

YEAR 2

1. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION (1400 to 1750)

Before the age of exploration people believed: earth was flat, monsters, Europe at centre, boiling in south, and the world was smaller.

Why people wanted new sea routes:

- Wealth for country
- Wealth for explorer
- To avoid Arab controlled trade routes
- Religion
- Inspired by spirit of Renaissance and The Travels of Marco Polo
- Prester John

What made voyages possible:

Portuguese caravels (clinker-built, square and lateen sails, rudders)

New navigational instruments such as:

- Astrolabe (north star), Quadrant (sun), cross-staff (horizon) all found latitude.
- Compass for direction.
- Log and line for speed.
- Lead and line for depth.
- Portolan charts and newer maps.

Life on board ship.

Difficult and dangerous. Strict discipline. Food dry and salted. Scurvy. Jobs to do. A hammock after America was discovered.

Important Explorers

a) Prince Henry the Navigator. 3rd son, Sagres (mapmaking, shipbuilding and astronomy), west coast of Africa, padroas (stone pillars), slaves helped fund voyages.

b) Bartholomew Diaz. Portuguese. Storm. Cape of Good Hope (King John). Padroa.

c) Vasco da Gama. Portuguese. India by sea. Reach Calicut. 2-year voyage. Portuguese got control of this valuable sea route. Set up trading posts.

d) Christopher Columbus (special study).

Born *Genoa*. Believed world was round. Wanted to sail west to China and Japan.

Underestimated the distance by 3. Failed to get support in England and Portugal.

Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in good form having driven out Muslims. 'In 1492

Columbus sailed the Ocean Blue'. King and Queen promised to make him governor of new lands and title of Admiral of the Ocean.

3 ships, *Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria* and 90 men. He kept 2 logs. *San Salvador* in the Bahamas. Built a fort out of the wrecked Santa Maria and left 40 men behind. Brought back gold, pineapples, parrots and 6 'Indians'.

3 more voyages. Those left behind were killed. Explored other islands like Cuba. Brought over settlers. Such great cruelty against natives that Columbus was brought back in chains.

Died disappointed. Never admitted he had not reached his goal. *Amerigo Vespucci* proved that Columbus had discovered America. The discoveries of Columbus led to a dispute with the Portuguese. The *Treaty of Tordesillas* gave Brazil to Portugal and Spain got the rest of South America.

e) Ferdinand Magellan.

Portuguese. *Charles V* of Spain supported him. He would be made governor of all new lands discovered and 5% of the profits. 5 ships (*Trinity, Conception, San Antonio, Santiago and Victoria*)

Aim of the voyage was to avoid the Portuguese trade route by sailing west.

'El Paso' or the 'Straits of Magellan'. Pacific ocean. Scurvy. Magellan killed on the Philippine Islands. *Del Cano* and 17 others out of 260 came home after 3 years.

f) Hernando Cortés.

Conquistador. Aim was gold and silver. 500 men. Got help from other tribes to attack the *Aztecs* (taxes, slavery and human sacrifices). Horses were new. Tenochtitlan (Mexico City). *Montezuma* killed by his own. Spaniards escape and return with 100,000 men. Slaughter and victory.

g) Francisco Pizarro.

Conquistador. Gold and silver. 170 men. Captured *Atahualpa*. Room full of gold. Took *Cuzco*, the capital city. Pizarro killed by his own.

Results of the Age of Exploration.

- Geographical knowledge
- Cultures destroyed
- Many died of European diseases
- Many enslaved, tortured and murdered
- Countries other than Italy became rich and powerful.

2. THE REFORMATION

Reasons for the Reformation

- 1) Wealth of the Church. Owned 1/3 of German land. Tithes.
- 2) Renaissance encouraged questioning.
- 3) Printing press spread ideas.
- 4) Kings wanted less interference.
- 5) Abuses (*nepotism, simony, absenteeism, pluralism, sale of indulgences* etc).

Story of Martin Luther (special study)

A German, studied to be a lawyer but became an Augustinian monk. Professor of Theology at *Wittenberg*. He studied the Bible and concluded '*salvation by faith alone*'.

John Tetzel selling indulgences. ½ the proceeds to St. Peter's and ½ to Archbishop of Mainz to repay loans for simony (buying dioceses). *95 theses* on church door.

Public debate with *John Eck* (Luther questioned *papal infallibility*).

Emperor *Charles V* guaranteed safe passage to the *Diet of Worms*. Luther declared an outlaw. *Frederick the Wise of Saxony* put him in *Wartburg Castle* for a year for his own safety. Luther spent the time translating the *Bible into German*.

