

## 1: Reform in Britain

*The Age of Reform is a Pulitzer Prize-winning book by Richard Hann, which traces events from the Populist Movement of the 1890s through the Progressive Era to the New Deal of the 1930s.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 1840-1914. Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1871. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1789-1848 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1848-1871 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1871-1914 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1914-1918, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1789 and 1848 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1848 and 1914 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

## 2: American Notables

*The reform movements that swept through American society after were reactions to a range of factors: the Second Great Awakening, the transformation of the American economy, industrialization, urbanization, and lingering agendas of the revolutionary period.*

Print this page The middling sort The image of the nineteenth century as a period of great opportunity for men of energy and skill is one that has been long established. In the past, historians have argued that an industrious middle-class made great fortunes in the early days of the industrial revolution and converted economic success into political power in the Reform Act. This political power was then used to ensure policy reflected the middle-class interests. Such arguments present the middle-class as a coherent body mobilising their economic and political power to forge society in their image. Through education reform, schemes of civic improvement and the growth of the market the Victorian middle class saw themselves as facilitating equality of opportunity by enabling the working classes to realise their abilities. These reforms mean that today we live in an open society in which we all have the potential to become middle-class Such diversity makes a satisfactory definition of the middle-class impossible. The Victorian middle-class is largely associated with the growth of cities and the expansion of the economy. The term was used from around the mid-eighteenth century to describe those people below the aristocracy but above the workers. Alongside the businessmen associated with the growth of manufacturing, the period saw the increased numbers of small entrepreneurs. Shopkeepers and merchants who undertook to transport and retail the fruits of industry and empire. The increased scale of industry and overseas trade, together with the expansion of empire fuelled the proliferation of commerce and finance such as banks, insurance companies, shipping and railways. This system needed administrating by clerks, managers and salaried professionals. The expansion of cities, towns and the economy produced new spaces that needing regulating and running. The Victorian period witnessed the massive expansion of local government and the centralised state, providing occupations for a vast strata of civil servants, teachers, doctors, lawyers and government officials as well as the clerks and assistants which helped these institutions and services to operate. There is no clear relationship to the means of production. Although there were some individuals that accumulated spectacular wealth in the nineteenth century through entrepreneurial activity, there were many more businessmen who scraped a living and many who worked for wages as public servants, managers or clerks. Some members of the middle-class used their wealth to buy land and stately homes, becoming as rich, if not richer than the aristocracy. At the same time, many members of the skilled working class could earn as much if not more than some members of the lower middle-class. But, whilst it is difficult to talk of the Victorian middle-class as a group with a coherent outlook, they nevertheless gained coherence out of the political and social changes of the period. Giving voice to urbanisation and industrialisation this emerging middle-class emphasised competition, thrift, prudence, self-reliance and personal achievement as opposed to privilege and inheritance. The moral terms of this outlook enabled the middle-class to accommodate diversity. The success of the middle-classes in the Victorian period can be seen in their ability to universalise a set of principles based on individuality and progress. In moving from a society based on rank and privilege to one based on free exchange, the very idea that an individual, through hard work, thrift and self reliance, could achieve social and economic success provided an equalising principle. But, whilst the idea of social mobility was, and still is, central to legitimising the idea of a market economy, many critics of industrialisation, such as Thomas Carlyle, feared that the community was threatened by the aggressive individualism of some or the frustrated aspirations of others. A sense of social order was formulated in the mixing of political economy, paternalism and evangelical religion which ascribed specific roles to groups of people. The working classes were encouraged to improve but they were also reminded they should be content with their lot as labourers. These perspectives were popularised in a range of books and articles in the nineteenth century but are perhaps best demonstrated by Samuel Smiles and his best seller *Self Help* published in Smiles argued, along with others of his time, that individuals were responsible for their own future: These ideas emphasised individuals rather than classes, morals rather than economic realities, and talked of the

