southern Ceredigion where he had the dubious honour of being called a Welsh Baron.

Edward's plans of unification still had another obstacle to ford for his hands were tied in some respects by the Marcher Lord. The Statute of Rhuddlan was drafted to give Wales a Colonial edge and Edward brought in Colonists to help improve his wedge.

They got preferential treatment and this led to more Welsh hate for the compensation was relocation to a land so desolate. With Wales now under his control the Marcher Lords got stronger for the threat of Welsh invasion was a threat no longer.

The experienced warriors of Wales joined the forces of the King and made their name in history and made the Poets sing. In 1301 Edward granted his son(19)the Prince of Wales chair where he proved quite popular as the Welsh saw him as fair.

- 1.He attacked Maelienydd
- 2.1263 he was defeated by the Bloreng Mountain
- 3.1272
- 4.He came with a large Army in 1277 and seized Anglessey's grain harvest denying Llewellyn refuge in Snowdonia over winter.
- 5.The Treaty of Aberconwy confined Llewellyn's authority to Gwynedd Uwch Conwy
- 6.Aberystwyth
- 7.Rhuthun,Aberystwyth and Builth amongst them
- 8.Under Gilbert De Clare was defeated at Dinefwr,16th June
- 9.Under Luc De Tany and during a time of truce
- 10.11th Dec.1282 he was killed
- 11.Shrewsbury Oct.1283
- 12.The senior line of Aberffraw was uprooted from Gwynedd
- 13.Dyfed's son imprisoned at Bristol castle, his daughter Gwladus along with Llewellyn's daughter Gwenllian sent to nunneries
- 14.Gruffudd Ap Gwenwynwyn kept his land and became part of the March for deseating Llewellyn
- 15.1287
- 16.He was a fugitive for 4 years before being put to death at York in 1292
- 17.Rhys Wyndod and Rhys Fychan
- 18.Maelgyn
- 19.Edward(later Edward II)

1307 saw him on the throne after his father's demise
and continuous Baronial conflict of that there's no disguise.
With Gilbert De Clare's(1)death in 1314 at the Battle of Bannockburn
Glamorgan went to Royal Officials(2)and the Welsh began to turn.

In Feb.1316 Llewellyn Bren rose up against the English oppression
and the following year in Cardiff he was executed for this transgression.
The Politics of England had by now branched into two(3)
and events in Wales were turning to make the Country blue.(4)

The Reform Party's defeat saw the Barons on one knee(5)
though Roger Mortimer of Wigmore saw a chance to flee.(6)
Roger returned in 1326 and Wales saw Edwards retreat,
Edward had no luck that year as it finished in defeat.(7)

As Edward's son was only 14 Roger Mortimer took control
and consolidated his Welsh power along the Dispenser(8) role.
Mortimer's power although legendary was short in its duration
for in 1330 he was hanged and the land went to the Nation.(9)

With Edward III on the throne his son(10)got Mortimer's land
though he had a lot of Councilors that were willing to lend a hand.(11)
The Welsh were getting restless now, much to English fears(12)
and with the Black Death in 1349 it all ended in tears.(13)

Welsh nationalistic regeneration hopes though were about to get a boost
for Owain Lawgoch(14)was on the scene and wanting home to roost.
He had served with the King of France and there he made his name
with anti-English sentiment that only added to his fame.

In 1369 he had a Fleet at Harfleur with invasion on their mind
but found out to his horror the English Channel was a bind.(15)
3 years later he tried again though his French support ran out(16)
for they saw their chance of retribution and to give England a clout.(17)

1377 saw invasion plans and an assassination plot
and in 1378 at Saint Leger, Owain met his death to a Scot.
Richard II was on the throne now and popular with the Welsh squire(18)
so his murder(19)due to internal struggle helped to light their fire.

September 1400 saw the beginning of the Glyn Dwr(20) uprising,
a very popular revolt of that there's no disguising.(21)
North Eastern towns were attacked by Owain and some in Anglessey(22)
though when Henry took his Army in most of them did flee

Owain took himself into the hills that stood in central Wales
where he waited patiently and endured the winter gales.
The following year on Good Friday the conflict was rekindled(23)
and Owain defeated the English at Hyddgen not wanting to be swindled.

