

# ECONOMIC HISTORY AND THEORY.

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## PART I.

### ECONOMIC HISTORY.

#### SECTION I.

1. **Development of English Industry.**—General course of development. From self-contained industrial groups to varied inter-dependent industrial groups.

2. **530-1066 A.D.**—Leading feature of industry in Anglo-Saxon times—*Self-sufficiency* of industrial groups. Agriculture—Chief employment of English people of Teutonic origin. Pasturage, that of people of Celtic origin. The Township and the Mark. The Three-Field System—wheat, barley, and fallow (Cunn. p. 57). The Saxon castes—Noble, freeman, læt, and slave. Present controversy upon the land-holding system of early England. Exponents of the theory of primitive COMMUNAL ownership of land—Maurer, Nasse, Sir Henry Maine (see Ash., p. 5. See also Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, vol. i. pp. 33 and 49). Exponent of the theory that the MANORIAL SYSTEM is traceable at least to the period of the Saxon invasion—Seeböhm (*q. v.*). General statement of Mr. Seeböhm's position. If a line were drawn from a point somewhere about Inverness down through Scotland and England, there would be on one side of this line the north-eastern counties of Scotland, the eastern and lowland counties, and the northern, midland, and southern counties of England. On the other side of this line there would be the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Thus on one side there would be the Saxon element, the MANORIAL SYSTEM, and agriculture; and on the other side there would