

THE
BRITISH SOVEREIGNS,

FROM
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

TO
WILLIAM IV.

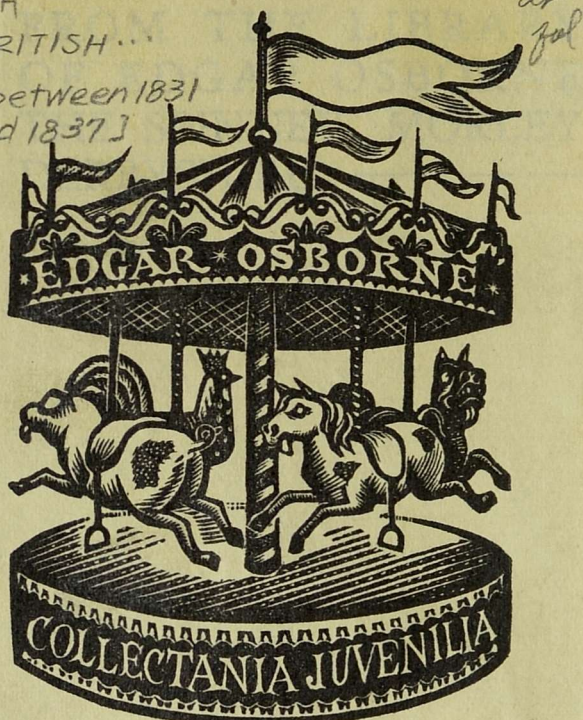
COMPRISING THE
Remarkable Events of each Reign.

LONDON:
WILLIAM DARTON AND SON,
HOLBORN HILL.

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BRITISH...

[between 1831
and 1837]



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NORMAN LINE.

WILLIAM the **CONQUEROR**, Duke of Normandy, invades England, and claims the crown. He is opposed by Harold, who is slain at the battle of Hastings, and the Saxon monarchy ends. Born in 1024, crowned in 1066, and died in 1087.

Remarkable Events during this reign.—The Norman laws and language introduced. The Tower of London built. Domesday Book compiled. In consequence of some insurrections, William treats his subjects with great cruelty. Trial by Jury confirmed.

Principal Personages during his reign.—Harold, Prince Edgar Atheling, Earl Morcar, Prince Robert, Earl Edwin, Odo bishop of Bayeux.



WILLIAM RUFUS was born in 1056, crowned in 1087, and killed in 1100.

Remarkable Events.—The Crusades, or Holy Wars, first projected by Peter the Hermit, in 1096. William obliges his brother Robert to sign a treaty, by which the survivor was to inherit England and Normandy. Robert mortgages the duchy of Normandy to William, that he might join the crusaders. Westminster Hall built, 1098. William was killed with an arrow, which Sir Walter Tyrrel aimed at a deer in the New Forest, 1100.

Principal Personages.—Robert duke of Normandy, Prince Henry, Archbishop Lanfranc, Robert de Mowbray, Malcolm king of Scotland, Sir Walter Tyrrel, Peter the Hermit.



HENRY I. was born in 1067, crowned in 1100, and died in 1135.

Remarkable Events.—Robert invades England, and claims the crown: a treaty is signed, and he returns to Normandy. Henry invades Normandy, and brings his brother Robert prisoner to London. The first charter of liberties and privileges granted. The sea overflowed the estate of Godwin earl of Kent, consisting of four thousand acres.

Principal Personages.—Queen Matilda, Prince William, Archbishop Anselm, Duke Robert, Stephen earl of Bulloigne.



STEPHEN was born in 1104, crowned in 1135, and died in 1154.

Remarkable Events.—Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. arrives in England, and claims the crown. Civil war. Stephen taken prisoner, 1140. Matilda declared queen, and crowned; but soon after deposed. Matilda quits the kingdom; her son Henry claims the crown. Another civil war. Peace concluded, by which Stephen was to reign during his life, and Henry was to succeed him. The Canon Law introduced into England.