- 1.He was the last of the male line of the Lords of Glamorgan
- 2.Payne De Turberville was one, a very unpopular man as he had advocated their expulsion from his Lordship.
- 3.The Lords of the Ordinance-a Reform Party that had come into being
- 4.Hugh Dispenser was the new Lord of Glamorgan and the King's loyalist Supporter. He created a large domain for himself in South Wales but was exiled in 1321 after a March war but returned the following year after the Reform Party's defeat
- 5.The Earl of Lancaster was executed and Rogers Mortimer of Chirk and Wigmore were imprisoned
- 6.He escaped in 1323 to France and became Isabella, Edward II's wife's lover
- 7.He was seized on 16th Dec. and executed the following year.
- 8.Hugh and his father, also Hugh were executed in Jan.1327
- 9.His family did not get their land back until 1354
- 10.Edward 'The Black Prince'1343
- 11.They said that the Lords of Wales were his vassals, tried to make Gower independent from Carmarthen, said he had power over the Welsh Bishoprics
- 12.Henry De Shaldeforde, one of the Black Princes attorney's was murdered on St. Valentine's day 1345 and the English at Rhuddlan retreated to the safety of their borough.
- 13.It killed ¼ of the populace
- 14.The grandson of Rhodri
- 15.He was frustrated by storms
- 16.He only got as far as Guernsey
- 17.After the defeat of the English Fleet at la Rochelle they took the opportunity to drive the English from parts of France instead
- 18.The Welsh system had been more anglicised by then
- 19.At Pontefract Castle around 1400
- 20.Owain Ap Gruffudd or Owain Glyn Dwr a wealthy Welsh squire
- 21.It incorporated a very wide range of support
- 22.By his cousins the sons of Tudor Ap Goronwy
- 23.Rhys and Gwilym Ap Tudor Ap Goronwy attacked Conway Castle

With victory ensured Owain saw the southern road open and Henry's second visit(1) could not see his progress broken.

In November at Caernarfon Owain waved the dragon banner for he saw himself as Briton's Champion(2) and acted in that manner.

The following year saw him capturing his chief and ardent foe(3) though for a ransom of 10,000 Marks he decided to let him go. Later at Bryn-Bras he captured the uncle of the English heir(4) and extracted a promise from him that he would now play fair.(5)

The English Parliament reacted with the notorious Penal Laws(6) but Henry's allies were starting to see him for his flaws. His principle officer Henry Percy(7) rose from his base at Chester though resistance fell at Shrewsbury before having chance to fester.(8)

Owain carried on though and accumulated a lot of gain,(9) he even sought alliances to give the Crown more pain.(10) August saw French forces landing at Milford Haven and a march with Owain into England with Richard's friends support craven.

They got as far as Worcester but the support did not want to roam so retreated back to Wales and the French took off for home. Henry's son took control of the Royal forces in Wales in 1405 and the military genius that he had would keep their hopes alive.

In spring that same year he defeated the insurgents at Usk and the following year Owain's brightness was starting to turn to dusk. Anglessey and the southern coastlines yielded to the King though it took another 3 years to give Owain's power a sting.(11)

Owain and his associates fled into the desolate Welsh mountain, sporadic attacks continued although a drip and not a fountain.(12) Henry IV's death in 1413 saw Henry V sitting on the throne and relaunching the war with France with forces that were home grown.

Hundreds of Welshmen entered the fray and even captured glory, especially at Agincourt in a battle so muddy and gory. With Henry's death in 1422 the throne went to a yearling(13) and incompetent mismanagement was apt to be the thing.

The Marcher Lords consolidated(14) with marriages of their kind and the Welsh Gentry could take power if they had the mind(15) for the Marcher Lords had let the Courts fall into decay and the Welsh could now build Estates and have a fruitful say.

William Ap William came to the fore and took up a fixed surname(16) for he had inherited the Raglan Estate(17) and now wanted the fame. He became Baron Herbert in 1461 much to his delight though another Welshman came along whose future was more bright.

- 1.Oct.1401
- 2.His ideas were rooted in the legends of Nennius and that he was the second Cadwaladr
- 3.In April Reginald De Grey, Lord of Rhuthun who he had been in dispute with and the cause of his revolt
- 4.Edmund-Roger Mortimer's brother, his nephew was also called Edmund
- 5.Recognise his nephew as the true heir and ensure Owain's rights in Wales. It was sealed by Owain's marriage to Edmund's daughter Catrin
- 6.Sept.1402,No gathering together of Welsh, no public office access nor carrying of arms or dwelling in fortified towns
- 7.Son of the Earl of Northumberland and known as 'Hotspur'
- 8.Less than a fortnight later 21st July 1403 before Welsh help could arrive.
- 9.Late 1403 attacked Caernarfon and Cydweli and the following year got Aberstwyth and Harlech Castles
- 10.The Percy and Mortimer families and he sent a letter to the King of France
- 11.Aberystwyth Castle surrendered Sept.1408 Harlech in 1409
- 12.Until 1413 when Owain disappeared
- 13.Henry VI
- 14.Edmund Mortimer the Duke of York ran an almost independent state. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Mowbary, Duke of Norfolk Gower and the Neville family
- 15.Gruffudd Ap Nicholas, John Ap Maredudd, Hywel Ap Ieuan Fychan amongst others
- 16.An increasingly common practice amongst the Welsh gentry, he became William Herbert
- 17.From his father who had bought it in 1430

Owain Ap Maredudd(1)went to London in search of a better life
and in 1431 he fell in love and found himself a wife.(2)
He adopted the surname Tudor and fathered the occasional mite(3)
who became Henry VI's half brothers and helped him in his fight.

