

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND. pdf

1: Parliament and Parliamentary Representation

The parliamentary representation of the six northern counties of England. Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and their cities and boroughs. From , to the general election of

Visit Website The Magna Carta The first English Parliament was convened in , with the creation and signing of the Magna Carta , which established the rights of barons wealthy landowners to serve as consultants to the king on governmental matters in his Great Council. As in the early Witans, these barons were not elected, but rather selected and appointed by the king. In , Parliament evolved to include nobles and bishops as well as two representatives from each of the counties and towns in England and, since , Wales. This became the model for the composition of all future Parliaments. During this time, too, Parliament began to take on more authority within the English government. In , for example, it passed a statute decreeing that Parliament must approve all taxation. And, in , after years of internal struggle for power between the monarchy and Parliament, the legislative body voted to depose King Richard II, enabling Henry IV to assume the throne. By this time, citizens were given the power to vote to elect their representativesâ€”the burgessesâ€”to the House of Commons. Wentworth, a Puritan , later clashed with Elizabeth I over issues related to religious freedom during his time as an M. It is this persecution that led the Puritans to leave England for the New World in the s, helping to settle the colonies that became the United States. English Civil War For much of the 17th century, the United Kingdom experienced a great deal of change and political turmoil. Arguably, the one constant was Parliament. From to , the country was mired in a drawn-out Civil War and, for a time, military leader Oliver Cromwell assumed power under the title Lord Protector. The ruling monarch at the time, Charles I , was executed in . Cromwell is best known for conquering Scotland and Ireland and bringing them, unwillingly, under the dominion of the United Kingdom. Still, those two nations had their own Parliaments, made up of Cromwell supporters. Parliament continued to retain some power during this period of change. Four years later, though, Cromwell disbanded the Rump Parliament and created the Nominated Assembly, a de facto legislature. Cromwell died in and was replaced by his son Richard. New Parliamentary elections were held. However, religion was a major issue dividing English government and society. After years of political in-fighting, Parliament deposed James II in , and his eldest daughter Mary and her husband William Prince of Orange ascended to the throne. During their brief rule, Parliament was once again elevated to having law-making powers. In fact, when Mary and William died in and in , respectively , the legislature established new protocols for succession, and named George of Hanover king. Parliament in Recent History Over course of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, Parliament, and its powers, evolvedâ€”just as the United Kingdom itself did. Scotland formally became a part of the United Kingdom in , and thus sent representatives to the Parliament at Westminster. By the late s, Ireland was also part of the United Kingdom the six counties in the north of the islandâ€”known collectively as Ulsterâ€”remain part of the U. The Reform Act of gave women the right to vote, and the first woman was elected to the body that same year. However, Countess Constance Markievicz of Ireland was a member of Sinn Fein, the political party seeking independence for the island nation, and thus refused to serve. Meanwhile, the Parliament Acts of and established greater powers for the House of Commons, which has elected members, compared to the House of Lords, which has 90 members appointed via peerage a system of titles for noblemen. However, the House of Lords does play a role in government accountability, through its questioning of cabinet ministers and the formation of special committees to address important matters of state. Today, all legislation must be approved by the House of Commons in order for it to become law. And in a system somewhat different from that of the United States, government ministers including the Prime Minister must regularly answer questions in the House of Commons. Sources The Birth of English Parliament. A brief history of the UK Parliament.

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2: Ince (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

The Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England: Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and Their Cities and Boroughs. From , to the General Election of

