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Stoems.co.uk

English History

(in STOEMS®)

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Most of the Poems in this book are stories written in poem format,
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Introduction

BACKGROUND

"KrewElla d Vee£" (player in a game called "Bakery Story" suggested that the author do a poem about English History. As she and the author are crazy about history.

DECLARATION

Apologies to the Historians. This account of history probably bears no relation to the real events.

Chapter

1

1. The Early Days



Arthur

As everyone knows, mentioned in many shows;
before England was invaded, although it traded,
it was often raided.

Many thought there was nothing worth taking,
especially when it came to their baking.

Cakes often burnt.

Cooking lessons not learnt.

Arthur a local lad,

at fighting not half bad.

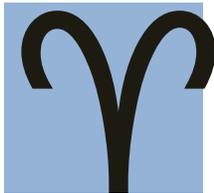
Arthur formed a fighting force,

filled with knights of course.

Their council meeting when able,

held at a round table.

Many tales of their adventures and daring do,
can be had by the likes of me and you.
Though Tiz said many a story a mere fable,
for the truth to prove we are unable.
All except for the round table.
For in truth I have seen it with my own eyes,
there in Winchester a feast for the eyes.
Though it be strange,
for the table be arrange,
on a wall upon its side,
displayed there with much pride.



Bodecia

The Romans decided to call,
despite expectations it was not a ball.

The Romans making good progress
from their landing,
when they encounter a force outstanding.
Unbelievably the commander of this force,
a woman rough and course.
Her name Bodecia,
her attacks endear.

After many struggles,
his forces the Roman commander juggles.
Then at a very decisive battle,
the Brits the Romans did more than rattle.
Bodecia captured,
Roman commander enraptured.

From that point the English scene,
became far from serene.
Lots of road building,
temples with gilding.
Forts and towns sprouted forth like trees.
It doesn't bring the locals to their knees.
Instead being a trading nation,
they set up workshops and become a sensation.

when the Romans were recalled,
rather than be enthralled,
many were appalled,
they decided to stay installed.

Roman achievements included settled towns,
rather strange food and rather unique gowns.
They brought aqueducts and roads,
as connections between nodes.
Not having the know how to maintain
all the Roman advancements,
the English had to let slip
most of the enhancements.



The Vikings

After the Roman rule, things no longer cool,
raiding parties from the North Sea,
no more welcomes at the quay.

The Vikings were the order of the day,
bringing raiding parties by land and bay.
Like the winds that visit these lands,
so did various Nations' hands.

Invaders from the North, East and South.
Words both familiar and strange uttered from their mouth.

One such invading king was Edgar,
whilst he was no shining star,
ruled for just 2 years,
some said was too many beers.
One of his sons was Ethelred,
he had longest reign before dead.
Amazing feat considering his nickname,
as he was in power, exile and power again. 'Ethelred the yo yo' by fame.

The kingdom split between Edmund and Canoot.
Edmund took Wessex, whilst the other being astute,
Settled for the rest.
In 1017 the country put to test,
as the honorable Edmund died,
but none recorded as cried.

The kingdom reunited,
the only ones excited,
were kings of other lands,
who wanted England under their commands.



Edward the Confessor

First came Edward the Confessor,
he was no educated professor.

Though rumoured to be good,
he didn't always do as he should.
Next came Harold who's rule was short,
only eight months spent at court.

Harold

Harold of Hastings fame;
an arrow his death to blame.

William the conkerer

William the conkerer has a different tale,
he claims he won the kingdom and
that conkers do entail.
Whatever was the case,
a change in ruler resulted for this place.
William crowned on Christmas Day.
That evening a mighty fine soirée.

In 1086 William decided his kingdom
in detail to look,
so he ordered that they compile
a very large book.
'Twas the start of fiscal rule
good and proper.
At last the state could behave like a copper.
Taxes based on what is owned,
rather than some figures that are cloned.
William was no fool,
as such had a 20 year rule.

