



Factsheet G3 General Series

August 2010

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House of Commons Information Office

A Brief Chronology of the House of Commons

The following is a selective list of some of the important dates in the history of the development of the House of Commons. Entries marked with a "B" refer to the building only.

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Origins of Parliament at Westminster: Before 1400

- 1097-99** B Westminster Hall built (William Rufus).
- 1215** *Magna Carta* sealed by King John at Runnymede.
- 1254** Sheriffs of counties instructed to send Knights of the Shire to advise the King on finance.
- 1265** Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, summoned a Parliament in the King's name to meet at Westminster (20 January to 20 March); it is composed of Bishops, Abbots, Peers, Knights of the Shire and Town Burgesses.
- 1292** B Building work on St. Stephen's Chapel commences (finished c.1365).
- 1295** The Model Parliament was summoned by Edward I and met at Westminster on 13 November. It is generally regarded as the first representative assembly - 2 Knights from each county, 2 Burgesses from each borough, 2 citizens from each city were all elected rather than nominated.
- 1341** Commons (knights, burgesses and citizens) and Lords (barons and clergy) deliberate apart.
- 1352** B Commons sit in Chapter House of Westminster Abbey (and later in the Refectory).
- 1362** A statute of this year established that Parliament must assent to all lay taxation.
- 1363** First recorded Clerk of the House, Robert de Melton.
- 1376** "Good Parliament" . Critical of royal government under Edward III, accusing officials of corruption and fraud – resulted in the use of impeachment procedure whereby the Commons as a body prosecuted offenders before the Lords.
- 1377** Thomas Hungerford, generally recognised to be the first Speaker to be so called, elected.
- 1394-99** B Hammer-beam roof of Westminster Hall built (replacing William Rufus' original construction).

15th and 16th centuries

- 1401** Commons claim right of granting supply only after redress of grievances.
- 1407** Henry IV acknowledged that taxes must originate in the Commons.
- 1414** Henry V undertook that "nothing be enacted to the Petition of the Commons contrary to their asking". Full equality of Commons and Lords on legislation.
- 1415** First Serjeant at Arms, Nicholas Maudit, appointed.
- 1513** *Strode's Case* formally recognised that the Commons and its business, as part of the High Court of Parliament, were privileged against inferior courts of the realm.
- 1515** Attendance in Parliament Act. Speaker empowered by Act of Parliament (6 Henry VIII c16) to license Members to absent themselves from the House - previously this power had lain with the Crown.
- 1523** First known request by a Speaker for free speech (Speaker Thomas More).
- 1536** Union between England and Wales with the passing of the *Wales Act 1536*. Wales first represented in the House of Commons.
- 1543** *Ferrers' Case* - the Commons released one of its Members from arrest, George Ferrers, by dispatching their Serjeant at Arms and claiming that his mace was sufficient authority to secure release.
- 1547** B Edward VI handed St. Stephen's chapel over to the Commons for their use.
- 1547** Commons Journal starts.
- 1571** *Strickland's case*. Strickland was detained by order of the Elizabeth I but soon released following protests from the Commons about a breach of Parliamentary privilege.
- 1576** Peter Wentworth (Burgess for Tregony) made a speech for liberty on 8th February in the Commons, for which he was subsequently punished and committed to the Tower of London. Elizabeth I remitted sentence on 12th March.

- 1586** Case of the disputed Norfolk election: Commons decided in favour of the disputed first election. Beginning of the custom to appoint Standing Committees at the opening of each Parliament to decide disputed elections.

Treason, revolution and the Bill of Rights: The 17th Century

- 1604** *Goodwin- Fortescue case* - Commons re-asserted its right to settle questions of disputed elections.
- 1605** Gunpowder plot – the conspiracy and failed attempt to blow up James I and the Houses of Parliament on State Opening day, 5th November. The main conspirators were; Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, Thomas Percy and Guy Fawkes. Catesby and Percy (and others) fled to the Midlands and were shot. Winter. Winter and Fawkes, along with several other conspirators, were put on trial for high treason in Westminster Hall on 27 January 1606 and all were found guilty and sentenced to a traitors death.
- 1610** *Great Contract.* Lord Treasurer Salisbury came to a provisional agreement with the Commons that the Crown be granted a fixed annual sum of £200,000 in place of the profits of fiscal feudalism, eg. profits of wardship. The Great Contract failed over the king's refusal to concede his supremacy over religious policy and further demands for additional revenue. Parliament was duly dissolved.
- 1614** 'Addled Parliament' – James I summoned Parliament, the first since 1610, due to shortage of royal revenue. Members discuss their own grievances and no bill is passed in two months. The king dissolved Parliament.
- 1621** Protestation of 1621. Commons were asked to provide funds to support opposition to Spain in the Palatinate. Against the King's wishes, the House debated the much wider issues, finally made an assertion of the "ancient and undoubted birth-right" of Englishmen to debate any subject in Parliament without fear of arrest or punishment.