A new electoral map for the UK: Posted on by The Constitution Unit The boundary review process began last week following the publication of the electorate figures that the Boundary Commissions will use. Ron Johnston digests the numbers and looks ahead to the likely outcomes of the review. He suggests that, barring very large alterations in the patterns of party support, it is likely to enhance Conservative prospects in These allocations, and the subsequent redrawing of the map of individual constituencies, will use rules designed to ensure equality of representation across constituencies. They were introduced by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act , which also fixed the number of constituencies at replacing the current That exercise was halted by parliament in January , however; it is now being restarted with no change to the rules. The registered parliamentary electorate on 1 December was 44,, a decline of some , over the figure for the same date in Although some two million people who had not been registered by 1 December had done so in the run-up to the general election, many had clearly not re-registered when the annual canvass was held some five months later. Their absence from the 1 December electoral roll will have had a significant if difficult to establish with hard numbers impact on the geography of constituency allocation. Basically, however, the cities especially London will probably get several fewer seats than otherwise might have been the case; many of the current constituencies with large student populations have experienced substantial declines. The rules for redistribution set out in the Act require every constituency to have an electorate within five per cent of the national average or quota. The quota is 74, the total electorate divided by , and so every constituency must have an electorate, using the 1 December figures, between 71, and 78, The geographical impact The first stage in the exercise involves allocating constituencies to the four countries, to ensure equality of representation. The four Boundary Commissions have undertaken that determination, with the outcome shown in the table below. Allocation of constituencies by nation and region Although the largest absolute loss of MPs will be from England, proportionally the largest is for Wales; there will be Scottish MPs will be reduced by This major change in Wales was not unexpected since, in terms of the ratio of electors to MPs, Wales has long been over-represented in the House of Commons: The decrease in the number of Welsh MPs is even greater than it would have been if the new rules had been fully implemented in It has lost another seat since, as too has England because of changes in their electorates. Both Scotland and Northern Ireland have gained one. For England, the Act recommends that constituencies be allocated according to the nine standard regions, with no constituency crossing a regional boundary. The Boundary Commission for England accepted that advice, which gives the allocation of seats shown in the lower section of the table. The largest reductions, compared to the current situation, are in the more urban regions North West, West Midlands, London, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East; the other four regions lose only one or two seats each. The balance of representation within England when the new House of Commons is elected in will therefore swing towards the more rural, southern regions. Labour is also likely to be the major loser from the reduction of Welsh MPs undoubtedly one reason why the party is accusing the Conservative government of gerrymandering. One clear consequence of the changes in the number of constituencies and their allocation across the UK is that many current seats will disappear. Of those i. And although of the current seats have electorates within the prescribed range it is very unlikely that many of them will remain unscathed they may fit within the five per cent caliper but their neighbours may not, so all will have to be changed. Although most of the current constituencies will be substantially changed, therefore, some of those that might have been introduced in may still fall within the prescribed limits and be used again; the commissions could use the maps they had ready in as the starting-point for this new exercise. This might be the case in some areas, but not others, however. Similarly, the loss of a further seat each from Wales and three English regions could mean

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substantially redrawing many of the constituency boundaries there from those that had been prepared for the election. Two additional issues may mean more extensive redrawing of constituency boundaries than some expect. Although it is not bound to make each constituency a group of contiguous local authority electoral wards, the Boundary Commission for England prefers not to split wards if at all possible, and many local authorities have been re-warded since the exercise. The constituency building blocks have been changed and so the building itself may be differently configured, even though the Commission says that it is prepared to split wards where it seems necessary this time. This issue is less important in the other three countries: Finally, not only has the distribution of electors across the four countries changed between and , there have also been population movements within each. With such localised changes, the new constituency map for many parts of the country that emerges in will almost certainly be very different from that which would have emerged in , let alone from the current situation. The political impact Clearly a very new constituency map will have a substantial impact. Some current MPs will see their current seat dismembered, and may worry whether they will be selected for another; David Cameron has promised all current Conservative MPs that they will have a seat to fight in , but it may well be very different from the one they currently represent. And so much change will break the bonds between MPs and both their constituents and their party organisations some of them of long standing that will have to be rebuilt before the contest. Many MPs may spend a lot of time building support in their new constituencies rather than serving their existing ones let alone debating and decision-making in Westminster. But while the main questions for individual MPs will focus on their personal parliamentary futures for the parties more generally the issue is how many seats they might lose as a consequence of the reduction in the number of constituencies and the political complexion of the new ones. The Conservatives won seats at the general election, and Labour won a difference of 48 in a House with members. Estimates suggested that if that election had been fought in the seats which the Boundary Commissions were considering recommending in , then the gap between the two parties in a smaller House would have been 79 seats for the Conservatives and for Labour. Could this happen again? The Conservative lead over Labour will probably be widened with the new seats. As a result there are fewer marginal seats than at any time since , and many more very safe ones especially for the Conservatives. Even with the current seats it would be very difficult for Labour to become the largest party in without very large alterations to the patterns of party support. This shift has almost certainly been assisted by the switch to individual electoral registration and the removal of over , people from the electoral roll last December. London alone could have at least 75 rather than the 68 that have been allocated. He has written on the subject of electoral geography for over 35 years.