Principal Personages. — Empress Matilda, David king of Scotland, Robert earl of Gloster, Prince Henry, Henry bishop of Winchester, William of Malmesbury.



LINE OF PLANTAGENET, OR ANJOU.

HENRY II. was born in 1131, crowned in 1154, and died in 1189.

Remarkable Events.—The king attempts to abridge the power, and correct the vices, of the clergy. Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1171: Henry does penance, and is scourged at Becket's tomb. Ireland conquered, 1172. A conspiracy formed against Henry by the queen and his children, on account of his amour with Fair Rosamond. War with France and Scotland. Prince Richard rebels against his father. Glass first used for windows. England divided into six circuits for Judges, 1176. London-bridge began to be built with stone. Ireland subdued, 1185.

Principal Personages. — Queen Eleanor, Prince Henry, Henry of Huntingdon, Geoffry, Thomas à Becket, Fitz-Stephen, Fair Rosamond.



RICHARD I. was born in 1157, crowned in 1189, and died in 1199.

Remarkable Events.—Many victories obtained by Richard and the English in the Holy Land. Richard seized by Leopold duke of Austria, on his return from the Holy Land, and sent to the Emperor of Germany, and detained in prison: the king ransomed for 150,000 marks, 1194. War with France. Truce for five years. A cruel massacre of the Jews. Richard was killed by Bertrand de Gourdon, who shot him in the shoulder with an arrow, at Chaluz, near Limoges.

Principal Personages.—Philip king of France, Leopold duke of Austria, Longchamp bishop of Ely, Bertrand de Gourdon, Prince John, Saladin, Robin Hood, Little John.



JOHN was born in 1167, crowned in 1199, and died in 1216.

Remarkable Events.—John gains a victory over his nephew, Prince Arthur, who is taken prisoner, and confined in the Tower of Rouen. Prince Arthur supposed to have been murdered in prison, by order of his cruel uncle. John banishes the monks of Canterbury, and seizes their effects; is excommunicated; resigns his crown into the Pope's hands. The Barons rise in arms. The Dauphin of France invited to England; the Barons swear fealty to him. Magna Charta signed, 1215.

Principal Personages. — Queen Isabella, Prince Arthur, Archbishop Langton, Constance, Robert Fitz-Walter, Hubert de Burgh.



HENRY III. was born in 1208, crowned in 1216, and died in 1272.

Remarkable Events.—Louis's army routed: he abdicates the throne, and quits the kingdom. The building of Westminster Abbey begun, 1221. Louis VIII. king of France, breaks the treaty of peace. Henry annuls the Charters which his father had granted: the Barons enter into a confederacy. The king invites a great number of foreigners into the kingdom: his subjects are offended. Civil war: Henry taken prisoner, and rescued by Prince Edward. Ordeal trial laid aside.

Principal Personages. — Queen Blanche, Queen Eleanor, Earl of Leicester, Hubert de Burgh, Prince Edward, Earl of Pembroke, Bishop of Winchester, Matthew Paris.



EDWARD I. was born in 1239, crowned in 1274, and died in 1307.

Remarkable Events.—Wales conquered by Edward, and made subject to the laws of England. Edward claims the crown of Scotland. The battle of Falkirk; Scotland conquered; Baliol made king by Edward, but afterwards rebelled, and was set aside. The mariner's compass invented, 1302. Regular Parliaments first held. The queen delivered of a son at Caernarvon, who is created Prince of Wales. Magna Charta ratified by Edward.

Principal Personages.—Queen Eleanor, Llewellyn prince of Wales, William Wallace, Sir John Monteith, John Baliol, Robert Bruce, Matthew of Westminster.



EDWARD II. was born in 1284, crowned in 1308, and murdered in 1328.