Our trail becomes somewhat complex,
not that you I want to perplex.
The crown passed to William the second,
or so it be reckoned.
The third son of William one,
the other two he did not shun;
for they ruled other lands.
William suffered death at others hands.

Well an arrow was the actual cause,
but it circumstance not for applause.
Tiz said it was a hunting accident,
but on that there was some dissent.



Henry I

Henry was a new name loosed,
for the royal line to be introduced.

Henry's reign full of strife,
especially as he wasn't faithful to his wife.
Henry was married twice,
mistresses many more than thrice.
Towards the end of his reign,
his daughter did he strain.
Matilda destined to rule,
but fait can be cruel.

When Henry popped his clogs,
the successors name amongst the top dogs,
was Stephen for King.
Ring a ding ding.



Stephen I

What was it about the kings at this time?
In war they seemed to be in their prime.

Stephen was an ace with conkers.
Many thought him completely bonkers.
Our Stephen's reign was a time of civil war,
the details of which, you, I will not bore.

Stephen's final departure,
not caused by an archer.
The successor be,
no other than Henry 2 not three.



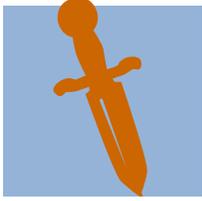
2. The Second Henry (1154) And On



Henry II

A reign of thirty years,
filled with blood and tears.

Struggles with the church,
Thomas Becket in the lurch.
The first Cold War,
takes place offshore.
Conflict with France.
Henry his landowning to enhance.
On Henry's demise you may not realise,
that his 3rd son,
Richard one,
came to power,
at the appointed hour.



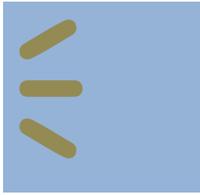
Richard I

Henry 2 gone,
replaced by Richard one.

Before taking up the throne,
he ruled Brittany and Normandy alone.
He already had the title Richard Cœur de Lion.
Lion heart and just like the belt of Orion,
King Richard shone brightly,
as exploits carried out supposedly Knightly.
Involved in the crusades, attacking eastern palisades.
Richard's activities were not all noble,
whilst not on a scale that was global;
they caused quite a stir.
The details I'd rather not transfer.

His activities at home,
and whilst on the roam,
were very unsightly,
certainly not Knightly.
At least not in a romantic sense.
Often costing lives of innocents.
Not a time of which to be proud,
unworthy of celebrating and being loud.

Tis rumoured that Richard was killed by a boy,
whom by the same accounts was not coy,
as to the cause for his treason,
revenge for the death of his father the reason.



John I

The kingdoms passed onto brother John,
who's reign wasn't very long.

For a mere 17 years,
on his passing no tears.
John lost his territories in France,
about which there was much of dance.
John tried in 1204 to regain,
that which once he did reign.
War with France he did pursue,
until a truce in 1206 did ensue.

John died not by the sword,
but 'Tis said by his ward,
that it was dysentery,
to be buried not in a cemetery.



Henry III

Henry 3rd was John's successor,
like his father quite a possessor.

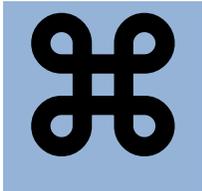
Henry spent less time travelling,
but more time on state business unravelling.
Decisions not referred to his court,
instead Henry to decision making himself did resort.
The universities of Oxford and Cambridge did emerge,
the views of people and King did diverge.
London was developed as England's capital city,
although then it wasn't as pretty.
Henry three not as popular as he could be,
yet a reign of 56 years did he see.



Edward I

Followed by his eldest son,
the one and only Edward 1.

Edward started as a royal reformer,
only to end as a battling conformer.
Civil war and crusades,
but the glory soon fades.
Struggles with the clergy over taxes,
causing problems to the maxes.
Then when He died in 1307,
many doubted that he ascended to heaven.



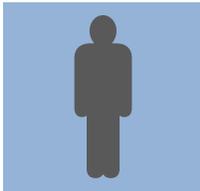
Edward II & III

His successor Edward 2.
For him also trouble brewed.