In 1452 Edmund became Earl of Richmond to bring the Welsh into line
and until his death in 1456 he had been doing fine.(4)
His brother Jasper took the job much to Henry's joy
for the amount of offices he collected he could have been Viceroy.(5)

Around this time in England the War of the Roses came into being
and Wales became involved for fighting was her scene.
Welsh Soldiers lost their lives on both side of this struggle
and the way war twisted and turned it left people in a muddle.

The Lancastrian Henry and his heir were murdered in 1471(6)
and some had thought the Lancastrian cause was now fully done.
For Jasper and Henry Tudor(7) were held in Brittany by request(8)
They were blown of course in search of help(9)and needed a rest.

Edward IV was now on the throne for he had been reinstated
and Wales became a tumultuous place that had to be sated.
He established a Council for his son to try and bridge the gap
so his son Edward held the Principality though he was still on lap.(10)

Political intrigue later played its part as the Yorkists vied for power
causing Richard to snatch the throne away(11)in despair of such a shower.
The House of York was split in two and it was a major fault
so the Duke of Buckingham tried his hand and had a small revolt.

He rose in Brecon but within a month was defeated and executed
and as he held high office in Wales the Administration was muted.
Henry Tudor landed in Wales(12)and marched without undue stress,
For he had it in his mind that he had a situation to redress.

The Battle of Bosworth came to pass and Henry took control
and the People of Wales came to see the Crown in another role.
The Penal Code unused and their administration went on unhindered
and by 1489 the Earldom of Marches power had been rescinded.

The same year his son Arthur took the Prince of Wales chair
though on his death at an early age his brother Henry(13) was found there.
The Council(14) at Ludlow carried on and brought order to the land
with the Marcher Lords now bonded so they might lend a hand.(15)

By Henry's death in 1509 the Taeogian had been freed from bondage
so to them I suppose you could say his reign had been a fond age.(sick)
Henry VIII was next in line and he got rid of potential trouble
the first the Duke of Buckingham but he quickly burst that bubble.(16)

1. Grandson of Tudor Ap Goronwy
2. In secret as it was Henry V's widow
3. Edmund and Jasper
4. He took Carmarthen Castle from Gruffudd Ap Nicholas
5. By about 1460
6. After the Battle of Tewksbury
7. His nephew
8. The Duke of Brittany held them for 13 yrs.
9. From Jasper's cousin the French Louis XI
10. Shortly after his birth in 1471
11. June 1483 from his nephew Edward V, a 12yr.old boy.
12. Aug. 1485
13. Later Henry VIII
14. Council of the King in the dominion and principality of Wales and the Marches
15. To maintain order in their territories
16. He was executed in 1521 and Brecon and Newport went to the Crown

With Rhys Ap Thomas'(1)death in 1525 his Estates went to his heir(2)
though 6 years later he was executed, was Treason in the air?
Then in Feb.1536 Wales came fully into English Parliament
for an Act of Union came to pass, something of a God-sent?

Wales got Parliamentary Seats while the Gentry kept administration
and Welsh Trade really flourished due to this consolidation.
Henry's Religious zeal by now though had taken over the land
and Monasteries were closed and Catholicism was banned.

The Welsh accepted it in general for they did not have a say
and besides the Welsh Clerical System had long since fell into decay.
In 1546 the first book was published that was in the Mother Tongue
John Prys of Brecon did it to help the new Church along.

It brought the Scriptures to the People in a language that they knew
as with it understanding of his interpretation grew.
Henry VIII died in 1547 and Edward VI then took his place,
a new King for old England and he still had a Protestant face.

The Clergy were allowed to marry with the right granted in 1549
though with Edward's death in 1553 England took a Catholic line.
Mary came to the throne and with such Catholic zeal
that for the 5 years that she reigned there was a Papal feel.

In 1558 Elisabeth took over and Religion went the other way
and the English Prayer Book of 1559 renewed the Protestant say.
A Myth sprang up that the Celtic Church had been Protestant in kind
so the English after imposing their Religion had kindly changed its mind.