deserving and undeserving, the rough and the respectable, thus reducing persistent inequalities to moral rather than economic causes. In fact, the rise of the middle-classes in the Victorian period has as much to do with this recognition as the promotion of political economy. Improvement was a key part of middle-class culture. The persistence of poverty and the tendency of the working classes not to emulate middle-class behaviour provided the impetus for a host of reform movements. Policy proposals and reform strategies promoted middle-class values and helped to cement middle-class leadership and authority. Education reform, factory reform and the New Poor Law emphasised progress and civility through work, thrift and rationality. But, perhaps more significantly, local voluntary societies such as Mechanics Institutes and temperance societies promoted improvement cross class communication and rational recreation. Personal narratives of success were an important part of this culture. Records of achievement were popularised and promoted in books like *Self Help* as examples of how all individuals could and should improve. Individualised narratives of great men building fortunes from nothing became a staple part of Victorian middle-class culture. However, they need to be read with a certain scepticism. A close reading of these stories often reveals that personal contacts and supportive connections were important in establishing a business or in gaining entry to a profession. Having access to networks of support in the Manchester business community was central to the success of the engineer and industrialist James Nasmyth. Nasmyth gained legal advice, credit and customers through a network of professionals and businessmen in the area. Like many successful Victorian businessmen, Nasmyth was introduced to these networks through his family relations and family friends. Despite the expansion of the economy and the growth of towns and cities, reputation and personal contact remained significant factors in business arrangements and recruitment in the Victorian period. The working class could and did enter the ranks of the lower middle-class through small capital accumulation and the ownership of a small business but such concerns were often in a very precarious market position. They often yielded modest incomes for hard work. With little access to credit, they were not well equipped to withstand competition or slack periods of trade. The white-collar salaried professions, such as public administration and banking, did however, provide the potential for mobility. Top Insular privilege In many such professions, promotion up the ranks was structured into the job. But, even here personal contact was a crucial element in filling posts. White-collar workers were largely recruited from within the ranks of the middle-classes. Clerk positions would more generally provide opportunities for the working class to move into the ranks of the middle-class. However, many of these posts were very poorly paid and of quite uncertain status. Thrift, responsibility and self-reliance were important aspects of Victorian middle-class culture that could be used to define a society in which success was contingent on individual perseverance and energy. Thrift, responsibility and self-reliance were important aspects of Victorian middle-class culture. In practice, middle-class society was not as open as this rhetoric implied. For a start, the categories of class were uncertain and shifting. The relationship between affluence and attitude was certainly not clear to contemporaries. Middle-class values were carved out in these attempts to define a society based on merit rather than aristocratic privilege. However, the importance of cultural capital and social networks to success in the period implies that the rise of the middle-classes in the Victorian period saw the replacement of one set of privileges with another. The vast expansion of the service sector in the Twentieth Century perhaps did more than social reform and voluntary association to swell the ranks of the middle-classes in the Twentieth Century.

### 3: A history of Palestine : from the Ottoman conquest to the

*Idealistic and impractical communities. Who, Rather than seeking to create an ideal government or reform the world, withdrew from the sinful, corrupt world to work their miracles in microcosm, hoping to imitate the elect state of affairs that existed among the Apostles.*

