

STANDARD VI (FORM II).

In this class three main lines of study are suggested, apart from New Zealand history—namely, the building-up of the British Empire, the development of the British Constitution, and the growth of British industries. A selection from the following:—

1. *The History of New Zealand*.—Early Governors of New Zealand. The founding of the provinces. Causes of the Maori Wars. Provincial Governments—historic buildings remaining in provincial capitals. Abolition of provinces and transfer of the capital. Progress in public works and in education. Famous New Zealanders.

2. *Development within the Empire*.—

(a) Canada after the Seven Years War: Treatment of the French. War with the United States. Rebellion in 1837. Establishment as Dominion, 1867.

(b) India after the Mutiny: End of the East India Company. Queen Victoria, Empress of India. Buffer States. Development of education, medical services, &c. Present-day government.

(c) South Africa: Early settlers. Dutch and English Natal. Orange Free State. Transvaal. Boer War. Botha; Cecil Rhodes. The Union.

(d) Egypt and the Sudan: Suez Canal. Dual control by English and French. Gordon; Mahdi; Kitchener; Cromer. Present-day government.

3. *Improvement in Social Welfare*.—English and Norman serfs. Labourers in the Middle Ages. The Industrial Revolution. Child-workers in modern times. How the worker is safeguarded to-day. Humanitarian and social work of the League of Nations.

4. *The History of Useful Inventions*.—Printing; steam-engine; hand-loom and the coming of machinery; hydro-electricity; telephone; electric telegraph; motor-car; wireless telegraphy; the conquest of the air; phonograph.

5. *The Story of some Great Writers*.—Chaucer; Shakespeare; Milton; Goldsmith; Dickens; Scott.

6. *The Growth of the British Constitution*.—The Great Council under the Saxon and Norman Kings. The first Parliament founded and improved under Plantagenets. Decay of Parliament under the Tudors. The Stuarts and the final triumph of the people—establishment of constitutional government. The beginnings of party government—establishment of Cabinet. Reform Bill of 1832. The franchise to-day in New Zealand and in England.

7. *Citizenship*.—How Parliament is elected. The duties and rights of a citizen. Ministers of the Crown—Cabinet. Important Government Departments: Post Office, Railways, Education, Public Works. Where the money for public works comes from. The national debt. Elementary ideas regarding free trade and protection. Public Health. Guardians of law and order, Justices of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrates, Judges of the Supreme Court. General procedure in the law-courts. The meaning of true citizenship.

STANDARD VII (FORM III).

The aim in this standard is generally to revise and systematize the work of the preceding standards, and to bring the pupil into touch with outstanding world movements or personages of the period from 1603 to the present date. A selection from the following:—

1. *Revision of the History of New Zealand* previously taught. New Zealand's place in the Pacific. Her relations both within and without the Empire.

2. *Citizenship*.—General topics for Standards V and VI treated in greater detail.

3. *British History*.—Treated in greater detail than in Standards V and VI. The following list is suggested:—

(a) Progress towards constitutional Monarchy: Causes of dissension between Stuart Kings and Parliament; Divine right; benevolences; monopolies; illegal courts; Church policy—Laud, Petition of Right; Hampden and Pym. Suspending and dispensing powers; Bill of Right. Act of Settlement. Cabinet. Enfranchisement of the people; education. Position of the King and of Governor to-day.

(b) Consolidation of the British Kingdom; Union of English and Scottish Crowns. Irish policy of James I and Charles I—Plantation of Ulster; Wentworth. Civil War. Restoration. English Revolution, 1688. Union of English, Scottish, and Irish Parliaments. The present situation of Ireland.