Remarkable Events.—The Barons are offended at the king's attachment to Gaveston. A conspiracy formed by the Earl of Lancaster and Queen Isabella ; Gaveston executed. The Earl of Lancaster heads a rebellion against the king, is taken prisoner, and executed. The battle of Bannockburn, 1314, gained by Bruce. The two Spensers, Edward's favourites, seized and put to death. The king is deposed by vote of Parliament, 1327. Prince Edward appointed to succeed his father, who was sent from prison to prison, and at last cruelly murdered.

Principal Personages. — Queen Isabella, Prince Edward, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Lancaster, the two Spensers, Gaveston.



EDWARD III. was born in 1312, crowned in 1327, and died in 1377.

Remarkable Events.—Mortimer, the queen's favourite, seized and executed; she is confined for life. The king enters Scotland. The battle of Halidown-hill, in which 30,000 of the Scotch are slain, 1333. Gold first coined in England, 1334. Berwick annexed to the English crown. Gunpowder invented, 1344. The famous battle of Crecy, 1346, in which Edward had four pieces of cannon, and therefore conquered the French, though with one-third the number of troops. Calais taken 1347. Edward, called the Black Prince, from his black armour, having distinguished himself for his valour on the continent, returns to England, and dies, 1376.

Principal Personages.—Queen Philippa, Queen Isabella, Baliol, Edward the Black Prince, Mortimer, Wickliffe.



RICHARD II. was born in 1366, crowned in 1377, and murdered in 1399.

Remarkable Events.—Wat Tyler heads a rebellion caused by a poll-tax; is slain by Sir W. Walworth, in Smithfield. The battle of Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas, 1389. Cards invented. The Duke of Hereford returns from banishment, and claims the crown. The king's army deserts, and he is forced to sign his resignation, 1399. Richard is confined in the Castle of Pomfret, and soon after murdered. The bloody contest between the houses of York and Lancaster began.

Principal Personages.—Queen Anne, Duke of Hereford, Earl of Northumberland, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Henry Percy, Wat Tyler.



LINE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. was born in 1366, crowned in 1399, and died in 1413.

Remarkable Events.—The Scots twice defeated, 1402. A formidable conspiracy in favour of Mortimer, 1403. A civil war, in which Henry was victorious. Hotspur, **with many of the** English gentry, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. The Parliament preserve their privileges more entire than at any former period. Guildhall built, 1410. The Prince of Wales committed to prison for striking Judge Gascoigne in court. A dreadful plague in London.

Principal Personages.—Queen Mary de Bohun. Mortimer earl of March, Hotspur, Geoffrey Chaucer, Earl of Northumberland, Owen Glendour, Judge Gascoigne, John Gower.



HENRY V. was born in 1388, crowned in 1413, and died in 1422.

Remarkable Events.—Henry invades France; gains the famous battle of Agincourt, 1415, in which the French lost 10,000 men, the English only forty. Henry is elected heir to the French crown; marries Catharine, daughter of the king of France, 1420. Sir John Oldcastle burned to death, or rather roasted before a slow fire, for what was called heresy. Henry in his youth was very dissolute, but after his father's death he became sober, temperate, and pious.

Principal Personages.—Queen Catharine, Duke of Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, Duke of Alençon, Sir John Oldcastle.



HENRY VI. was born in 1421, crowned in 1429, and murdered in 1471.

Remarkable Events.—Henry being but nine months old when his father died, the Duke of Bedford is appointed Protector. The Maid of Orleans, after having obliged the English to raise the siege of Orleans, 1428, and performed many famous exploits, is taken, and burnt alive for witchcraft, 1431. The English lose all their possessions in France, except Calais. Printing invented by W. Guttemburgh, 1440; brought into England by Caxton, 1441. Jack Cade heads an insurrection, and is slain. The contest between the houses of York and Lancaster causes a dreadful civil war.

Principal Personages.—Queen Margaret, Duke of Bedford, Tudor earl of Pembroke, Duke of Somerset, Richard duke of York, Earl of Warwick, Henry duke of Gloster, Maid of Orleans, Jack Cade.