James I tore up the protestation and dissolved Parliament.

- 1640** Short Parliament. Parliament was summoned on 13 April 1640 after 12 years of personal rule by Charles I. The King required additional taxation to help fund the war against the Scots (Bishops' Wars, 1639-40). Frustrated with the Commons and Lords in disagreement, Charles dissolved Parliament after only three weeks on 5 May 1640.
- 1640-60** Long Parliament. The fifth and last Parliament of Charles I.
- Summoned on 3 November 1640 on advice of Council of peers when Scottish invasion forced Crown to brink of bankruptcy. As well as attainting Strafford, prolonging its own life against involuntary dissolution, enacting a bill for triennial parliaments and abolishing prerogative courts, Parliament set about religious and constitutional reformation, embodied in Grand Remonstrance November 1641. This gradually drove many moderates to support the King. Led by John Pym and others, the Commons gradually developed into an executive body. It soon lost faith in the King who, after initial assent to reforms, attempted on 4 January 1642 to arrest Commons ringleaders. The five Members had escaped by river, Speaker Lenthall's reply when questioned by the King has been seen as the embodiment of the Speaker's relationship with the Crown and Commons:
- "May it please Your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and I humbly beg Your Majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this to what Your Majesty is pleased to demand of me".*
- The failure of King and Parliament to agree on control of troops for repression of Irish rebellion (November 1641) led to final breach in relations and outbreak of Civil War in August 1642. Purged of moderates in 1648 ("Pride's Purge"), and expelled by Oliver Cromwell in 1653, the "Rump" of the Long Parliament was twice recalled after Cromwell's death. When members "secluded" in 1648 were readmitted in February 1660, the Long Parliament finally dissolved itself and prepared way for Convention Parliament to restore Charles II.
- 1681** Last time a Parliament met outside London (Oxford - for one week).
- 1688-89** The Glorious Revolution - the peaceful revolution whereby Parliament asserted its rights over the monarchy and the series of events which culminated in the exile of James II and the accession to the throne of William and Mary (see Factsheet G4 – The Glorious Revolution).

1689

Bill of Rights. The Convention Parliament issued a Declaration of Rights which sharply condemned the actions of James II and asserted certain ancient rights and liberties. The declaration was later embodied in the Bill of Rights passed by Parliament in December and declared William and Mary joint sovereigns. The Bill incorporates the "Declaration of Rights":.

- "That the pretended power of suspending of laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal;
- That the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal;
- That the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other commissions and court of like nature, are illegal and pernicious;
- That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal;
- That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;
- That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;
- That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law;
- That election of members of Parliament ought to be free;
- That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament;
- That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;
- That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders;
- That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void;
- And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently."

(Source: *Bill of Rights 1689* c.1)

1694

Triennial Act. Designed to ensure regular meetings of Parliament, at least once every 3 years, and to limit the life-span of Parliament to 3 years. Act superseded in 1716.

The Act of Settlement to the Great Reform Bill: 1701-1832

1701

Act of Settlement. Provided for the Protestant succession and restricted the sovereign from leaving England without parliamentary permission.

1706

Treaty of Union between England and Scotland agreed on 22 July. The *Union with Scotland Act 1706* & the *Union with England Act 1707* gives statutory force to the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland.

(Both Acts of Union were passed in the same year, however, England still used the Julian Calendar until 1752. Scotland moved onto the Gregorian Calendar in 1600).

1707

The Scottish Militia Bill was refused Royal Assent by Queen Anne. It is the last time Royal Assent has been refused to a Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament.

1707

English and Scottish Parliaments unified into one Parliament with 45 Members for Scottish counties and burghs sent to Westminster. First Parliament of Great Britain met on 23 October.

1715

Riot Act. The statute supplemented the Common Law offence of riot. The following had to be read out to any group of more than twelve people who were "unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together" in order to enforce the Act:

"Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the act made in the first year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies. God Save the King!"

Source: *Riot Act 1715*

The Act was repealed in 1973 by the *Statute Law (Repeals) Act*.

1716

Septennial Act. By extending the length of Parliaments to 7 years, this Act gave stability to 18th Century political system, but tended to increase electoral corruption.