The first Welsh translation of the New Testament came out in 1567
so now even the Common People had a chance to get to Heaven.
The penetration of the Church in Wales though was only superficial
and Catholic rites were practiced still it's just they weren't official.

Some of the Gentry still held on(3) and protected their Catholic right
whilst others fled to Europe(4) to uphold the Papal fight.
Plots were made against Elisabeth to put Mary(5) on the throne
for they saw her as their Saviour and their ticket back to Rome.

Her execution in 1587 brought with it anti Catholic sentiment,
a hatred that was too strong to be easy to circumvent.
With Elisabeth's death in 1603 James I hit the throne
and with his Scottish lineage the seeds of unity were sown

His son Henry became Prince of Wales in the year of 1610
and because they were both Tudors the Welsh were loyal men.
His toleration of Religious differences made him unpopular with Parliament
so when his son(6) replaced him he thought that force was spent.

1. Supporter of Henry VII and Justice of the Southern Principality
2. His grandson Rhys Ap Gruffudd
3. Morgans, Herberts, Tuberville and Salisbury amongst others
4. Gruffudd Robert, Archdeacon of Anglessey, Morgan Phillip and Owen Lewes
5. Mary Queen of Scots
6. Charles I 1625

Wales preferred his government though as he wanted to strengthen the Fleet(1) for with Coastal invasion threats all the time they thought that hard to beat. Outside threats from Scotland though would drag Wales into war(2) though most of the people who were involved did not know what for.

King Charles' first step(3) had been to march to the Welsh border for he wanted Somerset's Troops(4) to help him win some order. Somerset was Charles loyalist man and they were very pally so Parliament had decided to put him on their tally.

They wanted to block Pembroke and halt the Welsh Troop flow for if they had ever got to Bristol it would have been quite a show. The South Wales route became important to the conquest of the lands and during the course of the War it passed like a parcel between two hands.(5)

North Wales on the other hand must have thought that they were foreign with English and Irish spoken everywhere all they needed was a sporran. The Parliamentary forces of Thomas Middleton were knocking on their door and with Irish Mercenaries on the other side they couldn't ask for more.

Middleton defeated the Royalists at Montgomery in the summer of 44, after that it was just a series of sieges that finished with the war.(6) Well finished with the first war that is, for in 1647 the Earl of Essex's(7) life ran out of fizz

His once loyal inhabitants changed their minds and took a Loyalist flavour and the shake-up that followed this was one on which to savour. It ignited in Pembrokeshire(8) where towns claimed Royalist empathy though the North quickly followed with John Owen holding the key.(9)

Cromwell marched into South Wales and met trouble at St. Fagans(10) and it was with almost Religious zeal that he defeated all those Pagans.(11) The southern fighting ceased with the capture of Pembroke Castle(12) and the North fell at Anglessey after their allies fell to hassle.(13)

Cromwell now was in control and he wanted Wales in the light for with suppression of the spirit the Souls came into the fight. So in 1650 Parliament passed an act(14) and an evangelical war was on, first Walter Cradoc(15) hit the scene and Cromwell's hat did don.

The light could have a different form though under Baptist billing(16) so a ray of hope might come to Wales as God was more than willing. The evangelical drive had ran out of steam by about 1658 and in that year Cromwell died so I'd guess you'd call it fate.

His son Richard took over though he resigned in May 1659 and Charles II returned to his home(17) promising to toe the line. Most of his reign for Wales was a very welcoming thing for the Welsh more than anything liked to have a sing.(18)

1. Between 1634 and 8
2. Aug. 1642
3. After he had raised his standard in Aug. 1642 at Nottingham
4. He met a force at Shrewsbury of Welsh sent by Somerset's family who owned the Raglan Estate
5. It was in Royalist hands until Spring 1644 when Parliamentarians under Rowland got it till spring the following year, then back in Royalist hands until Raglan Castle fell in Aug. 46 and all the Counties yielded
6. When Harlech Castle yielded in March 1647
7. The leader of the Parliamentary forces
8. John Poyer the Castellan of Pembroke held the key
9. Of Clenenan amongst others
10. 8th May under Richard Langhorne ex Parliamentary leader
11. Puritanical Irony - understood by few but imposed on many
12. 11th July 1648
13. The Scots were defeated at Preston Aug. 1648 and this led to Welsh isolation
14. For the Better Promotion of the Gospel in Wales
15. Former Curate of Cardiff and representative of the Independents
16. Under John Mills had established a Baptist Church at Ilston, Gower in 1649
17. 1660 on invitation of General Monck
18. Few had warmed to the Puritanical way of life

With party politics growing the M.P's went their separate way(1)
the Tories(2)on the one side and the Whigs with a rural sway(3)
Wales was mainly Tory though the Whigs had John Vaughan(4)
and anti Catholic fervour that was to get up quite a storm.(5)

With Charles death in 1672 we had a Catholic(6)on the throne
and when that Catholic had a son the seeds of bigotry were sown.
Although he was the Prince of Wales the Whigs did not see a hope
for every time they saw that child it reminded them of the Pope.

