

Labouring Classes In Early Industrial England 1750 1850 The Themes In British Social History

With this richly illustrated history of industrial design reform in nineteenth-century Britain, Lara Kriegel demonstrates that preoccupations with trade, labor, and manufacture lay at the heart of debates about cultural institutions during the Victorian era. Through aesthetic reform, Victorians sought to redress the inferiority of British crafts in comparison to those made on the continent and in the colonies. Declaring a crisis of design and workmanship among the British laboring classes, reformers pioneered schools of design, copyright protections, and spectacular displays of industrial and imperial wares, most notably the Great Exhibition of 1851. Their efforts culminated with the establishment of the South Kensington Museum, predecessor to the Victoria and Albert Museum, which stands today as home to the world's foremost collection of the decorative and applied arts. Kriegel's identification of the significant links between markets and museums, and between economics and aesthetics, amounts to a rethinking of Victorian cultural formation. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including museum guidebooks, design manuals, illustrated newspapers, pattern books, and government reports, Kriegel brings to life the many Victorians who claimed a stake in aesthetic reform during the middle years of the nineteenth century. The aspiring artists who attended the Government School of Design, the embattled provincial printers who sought a strengthened industrial copyright, the exhibition-going millions who visited the Crystal Palace, the lower-middle-class consumers who learned new principles of taste in metropolitan museums, and the working men of London who critiqued the city's art and design collections—all are cast by Kriegel as leading cultural actors of their day. Grand Designs shows how these Victorians vied to upend aesthetic hierarchies in an imperial age and, in the process, to refashion London's public culture.

In *The Poverty of Planning*, Benno Engels examines the factors that contributed to the rejection of urban planning in nineteenth-century England.

This volume brings together interdisciplinary perspectives on British colonial rule in India. It draws on sociology, history, and political science to look at key events and social process, between 1757 to 1947, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the colonial history. It begins with the introductory backdrop of the British East India Company when its ship docked at Surat in 1603 and ends with the partition and independence in 1947. A compelling read, the book explores a range of key themes which include: – Early colonial polity, economic transformation, colonial educational policies, and other initial developments; – The revolt of 1857 and its aftermath; – Colonial subjectivities and ethnographic interventions, colonial capitalism and its insititutions, – Constitutional developments in colonial India; – Early nationalist politics, the rise of Indian National Congress, the role of Gandhi in nationalist politics, and the Quit India movement; – Social movements and gender politics under the colonial rule; – Partition of India and independence. Accessibly written and exhaustive, this volume will be essential reading for students, teachers, scholars, and researchers of political science, history, sociology and literature.

The Industrial History of England

A Mad, Bad, and Dangerous People?

Or, an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the Present Period; Together with Parochial Reports with a Large Appendix; By Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. in Three Volumes of 3; Volume 1

Or, an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the Present Period; Together with Parochial Reports with a Large Appendix; By Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. in Three Volumes of 3; Volume 3

Diversity and Agency, 1750-1914

Working-class Families from the Industrial Revolution to the Fertility Decline

An impressively thorough exploration of the changing functions, character and experience of English towns in a key age of transition which includes smaller communities as well as the larger industrialising towns. Among the issues examined are demography, social stratification, manners, religion, gender, dissent, amenities and entertainment, and the resilience of provincial culture in the face of the growing influence of London. At its heart is an authoritative study of urban politics: the structures of authority, the realities of civic administration, and the general movement for reform that climaxed in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

Boyd Hilton examines the changes in politics and society in the years 1783-1846, showing how the raffish and rakish style of eighteenth-century society, having reached a peak in the Regency, then succumbed to the new norms of respectability popularly known as 'Victorianism'.

Frederick Burwick reveals how the most volatile developments in British drama from the 1790s to 1830s took place in the industrial provinces.