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3: South West England (European Parliament constituency) | Revolv

*The Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England From to the General Election of , with Lists of Members and Biographical Notices [William Wardell Bean] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Unfortunately, the cost of making this material freely available is increasing, so if you have found the site useful and would like to contribute towards its continuation, I would greatly appreciate it. Click the button to go to Paypal and make a donation. The number of peers was about although there was no fixed number of seats in the Lords. Peers had a great deal of influence in the provinces since they were all great landowners. They dominated local politics and local government. The House of Commons The Septennial Act made general elections compulsory every seven years although if only one candidate stood for election , there would be no contest. Until there were MPs. Of these 45 represented Scottish constituencies 24 represented Welsh constituencies represented English constituencies All together, there were constituencies, of which were in England. These were divided into forty county constituencies and boroughs. Some boroughs had two MPs, others had only one. Oxford and Cambridge Universities each had one MP. Ireland had its own parliament until the Act of Union , after which it sent one hundred MPs to Westminster. There was no uniformity in the distribution on English constituencies. At least two-thirds of MPs represented constituencies in the south of England i. Although this distribution had been adequate when it was decided upon initially, by the s it was becoming inadequate. By the s it did not reflect the distribution of either population or new wealth. The industrial revolution had created huge industrial towns that had no parliamentary voice. By the s, in Cornwall and Devon, people voted for 53 MPs but growing northern industrial towns had no representation. For example, in , Manchester had a population of a quarter of a million but no MP. Each county had two MPs, regardless of the size of the county. Yorkshire had 20, voters of whom half lived in the West Riding. There were two types of MP: Often they were local squires, landed gentry or the sons of the aristocracy. MPs were almost always from the nobility or landed gentry. Voting qualifications The County Franchise: Also, if a man was a tenant of land worth 40 shillings freehold, he was allowed to vote. This meant that many tenant farmers had to vote the way the landowner told them. The Borough Franchise had no uniformity whatsoever because the system had grown haphazardly. There were boroughs with MPs between them. A number of different types of borough franchise can be identified: Preston in Lancashire was an open borough. The term refers to anyone who had a hearth on which to boil wallop a cauldron pot. At the extremes of this type of borough were Northampton with a thousand voters and St Germans with only twenty. In these boroughs, many of the working classes qualified. This franchise was abolished by the Act of , but the existing potwallopers were allowed, under certain conditions, to continue voting for the rest of their lives. Scot and Lot boroughs: Both Westminster with 20, voters and Gatten with two voters were Scot and Lot boroughs. Old S Burgage boroughs. There were 29 of these in the country and it was the property that carried the vote. To be able to vote in a Burgage borough, a man had to own the property. This type of borough often became a Pocket Borough because one person would buy the majority of the burgages. Malton in Yorkshire had voters although most of the properties belonged to the Marquis of Rockingham and his heirs the Earls Fitzwilliam. Old Sarum, which belonged to the Pitt family, had seven voters. Freeman boroughs were constituencies where all freemen - not necessarily resident - could vote. Usually these boroughs had a restricted electorate because a man had to be made a Freeman of the Borough. London had 7, voters but at the other extreme, Camelford had only twenty. There were 27 of these in the country, none with an electorate of more than sixty; of these, fifteen were pocket boroughs. These were owned by the great landowners who chose the MP. There were no elections at all in this type of borough. Ownership of the borough or part of it, gave the right to vote. The borough no longer had a population and often did not exist. The two most extreme examples are Old Sarum and Dunwich. Old Sarum originally had been the site of Salisbury but the settlement had moved; there were few people left

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in Old Sarum but they still had two MPs. Dunwich also had two MPs but the town had disappeared completely. It had been in East Anglia but because of land erosion had disappeared into the North Sea.

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4: North East England (European Parliament constituency) | Revolvy

The parliamentary representation of the six northern counties of England. Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and their cities and boroughs. From , to the general election of With lists of members and biographical notices.