James though had 2 daughters(7)and they followed the Anglican way
so the Whigs saw them as Saviours to uphold the Protestant say.
A rumour got circulated that the baby was not a Royal child,
an immaculate conception maybe or was he Pope defiled.

Arthur Herbert(8)sailed to the Netherlands to crush this devil's spawn
where he met with William of Orange(9) and didn't he just fawn.(10)
William being William had took this omen to heart
so he landed into England for history needed a restart.(11)

James fled to France and William got joint sovereignty(12)
Then James re-recruitment drive in Ireland lost any chance of Welsh empathy.(13)
Parliamentary power in May 1689 saw the Act of Toleration,
the Catholics did not get it though so it was more like moderation.

Churches sprang up all around Wales(14)of every denomination
though not distinctly Welsh as they transcended every Nation.
Anne took the throne in 1702 and found favour with the Tory
for when it came to toleration she told a different story.

The Act of Occasional Conformity(15)was outlawed in 1711
so Public Office was banned from them except maybe in heaven.
The Whigs allied to the Non-Conformists to restrain the Tory hand
and became a central part of Wales taking over most the land.

The SPCK(16) was around by then and establishing the Charity School(17)
bringing education to the Poor so they could no longer play the fool.
Anne's death in 1714 saw the Conservatives in a predicament
for the Hannovers had the throne with other claims more eminent.(18)

Most Tories welcomes George though for after all he was a Royal
though it took a few years to pass before you'd actually call them loyal.
In Religion the Methodists took to Calvinism and had a little revival
for Howel Harris' conversion(19) was to lead to its survival.

They adopted the Presbyterian way of life or maybe I'm just a cynic,
well that might warrant counselling,where is the nearest clinic?(20)
Harris was disowned in 1750 as he fell into divinity,(21)
maybe he wasn't mad though for after all God was a trinity.

- 1.They had voted en bloc before for they had little to say
- 2.Loyal to the Kings Court and ministers
- 3.The Country Party-those who had their doubts
- 4.M.P. For Cardiganshire, an able Welsh lawyer had made his name in the Long Parliament.
- 5.1679-81 the exclusion crisis. The next heir was a Catholic, James, Charles brother. They failed to get him excluded but promoted anti Catholic hysteria instead
- 6.James II
- 7.Mary and Anne
- 8.Of Montgomeryshire
- 9.Mary's husband
- 10.He pleaded for intervention
- 11.The divine rite had been lost and the King was now not much more than a servant of State
- 12.Feb.1689
- 13.Until his defeat at the Battle of the Boyne there had been a threat of Irish invasion through Wales
- 14.By 1715 there were about 70 non conformist Chapels in Wales though they were still banned from Public Office and the trappings of State
- 15.A back door method of allowing them to hold public office
- 16.The Society for Propagation of Christian Knowledge
- 17.Between 1700 and 1740 they established 96 schools in Wales
- 18.There were at least a dozen people with a better claim to the throne except they were Catholic
- 19.He had applied to the Established Church but converted at Talgarth Breconshire on Whit Sunday 1735
- 20.The Seiat. There were 428 Seiadau in Wales by 1750
- 21.He had an obsession with Christ's wounds(Stigmata)and embraced Patirpassionism (God the Father died on the cross)

Harris died in 1773 having come back to the fold
and Wales was just about to take on a more Capitalist mould.
The Industrial Revolution was around the corner much to Wale's glee,
the steam engine had been invented and it was not for making tea.

Although Wales had its industry it had been rural and small fry
but now things were changing and Wales was about to fly
The Ironworks were the first to adopt the ultimate power of steam
though many other Industries were to follow in the stream.

The North East saw Holywell getting its first cotton mill in 1777
and as it was also the metal working centre its people were in Heaven.
Its rich Lead Mines were considered to be the finest in the land
and as they produced Vitriol they were very much in demand.

A Pottery was established at Buckley though by 1780 there were more.(1)
Profiting the Miners of Flintshire from where the coal did pour.
Wrexham too saw industrial growth that demanded all its coal
and as for Amlwch(2) in 1768 Copper was its goal.

The south of Wales though late in starting quickly came to the fore
and from the Town of Merthyr Tydfel the iron just seemed to pour.
Canals were started around 1790 to help to move the goods
for the Road System round about then was no better than woods.