LINE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV. was born in 1441, crowned in 1461, and died in 1483.

Remarkable Events.—Queen Margaret and the Prince taken prisoners, 1471. The Queen ransomed by the King of France, and the Prince murdered. Richard duke of Gloster enters the Tower, and murders King Henry in cold blood, 1471. The Duke of Clarence condemned to die, and is, by choice, drowned in a butt of Malmsey, 1478. Edward had many mistresses, and amongst the most remarkable was Jane Shore.

Principal Personages.—Queen Elizabeth, Richard duke of Gloster, Earl of Warwick, Jane Shore, Duke of Clarence, William Caxton, Judge Littleton, Judge Fortescue.



EDWARD V. was born in 1472, murdered, in the Tower, 1484.

Remarkable Events.—Richard duke of Gloster, being left Protector, endeavours to prove the late king's children illegitimate. Richard accuses Lord Hastings of high treason, and has him executed. By the intrigues of his friends and his own deep policy, Richard is proclaimed king. The young king Edward and his brother had been confined in the Tower, and were now murdered by Richard's order.

Principal Personages.—Duke of York, Richard duke of Gloster, Lord Hastings, Duke of Buckingham, Sir James Tyrrell.



RICHARD III. was born in 1450, crowned in 1483, slain in 1485.

Remarkable Events.—The Duke of Buckingham revolts, and heads a body of forces against Richard, but is betrayed by Banister, and executed. Henry duke of Richmond lands at Milford Haven, 1485, resolved to vindicate his right to the crown. Richard is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Richmond proclaimed king; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and thus the houses of York and Lancaster are united.

Principal Personages.—Queen Anne, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Stanley, Henry earl of Richmond, Duke of Buckingham, Morton bishop of Ely.



FAMILIES UNITED.

HENRY VII. was born in 1457, crowned in 1485, and died in 1509.

Remarkable Events.—Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, counterfeits the person of the Earl of Warwick, and aspires to the throne. Perkin Warbeck is instructed to personate the Duke of York, and encouraged by many persons of distinction; and is at length hanged at Tyburn. The nobility permitted to sell their estates. America discovered by Columbus, 1492. Newfoundland discovered by Cabot; and the passage to the East Indies round the Cape of Good Hope, by Gama. The Earl of Warwick beheaded on Tower Hill. A dreadful plague, 1500. The sweating sickness.

Principal Personages.—Queen Elizabeth, Edward Plantagenet, Lambert Simnel, Perkin Warbeck, Earl of Warwick, Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, Empsom and Dudley.



HENRY VIII. was born in 1490, crowned in 1509, died in 1547.

Remarkable Events.—Luther preaches against the authority of the Pope with success; Henry receives the title of *Defender of the Faith*, for writing against Luther. Henry is divorced from Queen Catharine; marries Anne Boleyn, who is soon after beheaded. Wolsey disgraced and dies, 1530. The Pope loses his authority in England. The Reformation takes place, 1534. Religious houses abolished, 1537. English Bible authorized. The College of Physicians instituted. Ireland erected into a kingdom.

Principal Personages.—Queen Catharine, Queen Anne Boleyn, Queen Catharine Howard, Queen Catharine Parr, Queen Jane Seymour, Queen Anne of Cleves, Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Cranmer.



EDWARD VI. was born in 1537, crowned in 1547, died in 1553.

Remarkable Events.—Duke of Somerset is appointed Protector, who favours the Reformation: he is accused of high treason, and beheaded, 1552. The service of the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-book, established by Act of Parliament. Bridewell, Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, with many other excellent charitable institutions, founded. The Duke of Northumberland tries to secure the succession of Lady Jane Grey and his son.

Principal Personages.—Duke of Somerset, Archbishop Cranmer, Lord Thomas Seymour, Lord John Russel, Dudley earl of Warwick, Bishop Bonner, Bishop Gardiner.