Edward 2's reign was cut short,
a mere 20 years the people contort.
Replaced by Edward 3 his son.
Wife and her consort the fathers reign had undone.

Now Edward 3 as you will soon see,
had a 50 year reign that was far from carefree.
During his time,
whilst no pantomime,
there was plenty of drama and lack of breath.
For along came the Black Death.
There were many departed,
as hundred year war had started.

All because Edward declared himself the French King.
The claim denied, Edward defied,
oh what a merciless thing.
Also struggles with the Scots.
Many attacks and plots.
Ending with a truce,
with none other than Robert the Bruce.



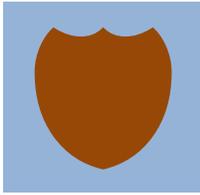
The statute of laborers' an interesting law,
had such a massive inalienable flaw (fault to you and me).
Passed in 1351 and tried to defeat the laws of supply and
demand,

something that no-one has ever had success to command.
Put simply and there is really no other way,
it tied the labourers to their lords and froze their pay!
Strange how it sounds familiar today,
but let's not go there for we stray.



In thirteen and eighty one,
there came another song.
Revolting were the pheasants,
sorry that might be true but I meant Peasants.

It wasn't until the eighteen hundreds that the law was taken down,
but it was poorly enforced so no need for you to frown.



Richard II

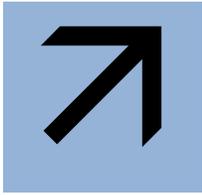
On the death of Edward, Richard 2 took up the crown;
but rather than things looking up they went down.

Richard 2 ruled for 22 years,
now ponder this that's one heck of a lot of beers.
It was a time of much dispute at home and abroad,
the disputes with France still not thawed.
At home there were run-ins between parliament and king.
Political struggles with various nobles seemed to be the thing.



Henry Bolingbroke of France,
decided to take the chance;
He rallied folks from the North to the South,
soon Henry to become their leader and their mouth.

Richard was removed and locked away,
the county's allegiance Henry 4 did sway.
It was rumored that Richard had escaped to Scotland,
but the English didn't believe this stand.
Henry 4 was from a family based in Lincolnshire.
Richard and Henry were actually cousins caught in crossfire.
It was rumored that Henry had Richard killed,
but examination of his body by those who were skilled;
Showed that Richard died of starvation,
his body put on display to assure the nation.

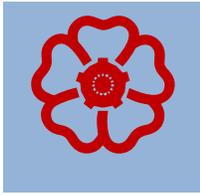


Henry V

Henry 4's reign plagued by various despots;
Assassination attempts and various plots.

In 1413 ended Henry's rule,
brought to an end by no tool,
ill health was the reason,
not by an act of treason.

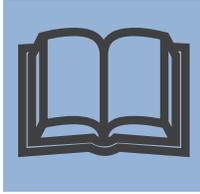
Throne taken by his son Henry five.
who had war to revive.
With the famous Agincourt victory,
lead to the French valedictory;
Henry was declared as their heir apparent,
the intent quite transparent.
It stopped Henry declaring himself as conquer of France.
Oh what a complicated political dance.
Nine years of rule brought to an end by unexpected death.
His 9 month old son too young to be bereft.
At age 13 to take up the crown.



Henry 6

In 1461 it all fell down. Henry 6 had mental illness, that broke his concentration & regal stillness.

For a period of 9 years Henry took an enforced break,
but in 1470 a return to Royal duties he did make.
There was another type of war during Henry 6s reign,
two royal families battled for the crown to gain.
This period of unrest,
the "War of the Roses" did attest.
The Lancaster and the York lines did plot.
For 9 years the house of York the crown they got.
Hence Edward 4 came to the throne.
But then in 1470 was overthrown.
The Lancaster Henry 6 returning,
the country for peace yearning.
This was not to be,
for Henry 6s family tree.
Six months past,
then everyone aghast,
as Henry once more to the London tower sent.
Within 7 months his life spent.
Meanwhile Edward 4 became king again.
The only chance to be a pain;
Was a battle with France when he landed in Calais in 1475,
Tis rumored 75 thousand crowns the French he did deprive.
Ill health befell Edward and he died 8 years later,
he left his son Edward 5 as the country's curator.