**Social Welfare Parliamentary Reforms** A series of acts had gradually extended the franchise in England during this period. These were passed by both parties and helped to strengthen support for the political system in Britain. The Reform Act had given the vote to the middle classes. The Reform Act gave the vote to every male adult householder living in the towns. The Act gave the vote to about 1, men. In effect the Act had given the vote to the working classes in the towns. Several industrial towns that were previously unrepresented were given MPs. A Conservative government led by Benjamin Disraeli had introduced this measure with the support of the Liberals. The Secret Ballot Act made voting secret and greatly reduced the power of Landlords in determining the outcome of elections. The Reform Act gave the vote to the poor farmers and labourers in the countryside and greatly reorganised electoral areas to reflect the move in population from the countryside to the larger towns. Another major item of parliamentary reform was the Parliament Act of It ended the veto of the House of Lords and only allowed it to delay bills for two years. MPs were also paid for the first time under this Act. **The Suffragettes** The major issue left untouched was that of votes for women. Until , when the First World War broke out, they campaigned energetically, and sometimes violently, to achieve this aim. This name became widely used by both supporters and opponents of the campaign. Suffragettes were responsible for breaking the windows of 10 Downing Street, burning buildings and damaging paintings in public galleries. They were often prepared to go to prison for their cause or even put their own lives in danger. While in prison they went on hunger strike. The government often force fed the women prisoners. The so-called Cat and Mouse Act was passed by the government in an attempt to prevent suffragettes from obtaining public sympathy - it provided for releasing those whose condition got too serious then re-imprisoning them when they had recovered. In the suffragette Emily Davison tried to stop the Derby horserace by running onto the track just as the horses came round Tattenham Corner. She died from her injuries. When World War One broke out many women took jobs normally undertaken by men. The huge numbers of men needed to fight the war resulted in women being employed as gas workers, coal heavers, transport workers and ambulance drivers. When the war ended, the tremendous war effort of these female workers was rewarded by the introduction of a bill that allowed women over 30 years to vote in parliamentary elections. In they were permitted to peacefully picket their place of work when on strike **Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act**. Unions for unskilled workers were slow to develop. Throughout the s there were a series of strikes by unskilled workers in an attempt to improve their conditions. Both of which were successful. However the trade union movement suffered a severe setback with Taff Vale Case in A union was found to be financially liable for the losses that the Taff Vale Railway Company suffered during a strike. The conservative government took no action. The Liberal government brought in the Trade Disputes Act which declared that unions could not be sued for damages incurred during a strike. This reversed the Taff Vale judgement. Trade unions began to sponsor candidates for parliament. In the Labour Representation Committee was formed. In it changed its name to the Labour Party and was led by Keir Hardie. The Labour party continued to grow and in the s replaced the Liberals as one of the two big parties in England. **Education** The provision of education in England was improved greatly by a series of laws that made a basic education available to all children. The Education Act commonly named after its author W. Forster set up school districts. Local ratepayers were asked to build a primary school in an area where one did not already exist. The local board had the right to compel children to attend these schools and to charge a nominal fee. By over 5, new schools had been founded. In education became compulsory up to the age of 10 raised to 12 in and in it was made free. However the absence of real reform in the secondary sector meant that education in was generally only up to primary level. Britain lagged seriously behind Germany and France. In the Education Act Balfour Act greatly improved this situation. It provided for the funding of secondary schools out of local rates with helps of grants

from central government. In a scholarship scheme made it possible for the clever children from poor backgrounds to attend secondary school. By Britain had a well-organised system of education. Early Social Welfare Reforms The Industrial Revolution and the growth of the towns had created a number of serious social and health problems. A number of measures were brought in to alleviate the conditions of ordinary people: However the operation of the Act was seriously hampered by a lack of money. A further Act in increased funding and greatly improved the situation. It also brought together a range of acts covering sewerage and drains, water supply, housing and disease. In local government was introduced to England and this was further improved upon in Throughout the nineteenth century a series of Factory Acts had regulated conditions for workers in factories. By the s workers in Britain had a half day on Saturday and this led to the growth of organised sports especially soccer. The Social Reforms of the Liberal Governments The long period of conservative government between and had meant a slowing of reform. There were also great inequalities of income and wealth. In a Liberal government was elected with a massive majority. It introduced a large number of social reforms. Medical tests for pupils at schools and free treatment provided Workers were compensated for injuries at work In a pension of five shillings was introduced for those over This reform was of great significance as it freed the pensioners from fear of the workhouse. In the government introduced the National Insurance Act that provided insurance for workers in time of sickness reform was twenty years behind Germany. Workers paid a four penny weekly premium. Unemployment benefit was introduced into certain industries e. A basic social welfare service had been created which greatly improved the conditions for poorer people in British society. To pay for this social reform the Liberals increased the taxes on the rich. These reforms were resisted by the Conservative dominated House of Lords. The crisis caused by their rejection of the budget led to the Parliament Act that ended the veto of the House of Lords. The Economy Although still a powerful economic power, Britain had gone into relative decline against the new economies of Germany and the US. Table 1 The economy was growing very slowly although she continued to be the banking capital of the world. British shipbuilding boomed during the period especially on the Clyde and in Belfast. Much of British industry had failed to modernise and many factories were slow to use electricity. For example by German steel production was double that of Britain and US output of coal had overtaken and was greater than Britain. Traditionally the basis of British economic power had been based on Free Trade. As most of her competitors erected tariff barriers, Britain found her industries shut out from many markets. By the early twentieth century the demand for tariffs increased in Britain. This demand was led by Joseph Chamberlain who felt that Protectionism would protect British industry and help to unite the empire. His demand was opposed by many in his own party and helped to split the once invincible Conservatives. This division paved the way for the Liberal victory in