MARY was born in 1515, crowned in 1553, and died in 1558.

Remarkable Events.—Mary was a morose bigot, and did every thing in her power to check the progress of the Reformation. Duke of Northumberland beheaded, 1553. Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason. The authority of the Pope restored, 1555. Wyatt heads an insurrection, is taken, and executed. Five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, and 325 laymen, burnt alive for favouring the Reformation. War with France. Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise, 1558.

Principal Personages.—King Philip, Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Archbishop Cranmer, Lord Guildford Dudley, Bishop Ridley, Bishop Latimer, Bishop Hooper, Sir Thomas Wyatt.



ELIZABETH was born in 1533, crowned in 1558, and died in 1603.

Remarkable Events.—Elizabeth favours the Reformation. Rebellion in Ireland. Earl of Essex beheaded for treason. Exchange built, 1569. East-India Company incorporated, 1579. New Style adopted at Rome, 1582. Tobacco first imported, 1583. Mary queen of Scots flies to England for safety, is imprisoned eighteen years, tried for treason, and beheaded, 1587. The Spanish Armada defeated, 1588. Henry IV. king of France passes the edict of Nantz, tolerating the Protestants, 1588. Coaches first introduced into England, 1589.

Principal Personages.—Mary queen of Scots, Duke of Norfolk, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Francis Walsingham, Lord Burleigh, Earl of Essex, Shakespeare, Spenser, Earl of Murray, Sir Thomas Gresham.



UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.

JAMES I. was born in 1566, crowned in 1603, and died in 1625.

Remarkable Events.—A conspiracy for blowing up the king and parliament with gunpowder: Guy Fawkes and others detected and hanged, 1605. Galileo discovered the satellites of Saturn, 1608, by the telescope just then invented. Henry IV. king of France murdered by Ravallac, 1610. Sir T. Overbury murdered in the Tower, 1613. Napier invented logarithms, 1614. New River brought to London, 1614. The circulation of the blood is discovered by Harvey, 1619. New England first settled, 1620. Battle of Prague, 1620. The English massacred by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624.

Principal Personages.—Queen Anne, George Villiers duke of Buckingham, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Edward Coke, Carr earl of Somerset, Lord Bacon, Sir Hugh Middleton, Guy Fawkes.



CHARLES I. was born in 1600, crowned in 1625, and beheaded in 1649.

Remarkable Events.—The king differs with the parliament; they refuse supplies: ship-money exacted: parliament dissolved, 1629. Civil war, and battle of Edge-hill, 1642. Scotch army join the English. Battle of Marston Moor gained by the Parliamentarians, 1644. Battle of Naseby, June 14th, 1645. The king surrenders to the Scotch army; is given up for a sum of money to his enemies. Charles is imprisoned, brought to trial soon after, and beheaded, 1649.

Principal Personages.—Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, Lord Faulkland, Oliver Cromwell, Archbishop Laud, Earl of Strafford, Pym, Selden, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Hampden.



OLIVER CROMWELL was born in 1599, made Protector in 1653, and died in 1658.

Remarkable Events.—Cromwell subdues Ireland. The Scots attempt to place Prince Charles on the throne; their army defeated by Cromwell, 1650. Charles marches into England, arrives at Worcester; attacked by Cromwell; and his whole army killed or taken prisoners, 1651. Charles escapes with great difficulty. Difference between the army and parliament. Cromwell goes to the house, turns the members out, and locks the doors. Peace with the Dutch, 1654. Jamaica taken, 1655. Dunkirk taken, 1658. Continual insurrection and conspiracy. Cromwell dies of a tertian ague.

Principal Personages.—Richard Cromwell, Henry Cromwell, Admiral Blake, Admiral Penn, Bradshaw, General Ireton, General Fleetwood, General Ludlow, Archbishop Usher, Thurloe.



CHARLES II. was born in 1630, crowned in 1661, and died in 1684.