Agriculture modernised with a revolution of its own
though from this revolution you could say that bitter seeds were sown.
Short term leases were brought in so the Landlord got better rent
and with his strong hold on the land his ideas he could vent.

Crop Rotation was brought in to fields no longer fallow
though as most of Wales was Pastoral the outcome was quite shallow.
Agricultural Societies sprang up to publicise the better ways
whether herding cattle or promoting crops who cares as long as it pays.

High farm rents led to debt for many through Estate Owners' demand
and the richer Squire lived more lavishly and grabbed all of the land.
Between 1793 and 1818 enclosures of Common Land were all the rage
and with the Sea Marshes(3)being drained history turned a page.

The Common Land passed on to all the leading Landowners hands
for the small fry had no resources to cope with the Legal demands.
Squatters were evicted and had no choice but to move away
for with no title to the land what else could they say.

Emigration came to pass whether to towns or over seas
for destitution may help Fat Cats but it's the Commoner that flees.
America proved popular and the Welsh were assured a welcome there
for lots of Welsh had made that trip and there was always land to spare

1.14.

2. Discovered at Mynydd Parys

3. Saltney, Malltreath and Traeth amongst others

Political radicalism came to pass after the American Independence War and the publication of Radical Journals was just about to soar.

The Government was worried after the revolution in France and with Britain's war in 1793 they were loath to take a chance.

Acts were passed to outlaw meetings and confirm the Act of Treason for Government saw them as sympathetic and pursued them for that reason. Anti Trade Union legislation was strengthened and people put in Prison just for wanting more pay they had to cope with this derision.

By 1800 though the Radical Movement had almost burned its course though the iron fist of State had not been the only force.(1) The war with France brought money to Wales with the Tourist Trade though luckily they liked the paths improvements not being made.

Writers, Painters, men of verse all hit this mountainous land for Welsh Mythology was back in vogue and it was close at hand.

With the War's demise in 1815 the Tourist Trade declined for with Europe opening up again the English felt that way inclined.

The market for war material declined and the price of iron fell and with the fall in agricultural prices things weren't going well.

1816 saw trouble at Tredeger although it quickly spread and the Police being unpaid constables very quickly fled.

The Army had to quell the mob and bring order to the Nation and many Coalfield Communities saw Army occupation. The protest got more organised especially around Monmouthshire where the Scotch Cattle(2)dominated and filled the place with fear

They were a reaction to the Employers and their autocratic way(3) for the deprivation that ensued was caused squarely on their say.

Trade picked up with new markets found especially for the rail though in the North things were different some industry did fail.

Mynydd Parys Seams ran out and this led to rioting in 1817, Copper making in Flintshire ceased and things got rather lean.

Flintshire though still had her coal and this was going well for abolition of its tolls made it much easier to sell.

The Slate industry held on too and in 1821 Porthmadog came to be, the main purpose of its being was to transport slate over sea.

In 1830 after 300 years the Great Sessions were abolished along with them the Chanceries had also been demolished.

Wales was now totally absorbed into England's Legal Institution though by now with the rites long since gone it wasn't a revolution. The first Trade Union(4)founded in Wales came into existence that same year and a Reform Bill was now in the air much to Tory fear.

- 1.The Reign of Terror in France(1794-4)and the French invasion of Fishguard
- 2.A group of men who sought to use terror to create working class unity
- 3.They owned the Employees houses and the Employees now had to buy from company shops
- 4.Friendly Associated Coal Miners Union

1831 the Bill was defeated and it caused Carmarthen to riot,
2 months later Merthyr followed suit so they must have liked the diet.(1)
The Reform Bill passed the following year and Merthyr got a seat
though Civil Unrest was still around mainly due to Employers deceit.

A Miners' Union was established and this filled them full of dread
so they sacked the Workers and to rub it in made sure that they weren't fed.(2)
The Union failed in November that year through hunger and oppression(3)
and Edward Morgan was hanged at Monmouth the climax of repression.(4)

The Temperance Movement came to Wales around 1831
and soon absorbed by the Non Conformists, guess they don't like fun.
By 1835 there were 25 Societies where you could go and dry out
though to be heard above the singing you were going to have to shout.

The Chartist Movement came to Wales and violence along with it,
they saw the Middle Classes with the vote and wanted their own bit.
The South Wales Pits amongst others(5) became a Chartist stronghold
and with thoughts of previous uprisings the Authorities feared the bold.

Trouble brewed in Montgomeryshire, the Workhouse was to blame
and the Authorities lost control much to their great shame.
The main surge though was in the south in a place called Newport
where 5,000 people attacked the place to try and convert it to a fort.