The Irish Nationalist Party sometimes held the balance of power in the House of Commons in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a position from which it sought to gain Home Rule , which would have given Ireland autonomy in internal affairs, without breaking up the United Kingdom. With the passing of the Parliament Act by the Liberal Party government which reduced the powers of the Lords from striking down parliamentary Bills to delaying their implementation for two years it was apparent that Home Rule would probably come into force in the next five years. The Home Rule Party had been campaigning for this for almost fifty years. However, a significant minority was vehemently opposed to the idea and wished to retain the Union in its existing form. Irish unionists had been agitating successfully against Home Rule since the s, and on 28 September , the leader of the northern unionists, Edward Carson , introduced the Ulster Covenant in Belfast , pledging to exclude Ulster from home rule. The Covenant was signed by , men. Whilst precipitating a split with unionists in the south and west including a particularly sizeable community in Dublin , it gave the northern unionists a feasible goal to aim for. By the early 20th century, Belfast the largest city in Ulster had become the largest city in Ireland. Its industrial economy, with strong engineering and shipbuilding sectors, was closely integrated with that of Great Britain. A third Home Rule Bill was introduced by the Liberal minority government in However, the Conservative Party was sympathetic to the unionist case, and the political voice of unionism was strong in Parliament. After heavy amendment by the House of Lords, the Commons agreed in to allow four counties of Ulster to vote themselves out of its provisions and then only for six years. Throughout and , paramilitary "volunteer armies" were recruited and armed, firstly the unionist Ulster Volunteer Force UVF , and in response, the nationalist Irish Volunteers. But events in Europe were to take precedence: Home rule was delayed for the duration of what was expected to be a short war and unionist and nationalist leaders agreed to encourage their volunteers to join the British army. The 36th Ulster Division , which was to suffer so severely at the Somme in , was formed predominantly from the UVF. Nationalists joined in great numbers as well, with "old" Irish regiments from Munster and Leinster being greatly strengthened by these recruits. Hardline Irish separatists known at the time as Irish Nationalists and later as Republicans rejected Home Rule entirely because it involved maintaining the connection with Britain. They retained control of one faction of the Irish Volunteers , and in Easter , led by Thomas Clarke , James Connolly and others attempted a rebellion in Dublin. After summary trials, the British government had the leaders executed for treason. The surviving leaders of the Irish Volunteers infiltrated the party and assumed its leadership in Republicans gained further support when the British government attempted to introduce conscription to Ireland in When the veterans of World War I, on both sides of the political divide, returned from the front in and , they came back as battle-hardened soldiers. Some unionists such as Sir Edward Carson opposed partition, seeing it as a betrayal of unionism as a pan-Irish political movement. Three Counties unionists, who found themselves on the wrong side of the new border that partitioned Ulster , felt betrayed by those who had joined them in pledging to "stand by one another" in the Ulster Covenant. Under Article 12 of the Treaty, Northern Ireland could exercise its opt out by presenting an address to the King requesting not to be part of the Irish Free State. On 7 December the day after the establishment of the Irish Free State the Parliament of Northern Ireland resolved to make the following address to the King so as to opt out of the Irish Free State: The first years of the new autonomous region were marked by bitter violence, particularly in Belfast. Many died in political violence between and , during which Belfast experienced the worst violence in its history. Killings petered out in after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in Approximately of these deaths occurred in Belfast Catholics, Protestants, and 3 of unknown religion. However, as Catholics made up less

