

English Society In The Later Middle Ages 1348 1500 Penguin Social History Of Britain

*Vinogradoff, Sir Paul. English Society in the Eleventh Century: Essays in English Mediaeval History. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1908. xii, 599 pp. Reprint available February, 2005 by the Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. ISBN 1-58477-476-2. Cloth. \$95. * One of the principal studies by the eminent legal scholar, it is commended by Holdsworth in The Historians of English Law as "a most valuable historical analysis of the forces which were creating mediaeval society in England" (86-87). Vinogradoff [1854-1925] considers the Old English, Danish and Norman elements that shaped English society during one of its most dynamic phases. Careful attention is paid to the influence of political factors and public law on social life and how innovations in husbandry and other economic factors influenced the development of private law.*

*English Society in the Later Middle Ages**Class, Status and Gender**Bloomsbury Publishing*

The papers, originally delivered at the ninth colloquium of fifteenth-century historians, explore the major themes of political and constitutional history on which McFarlane wrote. Three contributions - G.L. Harriss, 'The Dimensions of Politics'; Christine Carpenter, 'Political and Constitutional History: Before and After McFarlane'; and A.J. Gross, 'K.B. McFarlane and the Determinists: the Fallibilities of the English Kings, c. 1399-c. 1520' - look at the wider interpretative framework and reassess McFarlane's influential perception of the character of fifteenth-century politics. Others take up and explore particular themes upon which his writings touched: Anthony Tuck discusses Henry IV's foreign policy; I.M.W. Harvey considers whether there was popular politics in fifteenth-century England; Simon Payling traces the development of marriage contracts; Simon Walker examines the reasons why some kings came to be celebrated as popular saints; and Linda Clark examines the role of magnates and their affinities in the parliaments of 1386-1421.

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A Political History

Essays in Honour of Paul Brand

A Short Economic History

Monasteries and Society in the British Isles in the Later Middle Ages

English Society in the Later Middle Ages, 1348-1500

The Great Transition

Very Different, But Much the Same

Traces the development of towns in Britain from late Roman times to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period using archaeological data.

First Published in 1982. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This text offers a picture of eighteenth-century England. It ranges from princes to paupers, and from the metropolis to smallest hamlet. It offers vivid images of the thought, politics, work and recreation of Englishmen at his time.

The first systematic study of the financing and management of parish church construction in England in the Middle Ages.

The Rebirth of Towns in the Post-Roman West

English Society in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake

Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation

Medieval English Numerics C. 1275 to 1535

English Society in the 18th Century

Woman is a Worthy Wight

An authoritative and vivid reconstruction of the true nature of political society in late medieval England. Arranged thematically, it is ideal for student use.

A presentation of the social history of Britain, from 1348-1500, describing medieval society, with its rigid stratifications of nobility and peasant, and the transition to the beginning of the early modern period.

Essays on the connections between politics and society in the middle ages, showing their interdependence.

More than three decades after its first publication, Edward Said's groundbreaking critique of the West's historical, cultural, and political perceptions of the East has become a modern classic. In this wide-ranging, intellectually vigorous study, Said traces the origins of "orientalism" to the centuries-long period during which Europe dominated the Middle and Near East and, from its position of power, defined "the orient" simply as "other than" the occidnt. This entrenched view continues to dominate western ideas and, because it does not allow the East to represent itself, prevents true understanding. Essential, and still eye-opening, Orientalism remains one of the most important books written about our divided world.

Orientalism

Women in English Society C. 1200-1500

The Epic of Dunkirk

English Society 1580 – 1680

High Society

Adapting to a New World

Slavery and the Transformation of English Society, 1640-1700: Easyread Super Large 18pt Edition

The focus of this study of the medieval English fur trade is the Skinners' Company of London, which governed the usage, manufacture and sale of furs and controlled the conditions of apprenticeship in the craft. Veale discusses the international nature of the trade in fur and the evolution of its usage following changes in mercantile activity and fashion. While fur trimmed the garments of those of exalted rank, the book stresses just how universal was its employment among all classes. A new preface surveys notable work in the area since the book's first publication (1966) and a glossary of fur terms and technical language is also included.

