

the real crime was that he had intrigued to bring foreign troops into England with a view to subdue Parliament.

NOTE 2.—The illegality of the King's trial, the malignity of his enemies, the calm and dignified composure, which marked his last moments, went far to remove the unfavourable impression which his tyranny and duplicity had engendered in the popular mind. People forgot his faults, and for years afterwards "King Charles was regarded as a martyr, and his memory revered with almost religious worship."

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE.

1649—1660 (11 years).

SECTION I.—THE COMMONWEALTH, 1649—1653 (4 years).

Establishment of the Commonwealth. Opposition to the Commonwealth in England, and in Ireland. Massacre of Drogheda. Opposition to the Commonwealth in Scotland. Battle of Dunbar. The Dutch War. The Navigation Act. Expulsion of the Rump.

SECTION II.—THE PROTECTORATE, 1653—1660 (7 years).

The Little or Barebone's Parliament. The Instrument of Government. The First Protectorate Parliament. The Major-Generals. Cromwell's Foreign Policy: Relations with Holland, France and Spain. Expeditions under Penn and Venables. Exploits of Blake. The Second Protectorate Parliament. The Humble Petition and Advice. Dissolution of the Second Protectorate Parliament. Cromwell's Death and Character. Richard Cromwell as Protector. The Army restores the Rump. Monk declares for a Free Parliament. The Convention Parliament and the Restoration.

NAMES OF NOTE.

(a) **Military and Naval Commanders**:—Oliver Cromwell; Fairfax; Ireton; Lambert; Monk; Blake; Montrose; David Leslie; Van Tromp; Sir Harry Vane.

(b) **Other Names**:—John Bradshaw; Richard Cromwell; John Milton.