Edward V and Richard III

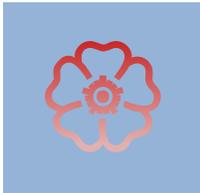
Edward 5 never took up the throne,
he was too young and died his chance flown.

Uncle Richard became king, Richard 3 quite a thing.
He ruled for two years, his end it appears,
Came at the battle of Bosworth field.
There the last York a sword to yield.
Here ended the period known as the Middle Ages,
and appearance of the house of York in history's pages.

Chapter

3

3. The Tudor Times Proper



HENRY VII

As we leave the Middle Ages comes the dawn of the Tudor Rose, with king Henry 7 rising out of the battle's throes.

Henry 7 bought stability back to the nation, after his very triumphant coronation.

Though stability was the watchword of his reign, on his death many did his honesty feign.

A commission did discover the abuse of royal power and deceit, the reason behind England's financial growth became complete.



HENRY VIII

Then came Henry eight, the source of much hate. A man of portly stature, a scheming plan hatcher.

HENRY 8

Well known the stories of his 6 wives,
and the sad losses of their lives.
Three Catherine's, two Anne's and a Jane.
Forever to leave upon Henry 8 a terrible stain.

Disagreeing with the Catholic Church,
Henry led his country into the lurch.
Henry with the reformist zeal,
came up with his own deal.
Henry's own church he led.
Which continues long after he was dead.
Novel may not be its name,
Church of England be its fame.

Once again war with the French.
What is it about this bloodied trench?
The English Channel be its name;
separation of two states should be its aim.
In this it has failed time and again,
only to bring forth pain after pain.

King Henry oversaw the union of England and Wales.
Also the dissolution of monasteries prevails.

His favorite ship the Mary Rose,
did more than dip her toes,
into the channel waters so deep,
for she slipped on her side then went to sleep.

The wealth of the Catholic Church purloined for Royal use.
The spending of which happened with ease and any excuse.

Henry was referred to as a renaissance man,
enjoying music and the written word and its wingspan.

After a rule of 26 years he died in 1547;
many doubted his ascension to heaven.



EDWARD VI

Nine year old son Edward 6, had to pick up more than sticks. Mother died 12 days after his birth. Not I'm sure you'll agree not a cause for mirth.

EDWARD 6

Yet Edward was described as a merry child;
being contented and in no way wild.

Edward the first Monarch to be raised as a protestant.
During his reign Edward managed the religion to really implant.
Due to his age Edward was guided by his Uncle the Duke of Somerset.

It was rumored that the Duke bought his post of protectorate.
A war with Scotland and then unrest in England brought down the Duke.

The costs and failures earned him considerable rebuke.
He took the King's person with him to Windsor Castle,
thinking that this withdrawal would achieve results and be facile.
Details published of the Duke's mis-management of state;
this lead to his arrest and appearance in court as his fate.

The Duke as protector was replaced;
The Earl of Warwick this post embraced.
Warwick restored confidence in the coinage.
Edward he also seemed to engage.

At least that was the way he made it appear.
This was however quite insincere.
Edward did have high influence regards religion;
providing direction and a clear vision.
Edward died before taking full reign;
He named his successor as cousin Jane.



QUEEN JANE

Jane ruled for a mere 9 days. Edward's decision overruled as a craze.

JANE 1

Having skipped his sisters Liz and Mary.
Council thought his decision as lacking logic and scary.
For Jane, Warwick tried to be revolutionary.
However, Council ruled that succession pass to Mary.



QUEEN MARY I

Bloody Mary ruled from 1558, until her death caused by hate.

MARY 1

Mary returned Catholicism to the country.
To achieve this she went on a killing spree.
Most were burned at the stake.
All this for religion's sake.