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than one-quarter of the population of the city, the per capita death rates were much higher. As well as movement of Protestants from the Free State into Northern Ireland, some Catholics fled south, leaving some of those who remained feeling isolated. Despite the mixed religious affiliation of the old Royal Irish Constabulary and the transfer of many Catholic RIC police officers to the newly formed Royal Ulster Constabulary, northern Catholics did not join the new force in great numbers. Many nationalists came to view the new police force as sectarian, adding to their sense of alienation from the state. This pattern was firmly established in the case of local government, [13] where gerrymandered ward boundaries rigged local government elections to ensure unionist control of some local councils with nationalist majorities. In a number of cases, most prominently those of the Corporation of Derry, Omagh Urban District, and Fermanagh County Council, ward boundaries were drawn to place as many Catholics as possible into wards with overwhelming nationalist majorities while other wards were created where unionists had small but secure majorities, maximising unionist representation. Voting arrangements which gave commercial companies multiple votes according to size, and which restricted the personal franchise to property owners, primary tenants and their spouses which were ended in England in the s, continued in Northern Ireland until [14] and became increasingly resented. Disputes over local government gerrymandering were at the heart of the Northern Ireland civil rights movement in the s. Emigration to seek employment was significantly more prevalent among the Catholic population. The abolition of proportional representation in meant that the structure of party politics gave the Ulster Unionist Party a continual sizeable majority in the Parliament of Northern Ireland, leading to fifty years of one-party rule. While nationalist parties continued to retain the same number of seats that they had under proportional representation, the Northern Ireland Labour Party and various smaller leftist unionist groups were smothered, meaning that it proved impossible for any group to sustain a challenge to the Ulster Unionist Party from within the unionist section of the population. In , the worst violence since partition convulsed Belfast. After an Orange Order parade decided to return to the city centre through a Catholic area instead of its usual route; the resulting violence left nine people dead. Over 2, Catholics were forced to leave their homes across Northern Ireland. It found little support among nationalists. However, many Catholics were resentful towards the state, and nationalist politics was fatalist. Meanwhile, the period saw an almost complete synthesis between the Ulster Unionist Party and the loyalist Orange Order, with Catholics even unionist Catholics being excluded from any position of political or civil authority outside of a handful of nationalist-controlled councils. Nationalist political institutions declined, with the Nationalist Party boycotting the Stormont Parliament for much of this period and its constituency organisations reducing to little more than shells. At various times the party stood and won elections on an abstentionist platform. Labour-based politics were weak in Northern Ireland in comparison with Britain. Belfast Blitz Belfast was a representative British city that has been well studied by historians. The unemployment that had been so persistent in the s disappeared, and labour shortages appeared. There was a major munitions strike in . When Germany conquered France in Spring it gained closer airfields. After the Blitz in London during the autumn of , the government began to build air raid shelters. In early , the Luftwaffe flew reconnaissance missions that identified the docks and industrial areas to be targeted. Working class areas in the north and east of the city were particularly hard hit, as over 1, people were killed and hundreds were seriously injured. Many people left the city in fear of future attacks. The bombing revealed terrible slum conditions in the city. In May , the Luftwaffe hit the docks and the Harland and Wolff shipyard, closing it for six months. The bombing raids continued until the invasion of Russia in summer . The American army arrived in 1944, setting up bases around Northern Ireland.

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5: Countries of the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

The parliamentary representation of the six northern counties of England Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and their cities and boroughs. With lists of members and biographical notices.

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Economy The economy of England was mainly agricultural until the 18th century, but the Industrial Revolution caused it to evolve gradually into a highly urbanized and industrial region during the 18th and 19th centuries. Heavy industries iron and steel, textiles , and shipbuilding proliferated in the northeastern counties because of the proximity of coal and iron ore deposits. During the s the Great Depression and foreign competition contributed to a decrease in the production of manufactured goods and an increase in unemployment in the industrial north. The unemployed from these northern counties moved south to London and the surrounding counties. The southeast became urbanized and industrialized, with automotive, chemical, electrical, and machine tool manufactures as the leading industries. An increase in population and urban growth during the 20th century caused a significant drop in the acreage of farms in England, but the geographic counties of Cornwall , Devon , Kent , Lincolnshire , Somerset , and North Yorkshire have remained largely agricultural. Another period of industrial decline during the late 20th century brought the virtual collapse of coal mining and dramatic job losses in iron and steel production, shipbuilding, and textile manufacturing. The decline of these industries particularly hurt the economies of the north and Midlands , while the south remained relatively prosperous. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing The physical environment and natural resources of England are more favourable to agricultural development than those of other parts of the United Kingdom. A greater proportion of the land consists of lowlands with good soils where the climate is conducive to grass or crop growing. The majority of English farms are small, most holdings being less than acres hectares. Nonetheless, they are highly mechanized. Major crops Wheat, the chief grain crop, is grown in the drier, sunnier counties of eastern and southern England. Barley is grown mainly for livestock feed and for malting and other industrial markets. Corn , rye , oats , and rapeseed the source of canola oil are also grown. Principal potato -growing areas are the fenlands of Norfolk , Cambridgeshire , and Lincolnshire; the clay soils of Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire; and the peats of North Yorkshire. Sugar beet production depends heavily on government subsidy because of competition from imported cane sugar. Legumes and grasses such as alfalfa and clover are grown for feeding livestock. The production of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses and is found within easy trucking distance of large towns, the proximity of a market being of more consequence than climatic considerations. The fertile clay and limestone soil of Kent has always been conducive to fruit growing; there cultivation was first established on a commercial scale in the 16th century. Kent is a major supplier of fruits and vegetables apples, pears, black currants, cauliflowers, and cabbages. Worcestershire is noted for its plums, and Somerset and Devon specialize in cider apples. Livestock The agriculture of England, though to a lesser extent than in Wales and Scotland , is primarily concerned with livestock husbandry and, in particular, with milk production. Dairying is important in every county, though the main concentrations are in western England. The English have a strong tradition of cattle breeding, which benefited greatly from improved practices after World War II. Higher-yielding dairy breeds, including the Frisian and Ayrshire, have become more numerous than the once-dominant Shorthorn. Special beef breeds, for which Britain is famous, are raised throughout the country, but long-established specialist areas retain their importance. Cattle are often moved from one region to another for raising, storing, and final fattening. The foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in had a dire effect on the livestock industry, forcing the slaughter of several million animalsâ€”mostly sheep but also cattle, pigs, and other animalsâ€”and causing severe losses for agriculture. Although cases occurred in all parts of the country, the outbreak was particularly disastrous for Cumbria , where more than two-fifths of the cases occurred. The production of lambs for meat rather than