The attack failed and 20 were killed due to lack of aid
for the rising was meant to be Nationwide though only there was made.
Agriculture too saw agitation with the advent of the Rebecca Riot,(6)
Small Farmers were now up in arms to protest against their plight.

On 13 May 1839 the Toll Gate at Efailwen(7) was set on fire
and then in June, then July for they did not want to tire.
The Riot restarted again in 1842 and spread across the land
and because of its exclusive nature Soldiers were much in demand.(8)

The Road Boards were established to take over Turnpike control
for Private Companies were too aggressive and incompetent for that role.
Paid Police came to be with The Municipal Corporation Act of 1835
though Wales needed another Act in 1856 to keep the concept alive.(9)

The 50's saw the Railways make their mark across the land
and also a coal revival as they both went hand in hand.
Aberdare took control with the quality of their steam coal,
the British Navy lapped it up for it was ideal for the role.

World-wide markets opened up and Welsh Coal was all the rage
though Aberdare declined a little as the Rhondda came of age.
The Marquess of Bute had come on the scene with profit on his mind
so he struck a hole in Treherbert to see what he could find.

1. That and the lowering of their wages. The town was under siege by about 10,000. 20 men were killed by the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. The town was repossessed by 8th June
2. Against the law they made sure that relief was not available to them
3. They were harried by Soldiers
4. Of the Scotch Cattle in 1834
5. The town of Carmarthen and the wool towns of Montgomeryshire
6. Wore women's clothes and destroyed toll gates
7. Near St. Clears
8. Colonel Love and a force of 1,800 men were in Wales by the Autumn of 1843. The south west was pacified by the end of Oct. 43 though the last Rebecca attack was on tollgates in the Builth area Sept. 1844.
9. It obliged the magistrates to establish them.

By the 1870's he had 30% of coal export overseas
he even paid his Workers more money if you please
In 1866 Dowlais changed from making cast iron to steel
for Henry Bessemer's steel making process had gathered its appeal.

Blaenau Ffestiniog came to the fore with its ample Slate Quarry(1)
though the Severn Valleys Wool Industry was starting to be a worry.(2)
The Tourist Industry redeveloped though on a much larger scale
and when Rhyl and Llandudno made their mark, Wales just could not fail.

Experienced Workers were much in demand and emigrated abroad
for higher wages and better conditions seemed a just reward.
The United States cried out for them to work with metal and coal
though South America and Europe also was their goal.

Politics came to the people with the Parliamentary Reform Act(3)
and secret ballots came in 1872 for the privacy voters lacked.
Rugby Union came on the scene(4)with Richard Mullock of Newport,
it took off quickly across the land for the Workers needed sport.

1881 also saw the advent of the Welsh Sunday Closing Act
so Sunday dinner was now served on time and Pubs no longer packed.
In the summer of 1887 parts of Wales got involved in a Tithe war,
an act of refusal guaranteed to make any Anglican sore

For Non Conformists wanted Disestablishment of the State Church
and hoped by tax refusal it would leave them in the lurch.
Violence erupted in the Tywi Valley, Cardigan and Pembroke
but the violence that occurred at Denbigh might be worth a closer look.

Following trouble at Llanguim 31 men were summoned to court
and a month later at Mochdre the Police and People fought.(5)
The Welsh M.P's rallied and formed a Parliamentary Party of their own(6)
and from the seeds of unity aspirations of Self Government were sown.

In the mid 1890's Home Rule was on many Welsh lips
and branches of Cymru Fydd(7) sprang up to offer tips.
The North Wales Liberal Federation united with them in 1895
but when South Wales did not follow Cymru Fydd did not survive.

The latter part of the 19th century saw a lot of civil unrest
for Trade Unions were gathering strength and could be quite a pest.
1893 saw the Hauliers out and at Rhondda bitter fighting(8)
and 5yrs.later the Miners followed thinking it exciting.

The Miners wanted wage reform to include a minimum wage
though the Employers just locked them out to guarantee their rage
The lock out caused great hardship with no help from Poor Law(9)
so they centralised the organisation to rectify that flaw.

- 1.It produced 150,000 tons in 1881
- 2.The railway had the opposite effect by bringing in cheaper mass produced products from N. England.
- 3.1867
- 4.1881.
5. 84people injured including 35 policemen
- 6.1890
- 7.The Wales to be
- 8.Also Northern Monmouthshire over the sliding scale where wages fell and rose according to the price of coal.
- 9.They went back in September

The South Wales Miners Federation was set up in October of that year and with the sliding scales abolished(1)they did not shed a tear. Kier Hardy visited Wales that year, recruiting for his cause(2) and got elected in Merthyr(1900)to try and change some laws.

