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KEY=TO - OSCAR SMITH

A Concise Economic History of Britain From 1750 to Recent Times *CUP Archive* Professor Court investigates the economic life of Britain between 1750 and the onset of war in 1939. **A Concise History of Britain from 1750 to Recent Times** **A Concise Economic History of Britain, from 1750 to Recent Times** **A Concise Economic History of Britain from 1750 to Recent Times** **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the 1750 to recent times** "A" **Concise Economic History of Britain From 1750 to Recent Times** **The Making and Unmaking of Empires Britain, India, and America C.1750-1783** *Oxford University Press on Demand* In *The Making and Unmaking of Empires* P. J. Marshall, distinguished author of numerous books on the British Empire and former Rhodes Professor of Imperial History, provides a unified interpretation of British imperial history in the later eighteenth century. He brings together into a common focus Britain's loss of empire in North America and the winning of territorial dominion in parts of India and argues that these developments were part of a single phase of Britain's imperial history, rather than marking the closing of a 'first' Atlantic empire and the rise of a 'second' eastern one. In both India and North America Britain pursued similar objectives in this period. Fearful of the apparent enmity of France, Britain sought to secure the interests overseas which were thought to contribute so much to her wealth and power. This involved imposing a greater degree of control over colonies in America and over the East India Company and its new possessions in India. Aspirations to greater control also reflected an increasing confidence in Britain's capacity to regulate the affairs of subject peoples, especially through parliament. If British objectives throughout the world were generally similar, whether they could be achieved depended on the support or at least acquiescence of those they tried to rule. Much of this book is concerned with bringing together the findings of the rich historical writing on both post-Mughal India and late colonial America to assess the strengths and weaknesses of empire in different parts of the world. In North America potential allies who were closely linked to Britain in beliefs, culture and economic interest were ultimately alienated by Britain's political pretensions. Empire was extremely fragile in two out of the three main Indian settlements. In Bengal, however, the British achieved a *modus vivendi* with important groups which enabled them to build a secure base for the future subjugation of the subcontinent. With the authority of one who has made the study of empire his life's work, Marshall provides a valuable resource for scholar and student alike. **Women's Reading in Britain, 1750-1835** **A Dangerous Recreation** *Cambridge University Press* The first broad overview and detailed analysis of female reading audiences in this period. **A Concise Economic History of Britain From 1750 to Recent Times** **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** **Modern Britain Third Edition** **A Social History 1750-2011** *Bloomsbury Publishing* Praise for the first edition: 'Royle calls on an impressive range of materials (supported by an excellent bibliography) to offer a judicious review of most of the issues currently confronted by social historians. His agenda contains both traditional and novel elements [...] all are presented with admirable clarity and balance. [...] A volume which shows an astonishing command of such a wide range of material will long prove essential reading.' *Times Literary Supplement* This popular work provides an in-depth historical background to issues of contemporary concern, tracing developments over the past two and a half centuries. It promotes accessibility by adopting a thematic approach, with each theme treated chronologically. Major themes are chosen partly by their importance to an understanding of the past and partly by their relevance to students of contemporary Britain - rather than by imposing current fashions in historical study on the past. Thoroughly revised, the third edition of *Modern Britain* reviews and brings up to date the content to take account of developments since 1997 and reconsiders emphases and interpretations in light of more recent scholarship. It incorporates new currents in historical writing on matters such as the language of class, the position of women, and the revolution worked by the Internet and mobile technologies. *Modern Britain* is vital reading for students of history and the social and political sciences. **Time and Work in England 1750-1830** *Oxford University Press* Did working hours in England increase as a result of the Industrial Revolution? Marx said so, and so did E. P. Thompson; but where was the evidence to support this belief? Literary sources are difficult to interpret, wage books are few and hardly representative, and clergymen writing about the sloth of their flock did little to validate their complaints. In this important and innovative study Hans-Joachim Voth for the first time provides rigorously analysed statistical data. He calls more than 2,800 witnesses to the bar of history to answer the question: 'what were you doing at the time of the crime?'. Using these court records, he is able to build six datasets for both rural and urban areas over the period 1750 to 1830 to reconstruct patterns of leisure and labour. Dr Voth is able to show that over this period England did indeed begin to work harder - much harder. By the 1830s, both London and the northern counties of England had experienced a considerable increase - about 20 per cent - in annual working hours. What drove the change was not longer hours per day, but the demise of 'St Monday' and a plethora of religious and political festivals. **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** **The Practice of British Geology, 1750-1850** *Routledge* Geology is the most historical of all sciences. Yet its own history remains neglected, especially the many aspects of how geology was practised in the past. This volume analyses the careers of some important practical figures in English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish geology between 1750 and 1850. These include people who would have regarded themselves more as mining engineers (or 'coal viewers' as they were then called in the vital coal industry) or 'mineral surveyors' as today's mineral prospectors were first called (from 1808), or even inventors. Their expertise, in the land which led the industrial revolution, took them all over the world. Those included here went to