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wool is the main concern of English sheep farmers. Grass-fed breeds, yielding lean meat, are much more important than the large breeds, raised on arable land, that were characteristic of the 19th century. While specialist pig farms are rare, they do exist, supplying the large sausage and bacon companies. Poultry are kept in small numbers on most farms, but specialist poultry farms, notably in Lancashire and in the southeastern counties serving the London market, have increased. Forestry Many forests in England are managed by the Forest Commission, which, besides promoting timber production, also emphasizes wildlife preservation. During the 18th and 19th centuries timber was heavily used by the iron-and-steel and shipbuilding industries. Fishing Freshwater fish, including bream, carp, perch, pike, and roach, are available in the rivers of eastern England. Cod, haddock, whiting, herring, plaice, halibut, turbot, and sole are caught in the North and Irish seas. Several ports, including Lowestoft , Great Yarmouth , Grimsby , Bridlington, and Fleetwood, have freezing and processing plants nearby. Oyster farms are located along the creeks and estuaries in Essex , and rainbow trout farming has become popular. Salmon fishing is prohibited in waters more than 6 miles 10 km from the coasts of England. Coal production is now only one-fifth of its mid-century level. New technologies and the discovery of huge reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the North Sea have further transformed the pattern of energy production. Manufacturing Sand, gravel, and crushed rock are widely available and provide raw materials for the construction industry. Clay and salt are found in northwestern England, and kaolin china clay is available in Cornwall. Major industries located in the northern counties include food processing , brewing, and the manufacture of chemicals, textiles, computers, automobiles, aircraft, clothing, glass, and paper and paper products. Leading industries in southeastern England are pharmaceuticals, computers, microelectronics, aircraft parts, and automobiles. Although London dominates the sector, financial services are also important in other cities, such as Leeds , Liverpool , and Manchester. Services Service activities account for more than two-thirds of employment in England, largely because of the primacy of London and the importance of the financial services sector. As the national capital and a prominent cultural mecca, London also provides a vast number of jobs in government and education, as well as at its many cultural institutions. The southwestern counties, with their extensive coastline and national parks, also attract a large number of tourists. However, the seasonal and low-paid nature of many service and tourist-related jobs has kept the average income lower in the southwest than in most other parts of England. Transportation England is well served by roads, railways, ports, and airports. Dover , Grimsby, and Harwich chiefly handle roll-on traffic. Major airports in and around London are Heathrow, Gatwick, and Stansted, which together serve more than 40 million passengers annually. Airports at Birmingham , Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne , and Luton also handle significant amounts of traffic. The feasibility of a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France was first explored in the late 19th century. After lengthy debate and numerous delays, the Channel Tunnel rail link opened in between Folkestone in Kent and the French town of Sangatte near Calais. Highways radiate from London in all directions, and the increase in traffic is visible in the congested highways. London, other large cities, and towns are linked by an efficient network of trains. Several high-speed freight trains serve the major industrial centres. Inland waterways were developed during the 17th and 18th centuries, mainly to carry bulky raw materials such as coal, iron ore, and limestone between the industrial centres of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield , Kingston upon Hull , Birmingham, and London. Most canals are now in disuse. For further discussion of the economy of England, see the economy sections of the article United Kingdom. Government and society Constitutional framework England itself does not have a formal government or constitution, and a specifically English role in contemporary government and politics is hard to identify in any formal sense, for these operate on a nationwide British basis. Historically, the English may be credited with the evolution of Parliament , which, in its medieval form, was related to the Anglo-Saxon practice of regular gatherings of notables. The English may also be credited with the glory of the Revolution of , which affirmed the rule of law , parliamentary control of taxation and of the army, freedom of speech , and religious toleration. Freedom of speech and opinion with proper opportunities for reasonable debate form part of the English tradition, but the development of party and parliamentary