November of that year Penrhy Quarry had a little trouble for the Great Strike was about to come and going to burst their bubble.(3) It lasted 3 years and though well supported ran out of favour for the Employer brought in Troops and promoted black leg labour.

Wales in the early part of the 20th century saw the great unrest with riots at Tonypany and the Cynon Valley adding to the zest. Cardiff too was ransacked during the hot summer of 1911 first by Seamen then by Railway Workers, it was more like hell than heaven.

With all the fighting going on the Welsh took naturally to boxing and with the likes of Freddy Walsh(4)they proved to be quite foxing. Rugby too found a golden age with the winning of the Triple Crown and with 6 triumphs in just 12 years the Country was not let down.

The First World War came to pass and Welsh Coal was in demand (Wales lost 40,000 people in that fight for Europe's land.) The Coal Owners exploited the Workers though for their Shareholders' gain by paying higher dividends when the Workers just got pain.

Coal prices had risen dramatically and the Workers wanted their share though the Owners just rejected this and caused the Miners despair. South Wales was on Strike in 1915 and the situation was getting tense for now under the Munitions Of War Act it was a criminal offence.

The Pits lay idle for 6 days and the Miners were savaged by the Press and in the end Lloyd George came to try and sort out some redress. With the War at an end in 1918 there was a period of industrial strife for the Workers lot had been a happy one and they wanted to keep that life.

Talk of Nationalisation was around due to Coal Owners remission and when the Miners threatened Strike they got a Royal Commission for Lloyd George faced his greatest challenge and needed time to think so though the Commission(5)upheld the Miners its rejection caused a stink.

The British Communist Party(6)was formed and Trade Unions saw red and South Wales Miners Federation took this alliance to its bed October 1920 saw a Strike occur with the promise of a pact(7) and with such an alliance in the air we had an Emergency Power Act.

The Strike finished in a fortnight and it went in the Miners favour for they were offered 2 shillings a shift something they could savour. The prices fell in 1921 and the Owners got back full control, they wanted savage wage cuts and so a lock out was their goal.

- 1.1903
- 2.Independent Labour Party
- 3.Under the bargain system they had been seen more as contractors than Employees
- 4.Also Jim Driscoll and John Wilde
- 5.Under Judge John Sankey
- 6.July 1920
- 7.With the railway men

The Miners yielded in June that year for the alliance never came, the General Strike fell flat with a State of Emergency to blame. The Anglican Church was disestablished in Wales on 1st April 1920 so now Wales had no official Religion but unofficial plenty.

The sale of land boomed after the War with Estates going on the wane for land investment gave small return and only added to their pain. The price of land fell after 1922 with agricultural prices to thank and large numbers of Welsh Farmers became the property of the Bank.

Welsh Bureaucracy(1) started to grow as opposed to devolution and the Labour Party gathered strength(2) due to natural evolution. 1925 saw the start of the depression and a high unemployment rate and many Miners saw starvation as their one and only fate.

The Employers took advantage and reneged on the Workers right(3) and this was one of the reasons there was a General Strike.(4) Summer 1925 saw the Government in the role of mediation(5) though they were only biding time as the Strike was their creation.

The Inquiry's words supported the Miners and said they had a case though its spirit was against them and it knocked it on its face.(6) The Miners rejected it and found themselves locked out (7) and a General Strike erupted though it did not have much clout.(8)

The depression hit other Industries and caused many of them to fail with Foundries closing everywhere and especially Ebbw Vale.(9) The depression went into the 30's much to the sorrow of the Poor and Fascism came on the scene and it was going to lead to war.

The Second World War came to pass and the Civilians felt its force for now the Towns and Cities were on the Bomber's course. Cardiff suffered in June 1940 to its first bombing aerial raid though Swansea was the place where the real price was paid.

By 1943 they had been raided more than any town and with 44 times on their tally they were truly flattened down. The War brought back employment and Miners got back their say and with the Strike in 1944 they got a minimum rate of pay.

The War finished in 1945 and Labour came into power and from that auspicious time the Welfare State did flower

- 1.1919 Welsh Board of Health and Welsh Department of the Ministry of Agriculture
- 2.41% of the Welsh vote in 1922
- 3.Cut wages and demanded that the 7 hour working day won in 1919 should be given up.
- 4.1926
- 5.The industry was subsidised to avoid any wage reduction and an inquiry lasting nine months was to take place
- 6.A reduction in 13% in wages and an extra hour on the day
- 7.30th April 1926
- 8.It lasted 9 days and then the Miners carried on alone until the end of 1926
- 9.1929 also Cyfarthfa in 1921, Blaenafan in 1922 and the greater part of Dowlais in 1930

Look out for Aspects of Life