

8. **The Act of Settlement**, made the rulers of England Protestant.
9. **Responsible Government** introduced.
10. Union of **Scotch and English** parliaments.
7. **Hanoverian Period :—**
 1. Development of **Party Government**.
 2. House of Lords enlarged by Pitt.
 3. Reforms and extension of the franchise by Lord John Russell in 1832 and Disraeli in 1867.
 4. Union of **Irish and English** parliaments in 1800.
 5. The **Septennial Act**.
 6. **Catholics** admitted to parliament in 1829.

IV. GENERAL PROGRESS.

1. English Period :—

1. Division at first into **Eorls, Freemen, and Slaves**.
2. Influence of Christianity in securing **freedom** for slaves.
3. Gradual **reduction of freemen** to subserviency under the nobles.

2. Norman Period :—

1. **Feudalism** established.
2. Rapid development of **towns**.
3. General advancement in **wealth** owing to **peace**, and the settlement of the **Jews**.

3. Angevin Period :—

1. Religious and social movements of the **Friars**, and **Wyclif**.
2. Fall of the **Feudal System**.
3. Increase in the **wealth and power of towns**.
4. **Tenant farming** introduced.
5. **Independence of the peasantry** in selecting employment, and attempts to prevent it.
6. Difficulties between **labor and capital**.

4. Lancastrian and Yorkist Period :—

1. Increase in the **wealth and trade of towns**.

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