Prince Phillip of Spain.
changed his terrain.

to marry the Queen.
a partnership not favourably seen.
After they were wed.
of Phillip is was said.
that he spent most of his time away.
but he was not on holiday.
For Phillip was at war.
then his Royal duties came to the fore.
when his father stepped down.
leaving Phillip to pick up the crown.

Mary's reign lasted a mere 5 years.
but her death was not caused by others death and tears.
Instead from natural causes came her demise.

The country however had its reprise;
The protestant church was revived.
By her sister Elizabeth who survived.



QUEEN ELIZABETH I

Good Queen Bess, may God bless.
She reigned for 45 years. From her subjects many cheers.

ELIZABETH 1

She left not an heir,
and for that some may care,
to refer to her as the virgin Queen.
On tolerance she was keen.

The nation flourished and home and abroad.
Both through use of writings of pen and battle of sword.
For during the illustrious Elizabeth's reign,
things stretched beyond the mundane.
Through the exploits of Francis Drake.

Whom Spanish treasure and ships he would take.
Whilst back at home, from being unknown,
William Shakespeare's fame grew.
Soon his name everyone knew.
With Elizabeth there came a greater sense of Nationhood,
the overall feeling of the English peoples was good.

Struggles with Spain,
whilst quite a drain,
when battles became heated,
the Amada was defeated.

England's reputation was high on the international scene,
but not for diplomacy and being serene.
Elizabeth enjoyed teasing her best pal Blackadder and his servant
Baldric.
Elizabeth and Nurse playing trick after trick.
Elizabeth would get Blackadder and Drake to compete.
It amused her enormously when she discovered that Blackadder did
cheat.

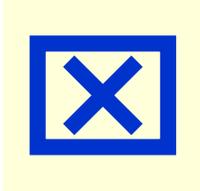
There was an item rumour about Elizabeth and Drake,
but it turned out that the whole thing was a total fake.

At the same time as the war with Spain,
there was another war during Elizabeth's reign.
For there were uprisings in Ireland.
Elizabeth's time was never bland.

Elizabeth turned to Russia to balance things with trade.
This started well until the Tsar's death then did fade.

Having no heir, was rather a scare,
when the Queen faced her own death,
she had to find a successor before her last breath.

King James VI (6 of Scotland) had dubious claim to the throne.
Elizabeth however took to him as her own.
So a deal was struck,
James could not believe his luck.



JAMES I

King of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland..

JAMES 1

The union of Crowns a Kingdom that was grand.
James called himself King of Great Britain & Ireland.
What a simply marvelous ampersand.
England and Scotland had their own Governments and Judiciary.
James maintained these though it might seem quite contrary.

British colonisation of the Americas began.
Though King James was quite a man,
his reign was not without its pain;
for in England there was a campaign;
A plot to end his life, not with a knife,
but on the opening of the house of Lords,
to blow up the King with the hoards.

Barrels of gunpowder guarded by one Guy Fawkes.
He was watched over by the King's hawks.
What really happened that night,
was a plot not tied up in fright.
For the actual plan,
drawn up by a fellow named Stan.
It was supposed to be a publicity stunt,
for the barrels held chocolate that they would punt.

All to demonstrate the wares,
to them Lords and Gents upstairs.
The barrels no-one bothered to check,
for they couldn't give a blooming feck!

The supposed plot was thwarted.
Now we celebrate it is reported,
with fireworks on bonfire night.
Such behavior doesn't seem right.
Remember, remember, the 5th of November,
is the chant uttered by each and every member.
The relationship between King and the land,
remained somewhat strained and difficult to understand.



CHARLES I

The successor was the second son of James,
came to the throne with controversial aims.

CHARLES 1

The Parliament of England did not accept the taxes that the King willed.
As a result the King's plans went unfulfilled.

In 1642 the English Civil war started.
King and His Nations had been parted.
Fighting the armies of both Parliaments of England and Scotland.
Even that did not go for the King as he'd planned.
In 1648 Charles was captured and tried for treason.
Which was a strange occurrence for a King and for the State to reason.
It was thus that King Charles was executed,
thus ended his reign so persecuted.
With the King's demise, such was the feeling of despise,
that England did proclaim, itself to be a republic.

