

NOTE.—This Parliament, like its predecessors, proved quite beyond the King's control. In spite of the King's opposition, it impeached and drove from office the Earl of Middlesex, the Lord Treasurer, nominally for corruption and bribery, but in reality for opposing the war with Spain. It also passed an Act abolishing monopolies.

8. **Alliance with France, 1624.** Meanwhile Buckingham was bent on revenging himself on the Spanish Court. This he did very easily by forming an alliance with France, who was the avowed enemy of Spain. It was agreed that Charles should marry **Henrietta Maria**, the sister of Louis XIII., and in the marriage treaty it was stipulated that Charles should give religious liberty to the Roman Catholics. While the negotiations were still in progress, the old King worn out by repeated attacks of gout and ague breathed his last.

NOTE.—**The Pilgrim Fathers.** In 1608 a body of "Separatists," despairing of being allowed to worship in their own way, left England for Holland, and after a while settled at Leyden. Many of them determined to emigrate to America, where they thought they could lead a more religious life. Accordingly, in 1620, about 120 of these Puritans (afterwards called by their descendants the "Pilgrim Fathers") set sail from Holland in the "*Mayflower*," and planted a colony at New Plymouth in America. Their numbers were thinned by cold, disease and privation, but the remnant still clung to their new home, and became the beginning of the Puritan New England of America.