- 1721-42** Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and astute political manager, regarded as the first Prime Minister of Great Britain. George II made 10 Downing Street a gift to Walpole and it has been the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury ever since.
- In a speech on 21 November 1739 he said, "I have lived long enough in the world to know that the safety of a minister lies in his having the approbation of this House. Former ministers, Sir, neglected this and therefore they fell; I have always made it my first study to obtain it, and therefore I hope to stand." (Cobbett vol. 11 c.224)
- 1768-69** Middlesex elections. John Wilkes elected as a Member of Parliament for Middlesex and subsequently arrested as an outlaw. There were riots in London with seven dead and fifteen injured. A campaigner for parliamentary reform, he had already been sent to the Tower of London on a charge of seditious libel but was released after claiming parliamentary privilege. Wilkes was repeatedly expelled by a privilege-conscious Common and remained excluded until 1774.
- 1785** *Reform Bill*. Prime Minister William Pitt's bill to disfranchise 36 rotten boroughs was defeated in the House of Commons.
- 1800** *Union with Ireland Act 1800*. Parliament of Great Britain unified with the Irish Parliament. Irish Parliament abolished in return for Irish representation at Westminster. 100 Irish MPs added to the House of Commons.
- 1801** First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern met on 22nd January.
- 1803** Newspaper reporters first allocated seats in the public gallery.
- 1806** Cobbett's Parliamentary History published. Continued by and later known as Hansard.
- 1812** Prime Minister Spencer Perceval was shot by John Bellingham in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons. Bellingham had been imprisoned in Russia for running up large debts and blamed the Government for failing to come to his assistance. He was tried and hung within seven days of Perceval's murder. Spencer Perceval holds the distinction of being the only British Prime Minister to have been assassinated.
- 1818** House of Commons Library established.

- 1829** *Catholic Emancipation Act.* The Act repealed most civil disabilities, including prohibition of sitting in the House of Commons for Roman Catholics.
- 1832** Great *Reform Act.* 56 English boroughs disfranchised totally; 30 deprived of one Member; 22 new two-Member boroughs and 19 single-Member boroughs created in England. £10 residential franchise supplemented by £10 copyhold and £50 tenant-at-will franchise. Electorate increased by about 50% in England and 57% overall. Approximately 20% of English adult males could now vote. Act also provided for the annual compilation of an electoral register of those entitled to vote. The process of distributing seats in proportion to population began.
- 1832** Joseph Pease became the first Quaker to be elected to the House of Commons. On seeking to affirm instead of taking the oath, he was ordered to withdraw until a parliamentary Committee allowed him to affirm and thereby retain his seat, the Southern Division of Durham.

Developments to 1945

- 1834** B 16 October. Palace of Westminster almost totally destroyed by fire, apart from Westminster Hall and the Crypt Chapel. A public competition to design a new building was won by Charles Barry. He was assisted by Augustus Welby Pugin on the internal design and furnishing of the building.
- 1844** 1st edition of Erskine May's *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usages of Parliament* published.
- 1852** B New Houses of Parliament opened by Queen Victoria.
- 1858** The *Jews Relief Act 1858* permitted the omission of the words 'on the true faith of a Christian' from the oath of allegiance taken by Members of Parliament at the start of each new Parliament, allowing Jews to sit as Members of Parliament.
- 1866** *Promissory Oaths Act.* Established the form of oath still used today.
- 1867** Second *Reform Act.* Proposed male household suffrage with various minor conditions and additions. Added approximately 1.12 million to the existing electorate of 1.40 million.
- 1867** The first debate in the House of Commons on women's suffrage was initiated by John Stuart Mill.

- 1872** *Ballot Act.* Secret Ballot introduced for Parliamentary Elections, at first as a temporary measure, subject to annual review. Established as a permanent measure only as late as 1918.
- 1884** Third *Reform Act.* Extended household and lodger franchise, and instituted franchise for the occupation of land or tenements worth £10 p.a.
- 1885** *Redistribution of Seats Act.* Major revision of constituencies, creating mostly single-member constituencies.
- 1885** 24 January. Two bombs planted by Fenians exploded almost simultaneously in the Commons chamber and in Westminster Hall. The Commons chamber was badly damaged by the explosion. The second bomb was discovered in the Crypt Chapel by a Police Constable (Cole) and while being carried out by PC Cole and PC Cox through Westminster Hall, it was dropped and the bomb exploded, severely injuring both constables. The South Window of the hall was blown out and a large hole was created by the explosion. PC Cole and PC Cox were awarded the Albert medal for bravery.
- 1909** Operation of Hansard was taken over by the House of Commons and became known as the Official Report. It had previously been known as Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, Parliamentary Debates or Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.
- 1911** MPs first paid a salary from central government.
- 1911** *Parliament Act.* Prompted by the House of Lords' rejection of the 'People's Budget', the Act removed the right of veto from the Lords except on bills to extend the life of Parliament. Lords permitted delaying powers of one month for money bills, and 2 years for other legislation. Duration of Parliament reduced to 5 years.
- 1918** Fourth *Reform Act. Representation of the People Act.* The Act increased the electorate from its pre-war level of 8 million to 21 million; gave the vote to men over 21 fulfilling 6 months' residence qualification, and to women over 30 meeting occupancy requirement. *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* making women eligible to become Members of Parliament.
- 1918** Countess Constance Markiewicz elected as the first woman MP. In common with other Sinn Fein Members she did not take her seat - St Patrick's, Dublin. (see factsheet M4)
- 1918** *Redistribution Act.* The Act increased the size of House of Commons and adopted principle of equal constituency sizes.

