

## Werk

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*History* ] Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty-two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar subjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained masters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country against the invasions of the Goths and Vandals. The Picts, Scots and Saxons then took possession of the island. In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, King of England, which is called the Norman Conquest. *Magna Charta* was signed by John, 1216. This is called the bulwark of English liberty. In 1485, the houses of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody contest. The usurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (so called on account of James the second's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary succeeded) happened 1688. Queen Anne succeeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Protestant line of Charles I. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the succession has since been regular in this line. George the III. is the present King.

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## ISLANDS, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c. OF EUROPE.

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**T**HE principal islands of Europe, are, Great-Britain and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean sea, are, Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, subject to Spain. Corsica, subject to the French. Sardinia is subject to its own King; and Sicily is governed by a Viceroy under the King of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Baltick, the Adriatick and Ionian seas are not worthy of notice.

The principal seas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatick sea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltick sea, between Denmark, Poland and Sweden; the bay