Chapter

4

4. The Republican Revolution



OLIVER CROMWELL

Not a chance for the Nation to sing,
for Oliver was never a King.

Oliver was a dictator instead,
following a plan in his head.
Now that the Monarchy was dead.
His rule however filled most of the citizens with dread.
In 1660 things were reversed,
hoping the Nations no longer to be cursed.



CHARLES II

Monarchy was restored to the son and heir,
in Scotland in 1649 later in England out of despair.

CHARLES 2

It was the death of Cromwell that threw England into disarray.
The issue of sovereignty brought back to stay.
The switch back was not very smooth,
Charles 2 even had himself to remove.
He spent 9 years on the European continent in France in exile,
now try as I might I can't find that on a map no matter what style.

On his return to England to take the crown,
he reinforced the Protestant Church making the Pope frown.
He produced various laws which had the most strange of names,
acts such as uniformity conventicle, test, corporation and five mile with
similar aims.
Add to this two wars with the Dutch.
Now let's turn to the personal touch.
Charles' wife could produce no heir.
It wasn't through the lack of care.

Charles was presented with the first pineapple grown in England.
It would have been too expensive to ship them in to meet demand.

Charles tried to bring back religious tolerance,
but before him lay an impossible dance.
The house of Lords split into two parties,
the Whigs and Tories¹ be the names of these me hearties.
This Government of the day,
had firm views and their say.
The King lost though he tried to sway.
Firm protestant church was here to stay.
Though tis interesting to note,

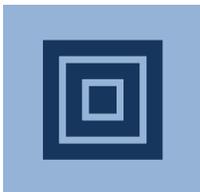
that personally the king got his vote,
for on his deathbed to Catholicism he converted,
by this act the protestant church he had deserted.

Charles was called the merry Monarch.
By some he was considered as a tonic.
He had lots of illegitimate child offspring,
but none that could summon a coronation ring.

Charles was superseded by his brother James,
now onward we go with the Royal games.

Politics Then and Now

❶ Many countries have such political parties, the Whigs, now known as the Liberal Democrats, ideologically they try to be progressive and change things, whereas the Tories, now known as the conservatives, try to maintain things as they have always been and their aim is to have minimal Government and free market capitalism. In America the Democrats are equivalent to the Whigs and the Republicans equivalent to the conservatives.



JAMES II

James 2 hardly worth a mention, save for all the tension,
for a mere 3 years he ruled; until Government and Holland
pooled.