A valuable sourcee for those interested with the withdrawal from Dunkirk. Originally published in November 1940 it is an authentic account of the coasters and cargo steamers, yachts, motor cruisers, sailing barges, lifeboats, paddle vessels, destroyers, sloops and dinghies, that took their part and effected what experts had considered impossible.

Often compared unfavorably with colonial New England, the early Chesapeake has been portrayed as irreligious, unstable, and violent. In this important new study, James Horn challenges this conventional view and looks across the Atlantic to assess the enduring influence of English attitudes, values, and behavior on the social and cultural evolution of the early Chesapeake. Using detailed local and regional studies to compare everyday life in English provincial society and the emergent societies of the Chesapeake Bay, Horn provides a richly textured picture of the immigrants' Old World backgrounds and their adjustment to life in America. Until the end of the seventeenth century, most settlers in Virginia and Maryland were born and raised in England, a factor of enormous consequence for social development in the two colonies. By stressing the vital social and cultural connections between England and the Chesapeake during this period, Horn places the development of early America in the context of a vibrant Anglophone transatlantic world and suggests a fundamental reinterpretation of New World society.

Mary Wollstonecraft's visionary treatise, originally published in 1792, was the first book to present women's rights as an issue of universal human rights. Ideal for coursework and classroom study, this comprehensive edition of Wollstonecraft's heartfelt feminist argument includes illuminating essays by leading scholars that highlight the author's significant contributions to modern political philosophy, making a powerful case for her as one of the most substantive political thinkers of the Enlightenment era. No other scholarly work to date has examined as closely both the ideological moorings and the enduring legacy of Wollstonecraft's groundbreaking and courageous discourse.

Second Edition

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

The English Nobility in the Late Middle Ages

Caribbean Exchanges

The English Fur Trade in the Later Middle Ages

The McFarlane Legacy

English Society, 1660-1832

New essays on the monastic life in the later middle ages show that far from being in decline, it remained rich and vibrant.

First published to wide critical acclaim in 1973, this is an excellent second edition that brings the study up to date. Maintaining the spirited character of the original, this is a seminal text for students of this diverse and complex period. Each chapter includes a discussion of the historiographical developments of the last decade, and focusing on the plague and the economy, Maurice Keen presents a fresh look at the changing world of the Later Middle Ages. Surveying the period from Edward I to the death of Richard III which heralded in the Tudor age, this enthralling and informative work will be of massive benefit to students of history and the Middle Ages.

An extensively revised edition of a classic of modern historiography.

A Companion to Medieval English Literature and Culture,c.1350-c.1500 challenges readers to think beyond a narrowlydefined canon and conventional disciplinary boundaries. A ground-breaking collection of newly-commissioned essays onmedieval literature and culture. Encourages students to think beyond a narrowly defined canonand conventional disciplinary boundaries. Reflects the erosion of the traditional, rigid boundary betweenmedieval and early modern literature. Stresses the importance of constructing contexts for readingliterature. Explores the extent to which medieval literature is in dialoguewith other cultural products, including the literature of othercountries, manuscripts and religion. Includes close readings of frequently-studied texts, includingtexts by Chaucer, Langland, the Gawain poet, and Hoccleve. Confronts some of the controversies that exercise students ofmedieval literature, such as those connected with literary theory,love, and chivalry and war.