Lutheran princes protested (*protestant*) that they should control religion in their own states. War resulted which ended in the *Peace of Augsburg*, which decided that '*the religion of the prince is the religion of the people*'

Luther's beliefs:

- The Bible and not the hierarchy is the source of religious knowledge.
- Salvation by faith alone.
- 2 sacraments only, Baptism and Eucharist.
- Married clergy.
- Church services in the vernacular.

John Calvin.

Influenced by Luther. Had to leave France. Geneva '*the city of God*'.

Calvin's beliefs: Outlined in *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* were similar to Luther's with the exception of *Predestination* (the *elect* went to heaven), but a much more *strict* approach.

Pastors or ministers preached. *Teachers* taught. *Deacons* looked after the sick and elderly. *Elders* watched the behaviour of the people.

John Knox brought Calvinism to Scotland (*Presbyterian* Church). In France Calvinists were called *Huguenots*. In England they were called *Puritans*.

Henry VIII.

Catherine of Aragon. 1 daughter, no sons. Emperor Charles V (Catherine's nephew) would not let the Pope annul the marriage.

Cranmer became Archbishop of Canterbury and granted a divorce. Henry married *Anne Boleyn* and was excommunicated.

Act of Supremacy made the king head of the Church. *Thomas More* beheaded.

Henry closed the *monasteries* because: it made him very rich, some were corrupt and they were loyal to the Pope.

The Counter-Reformation.

The Council of Trent.

A meeting of the hierarchy in Italy to discuss Catholic beliefs and discipline.

It concluded that the *teachings were OK* but the *abuses were banned*.

It increased the divisions with Protestants and led to wars of religion.

The Jesuits.

Ignatius of Loyola wrote *Spiritual Exercises* to train priests.

The new order was highly trained and organised along military lines (*governor general*).

They concentrated on teaching the sons of nobles and wealthy people.

They were missionaries.

The Court of Inquisition.

Its aim was to end *heresy* in Spain and Italy.

It used: *San Benito* (itchy garment), torture and burning at the stake (*Auto da Fé*)

Results of the Reformation

- Europe divided. North mainly Protestant.
- Wars of Religion. The Thirty Years War.
- Persecution.
- Education. Protestant wanted everyone to read the Bible.

3. THE PLANTATIONS IN IRELAND

Ireland in 1500

King was Lord of Ireland and had little control. The country was divided into 3 areas:

1. The Pale (English speaking, common law, cattle raids)
2. The Anglo-Irish lordships (Norman descendants, common law, some Irish customs)
3. The Gaelic Irish lordships (Brehon law, clan owned tuath, little had changed since Celts)

Henry VIII and Ireland

Henry wanted greater control in Ireland because:

1. To reduce the power of the *Fitzgerald's of Kildare*.
2. To prevent the French or Spanish from using Catholic Ireland as a base.
3. To introduce the changes in religion to Ireland.

Garret Óg put in jail. *Silken Thomas* rebelled. Skeffington and gunpowder led to 'the pardon of Maynooth'. Very expensive, so Henry tried a new approach.

Surrender and Regrant: Gaelic and Anglo-Irish lords gave their land to the king and got it back, with a title, if they promised to speak English, obey English law and practice English customs. This led to disputes over succession and now land could be confiscated from a chieftain.

Plantations were now possible. Loyal planters would get the land of rebellious Irish.

The Plantation of Laois and Offaly

O Moores and *O Connors* raided Pale. Lord Deputy defeated them and confiscated lands.

Queen's County (Laois) with a county town called Maryborough (Portlaoise).

King's County (Offaly) with a county town called Philipstown (Daingean)

Plantation failed because not enough planters came and the Irish kept attacking the settlers.

The Plantation of Munster

Causes of the Desmond Rebellions:

- Queen Elizabeth wanted to increase control. *Presidents* of Munster appointed (English law and Protestant religion).
- *Adventurers* encouraged to claim land.

James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald got help from the Pope after his first rebellion failed. All 600 Spanish and Italian soldiers killed. Munster laid waste. Land confiscated.

The Plantation:

Undertakers got 4,6,8 and 12 thousand acre lots. Expected to be able to defend against the Spanish in 7 years.

Results:

Not nearly enough settlers came. The Irish attacked.

Ownership changed. New towns (Bandon and Lismore). Timber for barrels and ships. New farming methods. Trade prospered.

The Plantation of Ulster (special study)

Background and Causes:

Elizabeth wanted English law and Protestant religion in Ulster. *O'Neill and O'Donnell* rebelled. Some victories (Battle of Yellow Ford) and final defeat in *Kinsale* 1601.

Treaty of Mellifont.

