

Answer the following questions: (paragraph form)

- The student should write a precise and concise paragraph highlighting arguments and illustrations. The following points should be discussed- terminology should be respected

1- How successful was James I's ambition for a closer political Union between England and Scotland? 5 pts

King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England (1603-1625) with the Union of the Crowns, in 1603 upon the death of Queen Elizabeth.

The concept of union of the crowns was not uncommon, James wanted to promote the title King of Great Britain. He failed early in his reign due to:

The English reluctance to be associated too closely with Scotland because of anti-Scottish prejudice,

Also, the fear that James I would apply the Scottish Common law, which is not acceptable according to the English the only form of union accepted by the English is the Welsh model-subjecting Scotland to the English common law.

The Scots also were not quite enthusiastic about the Union too

II- How was the enclosure Movement in England legalized through parliamentary acts? 6 pts

Until the late 18th century, enclosures were about private contractual agreements between proprietors. At certain times there was substantial pressure on small land owners to sell their property.

During the early period of parliamentary involvement was necessary for the enclosure, from 1727 to 1844 parliament passed 4000 enclosure acts.

The large number of enclosure requests that occurred in the 18th century pushed the parliament to pass the first public general act in 1801 in order to refine the procedures and save time.

The general enclosure acts of 1836 and 1840 permitted landowners to enclose land without referring the proposal to parliament as long as the majority opted to do so.

The last major act in 1845 amended the earlier ones in order to protect the interests of small landholders. Commissioners were appointed to administer the process of enclosure.

III- What key changes in the Taxation system during the Industrial Revolution helped drive its growth? **5 pts**

The taxation on the eve of the industrial revolution was mainly taxation on land

The adaptation of rational taxation system the first one in Europe

Britain moved away from the old feudal approach of arbitrary confiscation and had adopted a stronger parliamentary or representative voice in the area of taxation.

The merchant classes dominated the seats and improved their respective position regarding wealth and investment. They had the ability to accumulate wealth with greater security

With the creation of a rationale tax system meant that investors had identifiable collection rates and times and provided them the ability to accumulate wealth to pour back into a variety of investment in real estates, commerce manufacturing enterprises which led to the proliferation of the industrial revolution.

IV- What role did the Hustings play in shaping electioneering before the secret ballot? **4 pts**

Before the introduction of the secret ballot in 1872, the *hustings* were central to electioneering. They acted as a public stage where candidates addressed voters, faced heckling, and demonstrated their political character. This open, performative system shaped campaigns by emphasizing spectacle, persuasion, and public accountability rather than private choice. The hustings were essential to become politician and be affirmed in their positions.