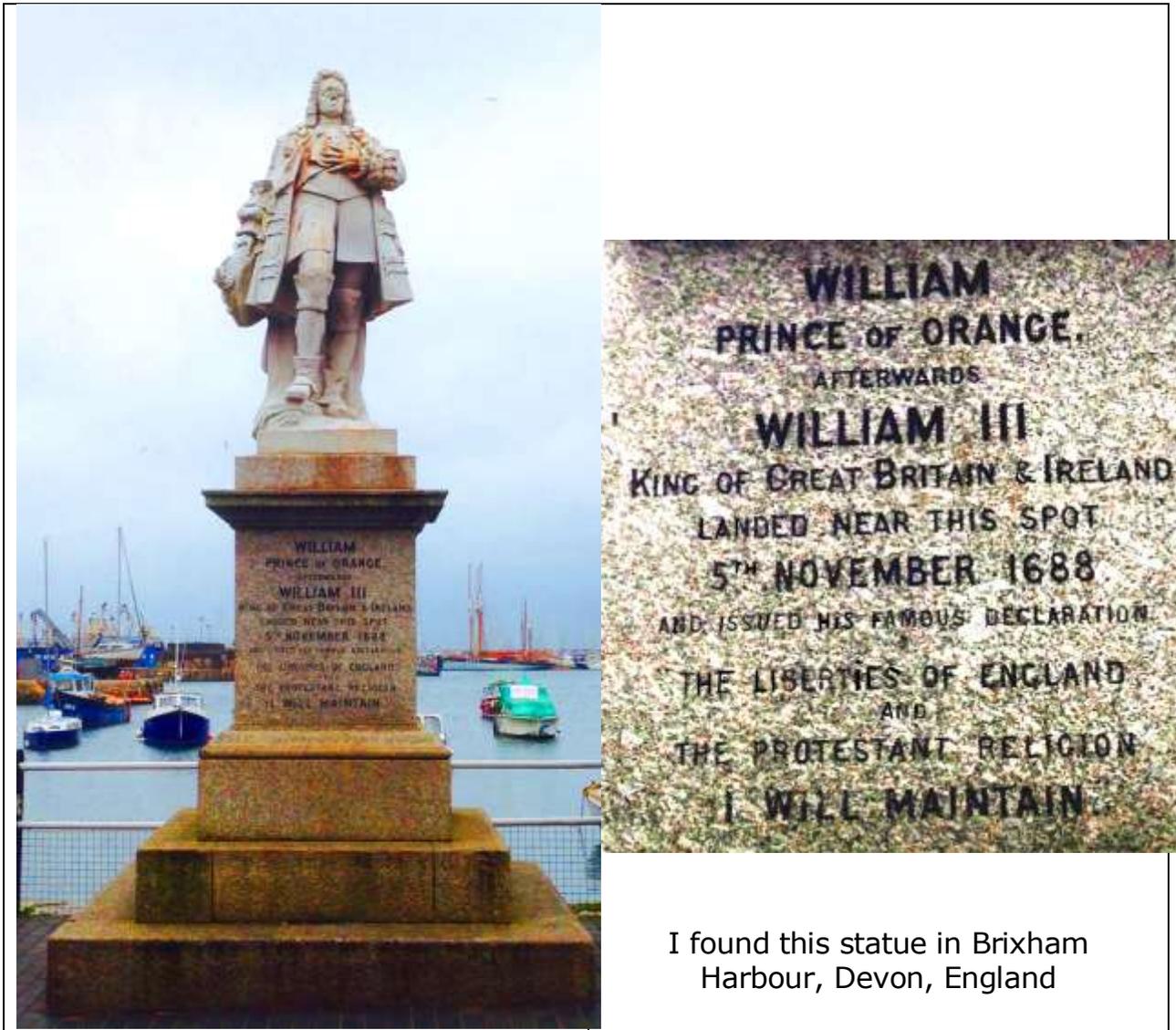
JAMES 2

For James was chased out of the country,
William of Orange did ensure that James did flee.
It was taken that James had abdicated,
the crown befell his daughter Mary as nearest related.
This was the strangest of times, just like these rhymes.
For in this reign Mary ruled jointly with her husband,
but he wasn't always around to hold her hand.
"William and Mary" was the name, given to this unusual reign.



WILLIAM III and MARY II

William and Mary started their married life in Holland. When James left England our couple were asked for the throne to stand.



Photographs ©2015 Steve Simons

Parliament declared the "Bill of Rights",
it would hopefully end Royal fights,
between ruler and state,
also settle matters of ruling fate.
For the "Bill of Rights" stated rules of succession,
this was seen by many as a matter of great progression.
William was much at war abroad,
whilst the Queen this did not applaud.
Whilst coping with William's absence,
Mary did rule with fairness and much commonsense.
It was with sadness that they never had children of their own.
Then in 1694 when Mary died William ruled alone.
Informally know in Ireland and Scotland as King Billy,
a title I am sure you will find quite silly.
There was a plot to assassinate the King,
but a treaty with France was just the thing,
to end James II's opposition,
for he no longer had a viable proposition.
The rule continued until pneumonia brought about William's demise,
due to the Bill of Rights the succession was no surprise.

5. The Georgian Period



GEORGE I

George of German birth,
Hanover not known for its mirth..

Under George the Royal powers slipped further away,
the parliament gained an even greater sway.

It was heading more towards the current governance
of cabinet and a Prime Minister.

As these were elected persons that was not an outcome
quite so sinister.

Robert Warpole whilst not holding the title,
certainly held the status of a prime Minister's recital.