Remarkable Events.—Monk advances to London with great reserve. Royal Society founded, 1660. New parliament called. Monk proposes the restoration of Charles: the parliament listens to his proposal with joy, and the king enters London, May 29th, 1660. Act of Indemnity, August 29. Sale of Dunkirk, 1663. War with the Dutch, 1664; many famous sea-fights. A dreadful plague, 1665. The fire of London, 1666. Tea first imported. The triple alliance, 1668. The Navigation, Habeas Corpus, and Coventry Acts. Popish Plot, 1678. Charter of London and of other places suspended, 1683.

Principal Personages.—Queen Catharine, Duke of York, Lord Russel, General Monk, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Shaftesbury, Cowley, Butler, Sir William Temple, Algernon Sidney, Milton.



JAMES II. was born in 1633, crowned in 1685, and died in 1701.

Remarkable Events.—The Duke of Monmouth rebels, is taken, and beheaded, 1685. Some hundreds hanged by Jefferies. Edict of Nantz revoked by Louis XIV. James tries to introduce Popery, and becomes odious to his subjects. Seven bishops sent to the Tower. William prince of Orange lands at Torbay, and James abdicates and retires to France, 1688. The crown given to William and Mary. The Revolution accomplished. Charity schools first instituted, to guard children against popery.

Principal Personages.—Queen Anne, Prince of Orange, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Argyle, Duke of Monmouth, Earl of Sunderland, Judge Jefferies, Dryden.



WILLIAM AND MARY. William was born in 1650, and Mary in 1661; crowned in 1689. William died in 1702, and Mary in 1694.

Remarkable Events.—Bill of Rights, 1689. The land tax, 1689. James's army defeated at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. War in Ireland finished by the surrender of Limerick, 1691. War with France. French fleet defeated off La Hogue, and Namur taken by the French; Grandval executed for conspiracy and treason, 1692. Bank of England established, 1694. Taxes first mortgaged, which caused the National Debt. Triennial Bill, 1694. Namur taken by King William, 1695. Peace of Ryswick, 1696. New East India Company established; and Partition Treaty, 1698. Prussia erected into a kingdom, 1701.

Principal Personages.—Duke of Schomberg, Archbishop Tillotson, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir George Rooke, Bishop Burnet, Admiral Russel, Honourable Robert Boyle, John Locke, Lord Somers, Sir John Fenwick.



ANNE was born in 1665, crowned in 1702, and died in 1714.

Remarkable Events.—War with France, 1702. Vigo and the Spanish galleons taken, 1702. The great storm, 1703. The battle of Blenheim, 1704. Gibraltar taken. Battle of Ramillies, 1706. Union between England and Scotland, signed July 22, 1706. The two kingdoms united under the name of Great Britain, May 1st, 1707. Battle of Oudenard, 1708; of Malplaquet, 1709. Trial of Sacheverel. The Whigs lose their interest with the queen; Whig ministry dismissed, 1710. South Sea Company, 1711. Peace of Utrecht, 1713.

Principal Personages.—Prince Eugene, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Bolingbroke, Harley earl of Oxford, Earl of Peterborough, Earl of Godolphin, Dr. Sacheverel, Dean Swift.



GEORGE I. was born in 1660, crowned in 1714, and died in 1727.

Remarkable Events.—A total eclipse of the sun, 1715. The Duke of Ormond and others impeached of high treason. A rebellion in favour of the Pretender, 1715. The rebel army defeated by General Willes at Preston, 1715. The Pretender lands, but soon embarks for France. Several Scotch lords executed, 1716. Blount plans the South-sea scheme, 1719, by which thousands were ruined. Inoculation first tried on criminals. A Spanish fleet fitted out in behalf of the Pretender, disabled by a violent storm, 1719. Another plot in his favour, 1722.

