

(5) It established on a firm basis many of the fundamental principles of the English Constitution, such as illegality of taxation without consent of Parliament, and the liberty of speech in Parliament—principles the Stuarts had so persistently laboured to set aside.

(6) It settled the revenue question, secured a proper expenditure of public money, and gave toleration to Dissenters.

(7) It destroyed the French supremacy over Europe, and raised England to her place among European powers.

NOTE.—The name "Revolution," which has been given to these changes, is not a good one: (a) "Only a small part of the political constitution of the country was changed, and no part whatever of its social institutions"; (b) The laws remained very much the same, but were put into force in a much more effective manner. The judges held their offices during good behaviour, and could only be removed upon an Address of both Houses.

IMPORTANT EVENTS, WITH DATES.

THE TUDOR PERIOD.

Battle of Stoke (<i>Nottinghamshire</i>)	1487	Henry VII.
Star Chamber established	—	"
Columbus discovered the Bahamas	1492	"
The Great Intercourse	1496	"
Sebastian Cabot discovered Labrador	1497	"
Execution of Earl of Warwick	1499	"
Henry joins the Holy League against France	1511	Henry VIII.
Battle of Flodden Field (<i>Northumberland</i>)	1513	"
Field of the Cloth of Gold	1520	"
Fall of Wolsey	1529	"
The Seven Years' Parliament meets	—	"
Act passed restraining all appeals to Rome	1533	"
Act passed forbidding payment of Annates to Rome	1534	"
Papal Authority abolished in England	—	"
Henry takes the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England	1535	"
Pilgrimage of Grace	1536	"
Dissolution of larger Monasteries	1539	"
Act of the Six Articles passed	—	"
Fall and Execution of Thomas Cromwell	1540	"
Execution of the Earl of Surrey	1547	"
Battle of Pinkie (<i>Edinburgh</i>)	1547	Edward VI.
First Act of Uniformity	1549	"