Whilst on a trip to Hanover George died.

Son George to the rules of succession complied.



GEORGE II

George commissioned the composer Handel to write four anthems for his coronation.

Most impressive a performance was given to the Nation.

As for his Britannic Majesty's rule,
he was a most effective tool.
His rule at home was really weak,
for his views on politics were hard to seek.

For George frequently quarrelled with Frederick his eldest son,
Although he had been left in Hanover as the only one.
The final straw was when Frederick banned his parents
from attending his first child's birth.
The King so annoyed that he brought upon Frederick
such measure of dearth.
For they were banished from court.
Shortly afterwards the King's own life was taught.
For his wife Caroline died.
The King unknown for such emotion cried.

When in 1751 George's son Frederick died,
George's regrets could not be denied.
Later that same year George's daughter Louisa also passed away.
George was after this quoted to say,
that he hated his children when they were young,
but now it was a different matter and he could have bit his tongue.

In 1760 after further battles with the French,
George died but it wasn't in a battle front trench.
George II had made a most strange request,
that for eternity there be this bequest,
the sides of his and his wife's coffins be removed,
so their remains could mingle of which he approved.
Frederick's eldest son George took the crown.
Much he would achieve to make others frown.



GEORGE III

Let me summarize George's battles,
purely in conquest and not in the rattles.

GEORGE 3

The 7 year war with France, won though quite a dance.
Hanover's gratitude at being released,
from squirmishes with the French ceased.
George became Hanover's King,
another land to add to his coronation ring.

Whilst the American colonies faced civil war,
where there was an understandable emotional outpour.
They felt their rights and views were unrepresented,
in the British parliament of the day where their
revolution was resented.

A famous incident in Boston resulted in a tea party,
not of the usual restrained behaviour instead very hearty.
For out of protest at non representation,
tea was thrown off ships delivering to this nation.

In July 1776 America declared its independence
from the British Nation.

George refused to accept their claim to be a mere relation.
In 1785 after many battles George had to come round,
to accepting that Americans had a rightful claim to their ground.

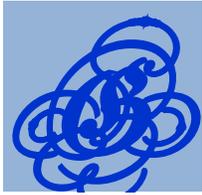
Great Britain and Ireland became the United Kingdom
in 1801 so they say,

or as we now abbreviate it the UK.

George was popular with the people,
he was also very pious an admirer of the steeple.

In 1811 the King was declared mentally ill.

He was secluded in Windsor Castle until he became landfill.



GEORGE IV

Sadly not much to be said of George's reign, although this George was quite sane.

GEORGE 4

His marriage arranged by his father to settle George's debts.
The partnership was not the happiest of vignettes.
George tried to arrange a divorce.
His plans however did not follow their course.

Instead a formal separation took place,
for which the King lost a deal of grace.
He took many a mistress,
much to the Nation's distress.

Britain became involved in war with France and took a hand,
when Napoleon asserted control over Switzerland.
Theses were the part of the Napoleonic wars.
Of which there had been battles by the scores.
The British people were disappointed by George's
spending whilst in a time of need.
When George passed away the newspapers didn't make a good read.

Chapter

6

**6. The History Continues and so do the
Royals... Ooo er Mrs!**

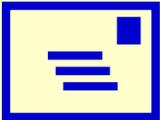


History carries on...

An event probably happening near you TODAY.

7

7. Feedback on this Book



Readers comments on this book...

Wish my history classes were this much fun.

I love the history. Great way for kids to revise important facts.

My reply: *Oh heck I was supposed to include facts! No-one told me that!*

Not only do you write excellent poetry, but we have history too. Genius!

**VERY INTERESTING ENGLISH HISTORY,
THANK YOU IT'S ALWAYS BEEN A MYSTERY.
DIDN'T GET TO KNOW IN AMERICA YOUR STORY,
ONLY OUR OWN SIMPLE GLORY.**

Why so many Kings, yet so few Queens?

My Reply: *Good question, because the crown must pass to the first male in the Royal blood line, only if there are no males left can it be passed to a female*