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government in its modern forms took place after the Act of Union of 1707, when, in politics, the history of England became the history of Britain. Unlike Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, each of which has its own assembly or parliament, regional government does not exist in England. Local government in England has a distinct system of local government, which has evolved over the centuries. The shires, or historic counties, that developed during Anglo-Saxon times persisted as geographic, cultural, and administrative units for about a thousand years. In the Local Government Act 1888 regularized the administrative functions of the counties and redrew some of the boundaries of the historic counties to create new administrative counties, including the county of London, formed from parts of the historic counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. Each of these counties comprised several lower-level districts or boroughs. In Greater London and the metropolitan counties lost their administrative powers, which passed to their constituent boroughs. During the 1970s another round of local government reorganization brought a further reduction in the area of the administrative counties. Parts of many former administrative counties gained administrative autonomy as unitary authorities—a new kind of administrative unit. Many, but not all, of the new unitary authorities are urban areas. However, for ceremonial and statistical purposes, the government created a new entity during the 1990s—the ceremonial, or geographic, county. Each geographic county either is coterminous with a metropolitan county or encompasses one or more unitary authorities, often together with the administrative county with which they are historically associated. Greater London regained some of its administrative powers in 1965. Local governments have few legislative powers and must act within the framework of laws passed by Parliament. They do have the power to enact regulations and to levy property taxes within limits set by the central government. In addition, they are responsible for a range of community services, including environmental matters, education, highways and traffic, social services, firefighting, sanitation, planning, housing, parks and recreation, and elections. Historic counties

Every part of England lies within one of 39 historic counties, which lack any current administrative function. Some current administrative counties carry the names of historic counties, although their boundaries no longer correspond exactly. Despite their loss of administrative function, historic counties continue to serve as a focus for local identity, and cultural institutions such as sporting associations are often organized by historic county.

Geographic counties For ceremonial purposes, every part of England belongs to one of 47 geographic, or ceremonial, counties, which are distinct from the historic counties. The monarch appoints a lord lieutenant and a high sheriff to represent each geographic county. Because every part of England falls within one of these counties, they serve as statistical and geographic units. Some geographic counties are coterminous with metropolitan counties including Greater London. For every administrative county, there is a geographic county of the same name that includes the entire administrative county; however, some geographic counties are not associated with administrative counties. Geographic counties may also include one or more unitary authorities.

Administrative counties and districts There are currently 27 administrative counties in England, and many of them carry the same names as historic counties. However, unlike the latter, administrative counties do not cover the entirety of English territory; moreover, their government structure is considered two-tiered, as they are subdivided into lower-level units known as districts, boroughs, or cities. Government at the county level is responsible for large-scale urban planning, highways and traffic, firefighting, refuse disposal, education, libraries, social services, and consumer protection. The second-tier units districts, including those designated as boroughs or cities are responsible for local planning, public health, environmental matters, refuse collection, recreation, and voter registration. Unitary authorities England currently contains 56 administrative units called unitary authorities, so named because, unlike administrative counties, they are not subdivided into districts, boroughs, or cities but instead constitute a single tier of local government. Unitary authorities are responsible for all the administrative functions of both administrative counties and districts within counties.

6: William Aislaby (1791–1851) - Wikipedia

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8: British Parliament - HISTORY

In , Parliament evolved to include nobles and bishops as well as two representatives from each of the counties and towns in England and, since , Wales.

9: St Austell and Newquay (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

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