Flight of the Earls 1607.

James 1 confiscated land

The Plantation:

James wanted loyal settlers, an income and a way to pay soldiers.

6 counties (Armagh, Derry, Donegal, Cavan, Fermanagh and Tyrone)

Estates of 1000, 1500 and 2000 given to 3 groups:

- *Undertakers* (no Irish tenants, £5.33 per 1000 acres)
- *Servitors* (some Irish, £8)
- *Loyal Irish* (£10.66)

Bawns and Castles had to be built.

12 Guilds in London formed the Irish Society to plant Derry

Antrim and Down planted by Chichester, Hamilton and Montgomery.

Results:

- Many Scottish Presbyterians did come.
- Wood kern attacked settlers
- Legacy of hatred
- New towns
- Trade prospered

The Cromwellian Settlement

Background and Causes:

1641 rebellion. Ulster settlers massacred.

Civil War in England.

Ireland was regarded, as Royalist and *Cromwell* needed to pay his *Roundheads* and *adventurers* who had financed the Civil War. Religion was important to Cromwell.

The Plantation:

1652 Act of Settlement. 'To hell or to Connaught'

Many sent to the West Indies. Soldiers allowed enlist in armies not at war with England.

Sir William Petty and the *Down Survey.* 11 million acres.

Results:

- Biggest change in land ownership.
- Did not crush Catholic religion.
- Outlaw bands called Tories attacked the settlers.
- Power and wealth in Protestant hands.

4. THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

Two of the three sections are covered: the American War of Independence and the 1798 Rebellion.

Background to the Age of Revolutions:

Absolute monarchy. The *divine right of kings*. The privileges of the nobility.

The *Enlightenment*. John *Locke* (people had the right to get rid of bad monarchs)

4A THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Causes

- Britain wanted to tax the colonists for the *7 Years War* with the French and Indians.
- '*No Taxation without Representation*' and the *Sons of Liberty* (attacked collectors).
- *The Navigation Acts* (American exports had to go to Britain and on British ships).
- *The Boston Massacre* (5 demonstrators shot by British soldiers)
- *The Boston Tea Party*
- British killed 8 in *Lexington* on their way to get arms in *Concorde*. But *Paul Revere* had warned the Americans and they ambushed and shot 273.
- *The Continental Congress* made *Washington* commander-in-chief and passed the *Declaration of Independence*.

The Armies

Britain's advantages: full time, navy, four times as many soldiers

Britain's problems: far from home, did not know the countryside.

America's advantages: fighting for home, knew countryside, good shots, guerrilla tactics, help from French.

America's disadvantages: 'minute men', discipline poor.

The War

Went badly at first for America.

Victories at *Trenton* and *Princeton*.

Gates defeated the British at *Saratoga*.

The winter at *Valley Forge* (many died but Von Steuben trained the army).

At *Yorktown* Cornwallis, trapped between the French at sea and Washington's forces on land, surrendered.

Results

- Washington became President.
- United States of America was founded.
- State government and Federal government.
- Influenced other countries.

4B THE UNITED IRISHMEN AND THE 1798 REBELLION

Background and causes

Irish Parliament controlled by *Protestant Ascendancy* (C of I only 15% and most of the land)

Penal laws left Catholics poor and uneducated.

Tithes still had to be paid.

The influence of the American and French revolutions

The Society of United Irishmen

Wolfe Tone (Dublin, Anglican Trinity barrister admired French Rev)

1791 Tone and *Belfast* Presbyterians formed the UI

Aim: Catholic and Protestant together would end British interference in Ireland

1793 *War with France*. British Gov afraid of Ireland. The UI was banned. Now a rebellion and a republic was the only way.

Tone escaped to America and then to France to get help.

1796 *General Hoche* and *Bantry Bay* storms.

The Rising

General Lake's repression in Ulster and Leinster.

House burning flogging, pitch capping and half hanging

Spies and informers led to the arrest of the leaders, including *Lord Edward Fitzgerald*

The Rising in Dublin and the surrounding counties was easily put down

Wexford: Actions of *Yeomen* (part-time) and *Militia* (full-time) provoked rising.

Father Murphy won at Oulart Hill, Enniscorthy and freed *Bagenal Harvey* in Wexford
Important defeat at *New Ross*

Atrocity at *Scullabogue*

Final defeat at *Vinegar Hill*.

Ulster: *Henry Joy McCracken* defeated in Antrim and *Henry Munro* defeated in Down.

The End: Tone arrived in Lough Swilly. Sentenced to hang and committed suicide.