- 1919** Viscountess Nancy Astor became the first woman to take her seat in the Commons, following a by-election in the Plymouth Sutton division. (see factsheet M4)
- 1920** *Government of Ireland Act.* The Act divided Ireland into two territories; Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland. It also made provision for the establishment of Parliaments in Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland.
- 1922** *Anglo-Irish Treaty.* Irish Free State comes into being, withdrawal of Irish MPs except 12 from Northern Ireland.
- 1927** *Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act.* The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland changed to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 1928** *Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act.* Voting age for women lowered to 21.
- 1941** B 10 May. Commons Chamber destroyed at the height of the Blitz on London during the Second World War.

The post-war years:

- 1948** *Representation of the People Act.* The remaining 12 double-member constituencies and University seats abolished.
- 1948** Mrs Florence Paton became the first woman to preside over the Whole House in Committee.
- 1949** *Parliament Act.* Further reduced the House of Lords delaying powers over bills.
- 1950** B New Commons Chamber, (designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott) is opened by George VI. First meeting on 26 October. (Strangers were allowed to be present for Prayers against the usual practice of the House).
- 1958** *Life Peerages Act.* Provided for the appointment of life peers and peeresses, giving women the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.
- 1961** Prime Minister Harold Macmillan introduces Prime Ministers Question Time as an experiment occurring on every Tuesday and Thursday from 3:15pm to 3:30pm.
- 1963** *Peerage Act.* Enabled peers to disclaim peerages (in order to stand for election to the House of Commons), and admitted all female hereditary peers.

- 1967** *Parliamentary Commissioner Act.* To make provision for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commissioner for the investigation of administrative action taken on behalf of the Crown.
- 1968** First experiment in sound broadcasting of proceedings in the House of Commons.
- 1969** *Representation of the Peoples Act.* Voting age reduced to 18.
- 1970** Rt Hon Betty Harvie Anderson appointed Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, the first woman to hold such a position.
- 1974** 17 June. A bomb explodes near Westminster Hall causing considerable damage and injures 11 people.
- 1978** *House of Commons (Administration) Act.* The Act establishes the House of Commons Commission.
- 1978** Radio broadcasting of proceedings on a permanent basis.
- 1979** Reform of the select committee system.
- 1979** Shadow Northern Ireland Secretary Airey Neave killed by a car bomb as he drove from the underground car park in New Palace Yard.
- 1979** First British woman Prime Minister, Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher.
- 1989** The House of Commons agreed that proceedings should be televised. An eight month experiment began in November.
- 1990** The House of Commons agreed that proceedings should be televised on a permanent basis.
- 1992** Rt Hon Betty Boothroyd elected as first woman Speaker. One of 60 women elected at the General Election.
- 1994** December; the House of Commons agreed to six motions relating to sitting times. From 25.1.95 the House began to sit at 10am on Wednesday mornings. This was changed to 9.30 am during the 1995-96 session. The Speaker was given the power to limit speeches between 7 and 9 pm on certain types of business.
- 1995** Scottish Grand Committee powers and functions change. The Committee now regularly meet in Scotland and meetings include Question Time, Statements and debates.

