1. South-Sea Bubble
   a. South-Sea Company → British joint stock company founded in 1711
   b. Created to consolidate and reduce the cost of national debt; later, collapsed after peak in 1720
   c. Bubble Act 1720 - forbade creation of joint stock companies without royal charter

2. William III
   a. Prince of orange from Netherlands and later King of England, Ireland and Scotland from 1689-1702
   b. Invaded England, backed by influential British political and religious leaders, with his wife, Mary, and became joint sovereigns in place of King James
   c. His reign marked the beginning of the transition from personal monarchy rule to more Parliament-centered rule.

3. Queen Anne
   a. Became queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland from March 1702 (after King William III) until May 1714 (her death)
   b. Under her reign, an act of union 1707, named her the queen of Great Britain and Ireland
   c. Favored Tory party, and in 1710 finally dismissed many Whigs from office

4. Dissenters
   a. Protestant Christians who separated from the church of England
   b. Opposed state interference in religious matters; founded their own churches and educational establishments; some emigrated to the New World

5. Test Act
   a. 1673; English statute that excluded from public office all those who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy
   b. Those who refused to receive the communion according to the rites of the Church of England, or who refused to renounce belief in roman catholic doctrine
   c. Also excluded dissenters
   d. In 1678 it was extended to members of Parliament
   e. Law later modified by Act of Toleration in 1678 to enable most non-Catholics to qualify

6. Robert Walpole
   a. First Lord of the Treasury for over 20 years, an unusually long period for any office
   b. Played important role in restoring govt credit after the South Sea Bubble financial crisis
   c. Was from Whig Party

7. William Pitt the Younger
   a. Youngest prime minister in history; died aged only 46; 1783-1801, 1804-1806