The Penguin Social History of Britain

Political Society in Later Medieval England

Slavery and the Transformation of English Society, 1640-1700

A Companion to Medieval English Literature and Culture, c.1350 - c.1500

Poetry, Genre, and Practice in Later Medieval England

The English Social Elite, 1880-1914

English Catholic Exiles in Late Sixteenth-century Paris

What shall we make of medieval English lyrics? They have no fixed line or meter, no consistent point of view, and their content may seem misaligned with the other texts in manuscripts in which they are found. Yet in Lyric Tactics, Ingrid Nelson argues that the lyric poetry of later medieval England is a distinct genre defined not by its poetic features—rhyme, meter, and stanza forms—but by its modes of writing and performance, which are ad hoc, improvisatory, and situational. Nelson looks at anonymous devotional and love poems that circulated in manuscripts of practical, religious, and literary material or were embedded in popular, courtly, and liturgical works. For her, the poems' abilities to participate in multiple modes of transmission are "lyric tactics," responsive and contingent modes of practice that emerge in opposition to institutional or poetic norms. Working across the three languages of medieval England (English, French, and Latin), Nelson examines the tactics of poetic voice in the trilingual texts of British Library MS Harley 2253, which contains the well-known English "Harley Lyrics." In a study of the English hymns and French lyrics of the commonplace book of William Herebert, she unearths the moral implications of lyric tactics for the friars who produced and disseminated them. And last, she examines the work of Geoffrey Chaucer and shows how his introduction of Continental poetic forms such as the balade and the rondeau suggests continuity with rather than a break from earlier English lyric. Combining literary analysis, manuscript studies, and cultural history with modern social theory, Ingrid Nelson demonstrates that medieval lyric poetry formed a crucial part of the fabric of later medieval English society.

English colonial expansion in the Caribbean was more than a matter of migration and trade. It was also a source of social and cultural change within England. Finding evidence of cultural exchange between England and the Caribbean as early as the seventeenth century, Susan Dwyer Amussen uncovers the learned practice of slaveholding. As English colonists in the Caribbean quickly became large-scale slaveholders, they established new organizations of labor, new uses of authority, new laws, and new modes of violence, punishment, and repression in order to manage slaves. Concentrating on Barbados and Jamaica, England's two most important colonies, Amussen looks at cultural exports that affected the development of race, gender, labor, and class as categories of legal and social identity in England. Concepts of law and punishment in the Caribbean provided a model for expanded definitions of crime in England; the organization of sugar factories served as a model for early industrialization; and the construction of the "white woman" in the Caribbean contributed to changing notions of "ladyhood" in England. As Amussen demonstrates, the cultural changes necessary for settling the Caribbean became an important, though uncounted, colonial export.

This authoritative survey of Britain in the later Middle Ages comprises 28 chapters written by leading figures in the field. Covers social, economic, political, religious, and cultural history in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales Provides a guide to the historical debates over the later Middle Ages Addresses questions at the leading edge of historical scholarship Each chapter includes suggestions for further reading

Law mattered in later medieval England and Ireland. A quick glance at the sources suggests as much. From the charter to the will to the court roll, the majority of the documents which have survived from later medieval England and Ireland, and medieval Europe in general, are legal in nature. Yet despite the fact that law played a prominent role in medieval society, legal history has long been a marginal subject within medieval studies both in Britain and North America. Much good work has been done in this field, but there is much still to do. This volume, a collection of essays in honour of Paul Brand, who has contributed perhaps more than any other historian to our understanding of the legal developments of later medieval England and Ireland, is intended to help fill this gap. The essays collected in this volume, which range from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, offer the latest research on a variety of topics within this field of inquiry. While some consider familiar topics, they do so from new angles, whether by exploring the underlying assumptions behind England's adoption of trial by jury for crime or by assessing the financial aspects of the General Eyre, a core institution of jurisdiction in twelfth- and thirteenth-century England. Most, however, consider topics which have received little attention from scholars, from the significance of judges and lawyers smiling and laughing in the courtroom to the profits and perils of judicial office in English Ireland. The essays provide new insights into how the law developed and functioned within the legal profession and courtroom in late medieval England and Ireland, as well as how it pervaded the society at large.

The Family of Love in English Society, 1550-1630

The Evolution of English Society Since 1714

Lyric Tactics

Studies in Late Medieval Politics and Society

Bastard Feudalism, English Society and the Law

Law and Society in Later Medieval England and Ireland

The Fourteenth-century Political Community

A history and analysis of a mysterious dissenting fellowship in early modern England.