Newspapers, Politics and English Society, 1695-1855

Labour and Industry in Australia from the First Settlement in 1788 to the Establishment of the Commonwealth in 1901

Women Workers in the Industrial Revolution

A History of Colonial India

The Historian

Working-Class Masculinities, Education and De-Industrialization

Demonstrates how people reacted to poverty and highlights their coping strategies

*A crucial guide to life before—and after—Tinder, IVF, and robots. What will happen to our notions of marriage and parenthood as reproductive technologies increasingly allow for newfangled ways of creating babies? What will happen to our understanding of gender as medical advances enable individuals to transition from one set of sexual characteristics to another, or to remain happily perched in between? What will happen to love and sex and romance as our relationships migrate from the real world to the Internet? Can people fall in love with robots? Will they? In short, what will happen to our most basic notions of humanity as we entangle our lives and emotions with the machines we have created? In *Work Mate Marry Love*, Harvard Business School professor and former Barnard College president Debora L. Spar offers an incisive and provocative account of how technology has transformed our intimate lives in the past, and how it will do so again in the future. Surveying the course of history, she shows how marriage as we understand it resulted from the rise of agriculture, and that the nuclear family emerged with the industrial revolution. In their day, the street light, the car, and later the pill all upended courtship and sex. Now, as we enter an era of artificial intelligence and robots, how will our deepest feelings and attachments evolve? In the past, the prevailing modes of production produced a world dominated by heterosexual, mostly-monogamous, two-parent families. In the future, however, these patterns are almost certain to be reshaped, creating entirely new norms for sex and romance, and for the construction of families and the raising of children. Steering clear of both techno-euphoria and alarmism, Spar offers a bold and inclusive vision of how our lives might be changed for the better.*

Essay from the year 2009 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Modern Times, Absolutism, Industrialization, grade: B, , course: Diploma, language: English, abstract: The Industrial Revolution was a period in the 18th and 19th Centuries where rapid change took place in agriculture, manufacturing, production and transport. Every aspect of daily life was affected in some way. A massive turning point was reached in human society with effects on cultural, social and economic conditions in Britain. The causes for Britain's industrialisation were population increase and the Napoleonic wars. These two major events created a massive demand for the production of coal, iron and steam power. The domestic market was the biggest user of coal from 1700-1830; iron was needed for weapons; and woollen items needed for servicemen. Coal was required for heating people's homes and for cooking and washing. A rise in the coal consumption caused the iron industry to be the third biggest consumer in 1830. Eight tons of coal was required for every ton of iron produced.

Family, Class, and Ideology in Early Industrial France

Industrial and Social Position of Women in the Middle and Lower Ranks. [By] J. D. Milne.]

Australian Recruitment in Britain and Ireland, 1831-60

Labor, Empire, and the Museum in Victorian Culture

Childhood and Child Labour in Industrial England

Social Policy and the Working-class Family, 1825-1848

The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. Delve into what it was like to live during the eighteenth century by reading the first-hand accounts of everyday people, including city dwellers and farmers, businessmen and bankers, artisans and merchants, artists and their patrons, politicians and their constituents. Original texts make the American, French, and Industrial revolutions vividly contemporary. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ British Library T145895 For additional holdings, please see N64264. London: printed by J. Davis, for B. & J. White; G. G. & J. Robinson; T. Payne; R. Faulder; T. Egerton; J. Debrett; and D. Bremner, 1797. 3v.; 4°

The Labouring Classes in Early Industrial England, 1750-1850Routledge

Example INTRODUCTORY—THE ROMANS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS—TRADE § 1. ALTHOUGH the industrial history of England does not properly begin until the settlement made by the Norman Conquest, it is nevertheless impossible to omit some reference to the previous economic condition of the country. As everybody knows, the Romans were the first to invade Britain, although it had been known, probably for centuries previously, to the Phenicians and Carthaginians who used to sail here for its tin and lead. The Romans, however, first colonized the country and began to develop its resources; and they succeeded in introducing various industries and in opening up a considerable commerce. Under Roman sway Britain reached a high level of prosperity, and there is abundant evidence of this fact from Roman writers. They speak of the rich natural productions of Britain, of its numerous flocks and herds, of its minerals, of its various commercial facilities, and of the revenues derived from these sources. We know that there were no less than fifty-nine cities in Britain in the middle of the third century A.D., and the population was probably fairly large, though we have no certain statistics upon this point. 1 Large quantities of corn were exported from the land, as many as 800 vessels being sent on one occasion to procure corn for the Roman cities in Germany. This shows a fairly advanced agriculture. Tin also was another important export, as indeed it has always been; and British slaves were constantly sent to the market at Rome. In the country itself great material works, such as walled towns, paved roads, aqueducts, and great public buildings were undertaken, and remained to testify to the greatness of their builders long after their name had become a distant memory. The military system of the Romans helped to produce industrial results, for the Roman soldiers took a prominent part in road-making, building dykes, working mines, and the great engineering operations that marked the Roman rule. The chief towns very largely owed their origin to their importance as military stations; and most of them, such as York, London, Chester, Lincoln, Bath, and Colchester, have continued ever since to be considerable centres of population, though of course with occasional fluctuations. When, however, the Romans finally left Britain (in A.D. 410), both trade and agriculture began to sink; the towns decayed; and for centuries England became the battle-ground of various predatory tribes from the Continent, who gradually effected a settlement, first in many kingdoms, but finally in one, and became known as “the English,” or the Anglo-Saxon nationality (A.D. 827). To be continue in this ebook...