- 1997** Further changes to the sittings of the House were introduced at the start of the 1995-96 session to reduce the number of late-night sittings. Bills were timetabled following second reading, more business was conducted in committee and other business conducted without debate. 10 non-sitting Fridays were introduced.
- 1997** 1 May. The 1997 General Election was the first to be fought on a new set of boundaries, with 659 seats in the UK compared with 651 in 1992. The number of women candidates elected in 1997 was 120, double the number elected in 1992.
- 21 May. Prime Ministers Questions moved to Wednesdays, from 3.00pm to 3.30pm.
- 1997** The Parliament website is launched: www.parliament.uk.
- 1999** The Select Committee on Modernisation of the House of Commons set up. As a result of its recommendations changes were made to sitting hours, the legislative programme, European business, and the setting up of an additional Chamber in Westminster Hall (see under 1999).
- 1999** Devolution of powers. On 1 July 1999 extensive powers were transferred to the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales. In the Commons there were implications for the responsibilities of ministers concerned, the grand standing committees and legislation on devolved matters. Devolution to the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive took place on December 2 1999.
- 1999** B 30 November. Sittings in an additional chamber known as Westminster Hall start. It is the first time in parliamentary history that MPs have sat in a parallel chamber. The debates are on constituency matters and other matters the House would normally be unable to debate such as select committee reports. The layout of Westminster Hall chamber differs from the main Chamber in that it is set out in an elongated horseshoe, rather than in opposing benches, to reflect the non-partisan nature of the debates taking place there. Wednesday morning sittings, introduced in 1994, ceased.
- 1999** *House of Lords Act*, receives Royal Assent on 11 November 1999. It restricts the membership of hereditary peers in the House of Lords to 92.

- 2000** B 7 August. Tours of the Line of Route started on an experimental, timed, ticket-only basis. The programme ran until the end of September and has been repeated for subsequent Summer recesses.
- 2000** B Autumn. Completion of the new Parliamentary building, Portcullis House. For the first time all Members now have their own office facilities.
- 2000** 6 December. A new procedure – deferred divisions – introduced whereby certain late-night divisions are postponed until Wednesday afternoons. Also in this session, all government bills became subject to programme motions.

The House of Commons in the 21st Century

- 2001** December: The ban on the use of Commons' facilities by Members who had not taken the oath was lifted. This enabled the 4 Sinn Fein Members to use facilities and claim allowances but not salaries.
- 2002** January: An experiment of webcasting proceedings in the House of Commons was launched. A new website, www.parliamentlive.tv, was established to offer live audio-visual coverage of debates in both main chambers as well as coverage of a variety of Select and Standing Committee and sittings of the House of Commons in Westminster Hall.

- 2002** 23 October: House of Commons debates further wide-ranging changes recommended by the Select Committee on Modernisation. Among those changes agreed to were:
- New sitting hours:
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Monday | 2.30pm - 10pm |
| Tuesday | 11.30am - 7.00pm |
| Wednesday | 11.30am - 7.00pm |
| Thursday | 11.30am - 6.00pm |
| Friday | 9.30am – 2.30pm (Private Members' Bill Fridays only) |
- The notice for tabling of oral questions reduced from 10 to 3 sitting days (5 for devolved countries)
 - Electronic tabling to be investigated with a view to implementation
 - Cross-cutting questions to be introduced in Westminster Hall
 - The option for Public bills to be carried over for one session
 - Prime Ministers Questions Time moved to 12 Noon on Wednesdays
 - Written ministerial statements to be introduced to replace 'planted' questions
- 2003** January 7. House of Commons implements new sitting hours and other changes agreed on 23 October.
- 2005** January 26. House of Commons decides to revert to a 2.30pm start to business on Tuesdays & to start one hour earlier at 10.30am on Thursdays.
- 2006** *The Legislative Process*, a report by the Modernisation Select Committee recommended changes to Standing Committees, the changes are subsequently adopted. From 2006-07 session, Standing Committees are renamed Public Bill Committees and acquired the authority to receive written and oral evidence.
- 2007** June 18. Publication of the Review of Management and Services of the House of Commons, the Tebbit Report. Following the review, four new departments to be established on 1 January 2008; Chamber and Committee Services, Information Services, Resources and Facilities.
- 2007** From July 1, smoking is banned in all enclosed public places throughout the Parliamentary estate.

- 2008** On 12 November 2008 the House of Commons agreed to new Standing Orders to establish eight regional select committees and eight regional grand committees. The changes came into effect on 1 January 2009 and will have effect until the end of the current Parliament.
- 2009** On 3 March 2009 the House of Commons agreed to motions to nominate members to regional select committees.
- 2010** On 4 March 2010, the House agreed to recommendations for the election of Deputy Speakers. Previously the Deputy Speakers were appointed by the party business managers. The Chairman of Ways and Means and the 1st and 2nd Chairmen of Ways and Means were elected for the first time on 8th June 2010.
- 2010** On the 4 March 2010 the House of Commons agreed to motions allowing for the election of select committee Chairs and members. In the past, Select Committee members were appointed by the Selection Committee. The House voted for Select Committee Chairs on 9 June 2010. Select Committee Members were then elected through a secret ballot within each party.

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Factsheet G3 A Brief Chronology of the House of Commons

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