No description available.

Very Different, but Much the Same takes as its starting point the distribution of political, ideological, and economic power between English society's constituent roles from the time when Daniel Defoe was writing *Robinson Crusoe*, and argues that Defoe would find it remarkably similar three centuries later despite all the changes in technology, lifestyles, amenities, beliefs, attitudes, norms, and values by which he would no doubt be astonished. The disjunction between the two is explained by bringing to bear the approach of current evolutionary sociological theory in which the reproduction or extinction of a society's institutional practices is traced to selective environmental pressures which are independent of the personal motives and subjective experiences of the individuals whose practices they are. It is further argued that the rates of high absolute and low relative social mobility that sociologists have documented in detail for the twentieth century are likely to have been much the same during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The conclusion drawn is that for as long as the country was not defeated in a European war, the probability of a radical change in institutional distribution of power was extremely low throughout, however much contemporary observers or later historians would have either welcomed or deplored it.

What was the social structure of England in the period 1290 to 1500? What were the basic forms of social inequality? To what extent did such divisions generate social conflict? How significantly did English society change during this period and what were the causes of social change? Is it useful to see medieval social structure in terms of the theories and concepts produced within the medieval period itself? What does modern social theory have to offer the historian seeking to understand English society in the later middle ages? These are the questions which this book seeks to answer. Beginning with an analysis of class structure of medieval England, Part One of this book asks to what extent class conflict was inherent within class relations and discusses the contrasting successes and outcomes of such conflict in town and country. Part Two of the book examines to what extent such class divisions interacted with other forms of social inequality, such as those between orders (nobility and clergy), between men and women, and those arising from membership of a status-group (the Jews). Dr Rigby's discussion of medieval English society is located within the context of recent historical and sociological debates about the nature of social stratification and, using the work of social theorists such as Parkin and Runciman, offers a synthesis of the Marxist and Weberian approaches to social structure. The book should be extremely useful to those undergraduates beginning their studies of medieval England whilst, in offering a new interpretative framework within which to examine social structure, also interesting those historians who are more familiar with this period.

The Church in English Society, 1559-1625

English Society in the Later Middle Ages

English Football and Society, 1910-1950

The Statutes of Livery, 1390-1520

Early Medieval Britain

Climate, Disease and Society in the Late-Medieval World

The Religion of Protestants

A portrait of 18th century England, from its princes to its paupers, from its metropolis to its smallest hamlet. The topics covered include - diet, housing, prisons, rural festivals, bordellos, plays, paintings, and work and wages.

A fresh look at the idea of bastard feudalism, deploying little-used records to provide new insights.

In the fourteenth century the Old World witnessed a series of profound and abrupt changes in the trajectory of long-established historical trends. Transcontinental networks of exchange fractured and an era of economic contraction and demographic decline dawned from which Latin Christendom would not begin to emerge until its voyages of discovery at the end of the fifteenth century. Ireland, is intended to help fill this gap. The essays collected in this volume, which range from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, offer the latest research on a variety of topics within this field of inquiry. While some consider familiar topics, they do so from new angles, whether by exploring the underlying assumptions behind England's adoption of trial by jury for crime or by assessing the financial aspects of the General Eyre, a core institution of jurisdiction in twelfth- and thirteenth-century England. Most, however, consider topics which have received little attention from scholars, from the significance of judges and lawyers smiling and laughing in the courtroom to the profits and perils of judicial office in English Ireland. The essays provide new insights into how the law developed and functioned within the legal profession and courtroom in late medieval England and Ireland, as well as how it pervaded the society at large.

reconstructions of past climates, and genetic analysis of DNA extracted from the teeth of plague victims, to provide a fresh account of the creation, collapse and realignment of Western Europe's late medieval commercial economy.

English Society in the Early Middle Ages (1066-1307)

Essays in English Mediaeval History

The Growth of English Society

Class, Status and Gender

A Companion to Britain in the Later Middle Ages

A Festschrift for Christine Carpenter

English Society in the Eighteenth Century