Principal Personages.—The Pretender, Lord Chancellor Cowper, Pulteney, Addison, Lord Bolingbroke, Sir Robert Walpole, Bishop Atterbury, Matthew Prior, Pope, Gay, Sir Richard Steele.



GEORGE II. was born in 1683, crowned in 1727, and died in 1760.

Remarkable Events.—Anson sails into the South Seas, and takes a Spanish galleon worth 313,000*l*. War with Spain, 1739. Victory man-of-war lost, 1743. War with France;—The battle of Dettingen won by the English and allies, 1743; they lose that of Fontenoy, 1745. The young Pretender heads a rebellion in Scotland, 1745; defeats Cope, at Preston Pans; advances as far as Derby, December 4th. Battle of Falkirk, 1746. The Pretender defeated at Culloden, 1746. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. War with France in America, 1755. Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet.

Principal Personages.—Duke of Cumberland, the Pretender, Lord Clive, William Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham.) Walpole earl of Orford, Pulteney earl of Bath, General Wolfe, Admiral Hawke, Commodore Anson, Admiral Byng.



GEORGE III. grandson of George II. was born 1738; crowned in 1760; and died in 1820.

Remarkable Events.—Isle of Man purchased of the Duke of Athol, and annexed to the crown, 1765. Blackfriars' bridge finished, 1770. Americans declare themselves independent, 1776. Georgium Sidus discovered, 1781. General peace, 1783. War with France, 1793. Vaccine inoculation introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1798. Lancasterian schools established, 1798. Ireland united to Great Britain, 1801. Peace of Amiens, 1802. War with France, 1803. Bible Society established, 1805. Slave Trade abolished, 1806. Jubilee, for fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's reign, 1809. Prince of Wales appointed Regent, 1811. Alliance of England, Russia, &c. against France, 1813. Allies enter Paris;—Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c. in London, 1814. Battle of Waterloo;—Allies re-enter Paris, and Bonaparte sent to St. Helena, 1815. Algiers reduced by Lord Exmouth, 1816.

Principal Personages.—Lord Chatham, Marquis Cornwallis, Prince of Wales (Regent), Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Howard, Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington.



GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK IV. son of George III. was born August 12, 1762; proclaimed January 31, 1820; and crowned July 19, 1821.

Remarkable Events.—Assassination of the Duke of Berri;—Revolution in Spain, 1820. Plot to assassinate the English ministry, 1820. Pope Pius the Seventh died at Rome;—Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821. Queen Caroline died, 1821. Spanish Constitution abolished, 1823. Louis XVIII. of France died, and Charles X. succeeded, 1824. King Ferdinand of Naples died, and Francis I. succeeded;—Commercial panic in England;—Alexander, Emperor of Russia died, and Nicholas succeeded, 1825. King of Portugal died, 1826. Duke of York died, 1827. Mr. Canning became Prime Minister, 1827.

Principal Personages.—Duke of Clarence, Lord Liverpool, Lord Eldon, Lord Lyndhurst, Marquis Lansdowne, Lord Goderich, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Mr. Brougham.



WILLIAM HENRY IV., son of George III., was born August 21, 1765; he succeeded his brother, George IV. June 26, 1830; and was crowned September 8, 1831.

Remarkable Events.—Revolution in France, expulsion of Charles X., and elevation of Louis Philippe, first King of the French, to the Throne. Revolution in Belgium; defeat and ejection of the Dutch. Revolution in Poland; the Russians driven out of Warsaw. Appearance and destructive ravages of the Cholera Morbus in Russia and the adjoining countries. Retirement of the Duke of Wellington's Administration from office. Alarming riots and destruction of property in the agricultural districts of England, 1830. Introduction of the Reform Bill to Parliament. Revolution in Brazil, and arrival of the abdicated Emperor Pedro in England. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg elected King of Belgium. Loss of the Rothsay Castle Steamer, by which more than a hundred lives were lost. Recapture of Warsaw by the Russians, 1831.

Principal Personages.—Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Duke of Wellington.

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