Poverty Amidst Prosperity

The English Experience, 1750-1900

The State of the Poor

The Popular Political Economy of Exploitation and Crisis 1816-34

Industrialization and the Working Class

British Drama of the Industrial Revolution

This title, first published in 1984, focuses primarily on the early Industrial Revolution (c. 1780-1820) in the Stockport district. As the Industrial Revolution in England was the first instance of successful industrialisation, it can still provide many social and economic lessons and also furnish essential evidence for continuing debate over ideology and theory. Therefore, this title will be of interest to students of both history and economics.

The purpose of this collection is to bring together representative examples of the most recent work that is taking an understanding of children and childhood in new directions. The two key overarching themes are diversity; social, economic, geographical, and cultural; and agency; the need to see children in industrial England as participants - even protagonists - in the process of historical change, not simply as passive recipients or victims. Contributors address such crucial subjects as the varied experience of work; poverty and apprenticeship; institutional care; the political voice of children; child sexual abuse; and children and education. This volume, therefore, includes some of the best, innovative work on the history of children and childhood currently being written by both younger and established scholars.

Robin Haines has analysed the origins, occupations, literacy, and mobilization of emigrants recruited in the UK on behalf of colonial legislatures. Her exploration of strict selection procedures shows that the symbiosis between the clergy, empire-minded philanthropic societies, and parishes, which combined to fund the emigrants' considerable pre-departure expenses, increased the opportunities for underemployed rural and domestic workers during an era of farm rationalization and industrial restructuring. Although poor, hybrid state and private funding enabled them to relocate to Australia where their skills were in demand.

New Directions in Economic and Social History

The Industrial Revolution in Britain

The Poverty of Planning

Or, A Collective View of Practical Means for Improving the Condition of the Poor and Labouring Classes of Society

The Condition of the Working-class in England in 1844

Or, an History of the Labouring Classes in England, From the Conquest to the Present Period; Together With Parochial Reports With a Large Appendix; By Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. In Three Volumes of 3; Volume 2

Highly Commended in the Society of Educational Studies Book Prize This book explores how economic changes and the growing importance of educational qualifications in a shrinking labour market, particularly effects marginalized young men. It follows a group of young working-class men in a de-industrial community and challenges commonly held representations that often appear in the media and in policy discourses which portray them as feckless, out of control, educational failures and lacking aspiration. Ward argues that for a group of young men in a community of social and economic deprivation, expectations and transitions to adulthood are framed through the industrial legacy of geographically and historically shaped class and gender codes. These codes have an impact on what it means to be a man and what behaviour is deemed acceptable and what is not.

This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date synthesis of current research on the social conditions, experiences and reactions of working people during the period 1750 - 1850.

Early Modern Conceptions of Property draws together distinguished academics from a variety of disciplines, including law, economics, politics, art history, social history and literature, in order to consider fundamental issues of property in the early modern period. Presenting diverse original historical and literary case studies in a sophisticated theoretical framework, it offers a challenge to conventional interpretations.