Results

- 30000 dead
- Bitterness against British
- Bitterness between Catholics and Protestant.
- Further Rebellions
- The Act of Union

5. THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

Background

Needed because of the increase in the population and the growth of towns.

Problems with the *Open Field system*:

- Fallow land
- No point in making improvements
- Lazy neighbours
- Diseases spread
- Selective breeding impossible

New developments

Enclosure Acts had to be passed and *commissioners* divided the land.

Commonage gone (poor to the towns)

Viscount *Townshend* developed *Norfolk system* (wheat, turnips, barley, clover and grass)

Cattle could be fed in winter.

Robert Bakewell (selective breeding)

Arthur Young's 'The Annals of Agriculture'

New machines

Jethro Tull's *Seed Drill*

Cyrus McCormick's *Reaper*

Andrew Meikle's *Threshing Machine*

Results:

- Labourers had to move to the towns
- Towns could be fed.

6. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Definition: A complete change from a rural to an urban way of life.

Why it began in Britain

- Large cheap labour force due to Enclosure and *Jenner's* vaccination for smallpox.
- Plentiful supply of coal and iron ore.
- Inventors.
- Large Empire (cheap raw materials and a ready market)
- Wealthy landlords and merchants willing to invest in factories.

Transport Revolution

Needed because transport was slow, expensive, loads were small and bad roads led to many breakdowns.

Roads: *Telford*, *McAdam* and *Metcalf* improved road design

Turnpike Trusts built toll roads.

Canals: *James Brindley* built the *Worsley to Manchester* canal for the *Duke of Bridgewater*. Canal building mania.

Ships: Steel hulls and steam power replaced wood and sail.

Railways: First railways were stationary steam engines in mines.

Richard *Trevithick* in fairs *Catch Me Who Can*.

First goods railway was *Stockton to Darlington* designed by George *Stephenson*.

First passenger line was *Liverpool to Manchester*. George and Robert Stephenson designed the Rocket.

Railway building mania.

The Textile Industry

First to be industrialised. Spinning wheels and hand looms in domestic industry.

John Kay's Flying Shuttle.

James Hargreave's Spinning Jenny.

Richard Arkwright's Water Frame.

Samuel Crompton's Mule

Edmund Cartwright's Power Loom

These machines had to be put in factories and powered at first by water wheels and then by steam.

Thomas Newcomen's steam engine could pump water out of mines.

James Watt's could turn wheels.

Iron and Steel

Abraham Darby used coke to replace charcoal to make Pig iron

Henry Cort's Puddling and Rolling Process made wrought iron.

Henry Bessemer's Converter made steel.

Working in Factories

14-hour day, noisy, warm, dusty, and fines for breaking strict rules. Children often beaten.

1 euro a week for men, 44c for women and 23 c for children. Entire families had to work.

Unguarded machines. No compensation for injuries.

Working in Mines

Trappers (very young). Children carrying heavy loads on all fours on wet ground.
Lung diseases. Rock falls. Flooding. Gas explosions.

Newcomen's steam engine helped stop flooding.

Watt's steam engine dragged coal to the surface.

Davy safety lamp helped stop explosions.

Living in the Cities

Fast unplanned growth. Houses built by factory owners around the smoky factory.

Houses badly built. Damp and small, they had no running water or sewerage system.

Cholera from dirty water, **typhus** from bugs and **TB** from damp conditions. The rich moved to the suburbs.

Improvements in Health/Medicine

- **James Simpson** used **chloroform** in operations.
- **Joseph Lister** improved **hygiene in hospitals**.
- **Edward Jenner** vaccinated against **smallpox**.
- Edwin Chadwick's report 'The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' led to cleaner streets, piped water and sewerage system.

7. THE FAMINE

Background

Most landlords protestant. Many absentee. Gale day (landlord's *agent*). Large farmers (30 acres +). Sublet to small farmers and *cottiers*. *Spailpeens* were wandering labourers. Country divided into *Poor Law Unions* and each had a *workhouse*. Only the really badly off would go there (families split up, like prison).

Causes

- Rise in population
- Subdivision
- Dependence on the potato
- The Blight

What was done

1845 *Peel's* government bought maize (*Indian corn*) and set up *Public Works Schemes*.

1846 *Russel's* liberal government did not want to interfere and abandoned the above.

Soup kitchens were set up by the Quakers and the government but the government abandoned the idea in 1847.

The workhouses catered for 200000 and eventually were allowed provide soup kitchens.

Results

- 1 million died of disease and starvation
- 1 million emigrated by 1851 (coffin ships)
- Push and pull causes left 4 million by 1900
- Decline of Irish language
- Subdivision ended
- New catholic landlords
- Hatred for Britain

7. THE FAMINE