

2. The destruction of Baronage gave rise to the system of smaller land-holdings, and tenant-farming.
3. Peasantry began to give attention to politics.
4. Learning retrograded among higher classes, and spread among lower classes.

5. Tudor Period :—

1. Poor Laws to reduce professional begging.
2. Great advancement in farming, manufactures, and commerce during the long peace of Elizabeth's reign.
3. Foundation of East India Company and Royal Exchange.
4. Great revival of learning under Colet and Erasmus.
5. Rapid increase of grammar or middle-class schools.
6. Learning directly associated with religious reform.
7. The marked improvement of the "New Education" was followed in Elizabeth's reign by one of the brightest periods in the history of English literature. Spenser, Shakespeare, Sydney, Bacon.

6. Stuart Period :—

1. The progress of the people was chiefly towards religious and political emancipation.
2. Education received continued attention, especially in painting, architecture, and practical chemistry.

7. Hanoverian Period :—

1. Religious and Philanthropic revival. Prison reforms, Temperance, Missionary Work, Industrial and Reform Schools, &c.
2. National Schools 1834, School Boards 1870.
3. Great increase in publication of books, periodicals, and newspapers.
4. Material Progress very great in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, railways, canals, telegraphs &c.