Italy, and South (Peru) and North America (Virginia and Canada). The practice of geology, through the search for mines and minerals, has been much less attended to by historians than the geology which was undertaken by leisured amateurs - even though practical geology was as important in the past as the oil industry is today. **Pre-industrial England Economy and Society, 1500-1750** *London: Dent; Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield* **The Economy of England, 1450-1750** *London; New York: Oxford University Press* **A Concise Economic History of Britain; from the Earliest Times to 1750** *Cambridge, Eng., University Press* **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** **A Concise History of Britain, from the Earliest Times to 1750** **A concise economic history of Britain from the earliest times to 1750** **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** *Hassell Street Press* This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. **British Fiction, 1750-1770** **A Chronological Check-list of Prose Fiction Printed in Britain and Ireland** The first comprehensive catalogue of prose fiction published in Britain and Ireland between 1750 and 1770, continuing the already published lists for 1700 to 1749. It is fully indexed and contains an introduction summarizing changes in publication, bookselling, and authorship as derived from the new listings. **A Concise History of Britain, from the Earliest Times to 1750** **A Concise Economic History of Britain from 1750 to Recent Times, by W.H.B. Court, ...** **A Concise Economic History of Britain From the Earliest Times to 1750** **The Archaeology of the Transport Revolution, 1750-1850** **Industrial Architecture in Britain 1750-1939** Traces the development of the architectural designs and styles of the factories, mills, warehouses, and other industrial buildings of Great Britain. **Instruments of Darkness Witchcraft in England 1550-1750** *Aan de hand van rechtbankverslagen beschrijft de auteur de heksevenvolgingen in Engeland.* **Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650-1750** **Scandal Nation Law and Authorship in Britain, 1750-1832** *Cornell University Press* "Temple draws upon cases involving Samuel Richardson, Samuel Johnson, Catharine Macaulay, and Mary Prince. The public uproar around these controversies crossed class, gender, and regional boundaries, reaching the Celtic periphery and the colonies. Both print and spectacle, both high and low, these scandals raised important points of law but also drew on images of criminality and sexuality made familiar in the theater, satirical prints, broadsides, even in wax museums." **Modern Architecture and the End of Empire** *Ashgate Pub Limited* Mark Crinson's study is concerned with the relation between architecture and those events and processes that make up the so-called 'end of empire', the period when former colonies were decolonized and gained their independence from Great Britain. **The Industrial Age Economy and Society in Britain, 1750-1995** *Routledge* This is a new edition of the popular single volume survey of the British economy from the industrialisation to the present day. It contains chapters on the industrial revolution which have been revised to incorporate new thinking. **Crime in Early Modern England 1550-1750** *Routledge* Still the only general survey of the topic available, this widely-used exploration of the incidence, causes and control of crime in Early Modern England throws a vivid light on the times. It uses court archives to capture vividly the everyday lives of people who would otherwise have left little mark on the historical record. This new edition - fully updated throughout - incorporates new thinking on many issues including gender and crime; changes in punishment; and literary perspectives on crime. **The Great Age of British Watercolours, 1750-1880** *Prestel Pub* "The revolution in watercolours of the later eighteenth century and its Victorian aftermath is acknowledged to be one of the greatest triumphs of British art. Its effect was to transform the modest tinted drawing of the topographer into a powerful and highly flexible means of expression for some of the Romantic era's greatest artists, among them Thomas Girtin, J.M.W. Turner and John Constable. The painters of the next generation were no less ambitious, and the range of subject-matter and technical inventiveness that was sustained for much of the Victorian period was to set a standard in watercolour painting that was without equal abroad." "In this magnificently illustrated survey of the great age of British watercolours, Andrew Wilton and Anne Lyles trace the development of attitudes to landscape and to the human figure in the landscape from 1750 to 1880. They show how once the traditional pen and ink drawing and its augmented washes of colour had been abandoned in order to paint directly in watercolours without pen outlines, the way was open for the powerful Romantic landscapes of the following decade and beyond, many of which were painted in the wild mountainous regions of Wales and Scotland." "During the nineteenth century, as the gilt-framed exhibition watercolour began to challenge the long-established oil painting in terms of size and in brilliance of colour and effect, the range of subject-matter was broadened to include scenes of country and town life from every part of Britain and, increasingly, from the Continent too. By mid-century the Near East was attracting many of the greatest Victorian watercolourists, including J. E. Lewis, David Roberts and Edward Lear. Other leading Victorians who regularly worked in watercolour include the Pre-Raphaelite painters John Everett Millais and William Holman Hunt, and the American-born James McNeill Whistler, all of whom are included in this book." --BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved **Revolutionary Times 1500-1750** *Heinemann* "Foundation Editions" offer a lower narrative level to enable less-able pupils to understand the subject. Re-phrased questions support and direct their thinking skills, helping them to explore history for themselves. **Class Formation and Urban Industrial Society Bradford, 1750-1850** *Cambridge University Press* This book examines the process by which a capitalist society emerged in Bradford. Although Bradford represents an unusual social environment where industrial development began very early and proceeded very fast, its history discloses with unusual force and clarity a process that was more gradually transforming the wider society of nineteenth-century Britain and that subsequently spread throughout the world. **Transport and the Development of the European Economy, 1750-1918**