Industrial Employment of Women in the Middle and Lower Ranks

Weathering the Storm

The Labouring Classes in Early Industrial England, 1750-1850

Emigration and the Labouring Poor

The Urban Poor in England, 1834-1914

LLT

The work details the emergence, in the post-Napoleonic War period, of a growing popular interest in the critical potentialities of political economy. It considers why this occurred and discusses how the conceptual and analytical tools of political economy were a critique of early industrial capitalism. The book examines the theories of labour exploitation and capitalist crisis which represented the essence of that critique both as they were elaborated by early-nineteenth-century British anti-capitalist and socialist writers popularised by writers in the working-class press of the period 1816-34. The book argues that by 1834 in consequence of the efforts of writers such as Hodgskin, Thompson, Gray, Owen and their popularisers the foundations of a distinctively anti-capitalist political economy had been established and widely disseminated. But these foundations were theoretically flawed. They were flawed by an overconcentration on the sphere of exchange which derived from a particular conception of the determination of exchange value by an overconcentration which led on to the suggestion of remedies for the problem of working-class poverty and distress which were necessarily doomed to failure.

This book identifies the strategic changes that affected Britain from 1750-1850.

In this challenging sequel to *A Millennium of Family Change* Wally Seccombe examines in detail the ways in which large-scale economic changes shape the microcosm of personal life.

Early Modern Conceptions of Property

1757 to 1947

Work Mate Marry Love

Industrial England, 1776-1851

The Economic Future in Historical Perspective

From Labouring to Learning

"Newspapers were vital not only in putting 'the people' into English politics, but in politicising and thus uniting sections within the increasingly powerful body of 'the public'. The newspaper press not only altered the manner in which politics was conducted at the centre, but also the way in which it operated at every level of English life. As such it played a crucial role in the political change which occurred in England between 1695 and 1855."--BOOK JACKET. "The book will be of interest to students and scholars of the political and social history of the period, as well as those examining literature, print culture and the history of media and communications."--BOOK JACKET.

Dadansoddiad darluniadol o dirlyn diwydiannol ardal Abertawe yn adlewyrchu dylanwad hanes a datblygiad y diwydiant copr ar fywyd cymdeithasol ac economaidd, addysgol a chrefyddol y fro yn ystod y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif. Dros 300 o luniau du-a-gwyn. -- Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru

Dr Dorothy Marshall covers a vital period in English social development, during which the traditional social hierarchy of order and degree was giving place to a class society marked by the growth of a self-conscious working class. The author shows how, between 1776 and 1851,

industrialization brought about major changes in the structure of society, so that by 1851 the outlines of modern urban and industrial society had been irrevocably drawn. She examines the social implications of the Industrial Revolution, referring in particular to the growth of urban society, the repercussions on the rural community and the resulting alterations in the social structure. She examines upper-, middle- and working-class opinions on such topics as religion and education, and traces the effect of the economic and social changes on the constitution and on political life. In the final chapter Dr Marshall describes the way in which the abuses of the new society brought about the demand for parliamentary legislation to deal with the injustices of the Poor Law, the factory system, and the problem of sanitation. This fascinating book was first published in 1973.

Suggestions on the Best Means of Obtaining Funds to Enable Government to Give Beneficial Employment to the Labouring Classes Thrown Out of Work by the Introduction of Machinery, Or by Any Other Cause

Property, Class, and Urban Politics in Nineteenth-Century England

Urban Workers in the Early Industrial Revolution

How Machines Shape Our Human Destiny

Copperopolis: Landscapes of the Early Industrial Period in Swansea

In this volume, leading modern economic historians show how analysis of past experiences contributes to a better understanding of present-day economic conditions; they offer important insights into major challenges that will occupy the attention of policy makers in the coming decades. The seventeen essays are organised around three major themes, the first of which is the changing constellation of forces sustaining long-run economic growth in market economies. The second major theme concerns the contemporary challenges posed by transitions in economic and political regimes, and by ideologies that represent legacies from past economic conditions that still affect policy responses to new 'crises'. The third theme is modern economic growth's diverse implications for human economic welfare - in terms of economic security, nutritional and health status, and old age support - and the institutional mechanisms communities have developed to cope with the risks that individuals are exposed to by the concomitants of rising prosperity.

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Hints to Philanthropists

Government, Society and Culture

The People's Science

Grand Designs

The First Industrial Revolution

The English Town, 1680-1840