### 4: BBC - History - British History in depth: The Rise of the Victorian Middle Class

*The Era of Reform STUDY. PLAY. Expansion and Imperialism 33 terms. The Age of Jackson 36 terms.*

While some reformers adopted the costume, many were afraid that it would bring ridicule to the cause and began wearing more traditional clothes by the s. Although women had many moral obligations and duties in the home, church and community, they had few political and legal rights in the new republic. Women were pushed to the sidelines as dependents of men, without the power to bring suit, make contracts, own property, or vote. During the era of the "cult of domesticity," a woman was seen merely as a way of enhancing the social status of her husband. By the s and 40s, however, the climate began to change when a number of bold, outspoken women championed diverse social reforms of prostitution, capital punishment, prisons, war, alcohol, and, most significantly, slavery. Two influential Southern sisters, Angelina and Sarah Grimke, called for women to "participate in the freeing and educating of slaves. Harriet Wilson became the first African-American to publish a novel sounding the theme of racism. The heart and voice of the movement, nevertheless, was in New England. Lucretia Mott, an educated Bostonian, was one of the most powerful advocates of reform, who acted as a bridge between the feminist and the abolitionist movement and endured fierce criticism wherever she spoke. Around the abolitionist movement was split over the acceptance of female speakers and officers. Under the leadership of Stanton, Mott, and Susan B. Anthony, the convention demanded improved laws regarding child custody, divorce, and property rights. They argued that women deserved equal wages and career opportunities in law, medicine, education and the ministry. First and foremost among their demands was suffrage – the right to vote. Amelia Bloomer began publishing *The Lily*, which also advocated "the emancipation of women from temperance, intemperance, injustice, prejudice, and bigotry. Thus, in this era of reform and renewal women realized that if they were going to push for equality, they needed to ignore criticism and what was then considered acceptable social behavior. However, the ardent feminists discovered that many people felt women neither should nor could be equal to men. The nation soon became distracted by sectional tension and the climate for reform evaporated. This important struggle would continue for many generations to come. Bloomer founded *The Lily*, the first newspaper for women owned and operated by a woman. This early feminist is perhaps better known today for her support of women wearing a garment which now bears her name – bloomers. The tale begins as a young girl is indentured to a cruel mistress by her destitute parents. Sarah Margaret Fuller Sarah Margaret Fuller wrote the first major feminist manifesto, "Woman of the Nineteenth Century," which is also an example of transcendentalist philosophy. This page serves as an adequate introduction to this brilliant women although it is rather short. The Kindergarten Elizabeth Palmer Peabody was the educator who opened the first English-language kindergarten in the U. Born on May 16, , Peabody helped establish kindergarten as an accepted institution in U. This Library of Congress has lots of relevant hyperlinks.

### 5: Full text of "Encyclopedia Of Age Of Imperialism "

*Under the impact of the revivals, older reform efforts moved in a new, radical direction. Prohibition, pacifism, and abolition To members of the North's emerging middle-class culture, reform became a badge of respectability.*

Beginning in the seventeenth century, Great Britain formed and maintained an economic relationship with India. By the end of the eighteenth century, British rule of India was firmly planted and London came to view India as the jewel of its empire. This view guided its foreign policy. For decades, Britain used its military victories and naval superiority to ensure uninterrupted routes to India and beyond, hence its island holdings in the Mediterranean, along the west African coast, at the southern tip of Africa, and, most importantly, the Suez Canal. By the end of the eighteenth century, Indo-British economic ties were so entrenched in a neo-mercantile system that India provided a stepping stone for British trade with China. Britain traded English wool and Indian cotton for Chinese tea and textiles; however, as Chinese demand slackened, Britain sought other means of attracting trade with China. Eventually, opium poured into China faster than tea poured into British hands; soon, Chinese merchants, already addicted themselves and buying for an addicted population, paid British opium traders in pure silver. Concerned with the sharp rise in opium addiction and the associated social costs and rise in criminal acts, the Chinese government, led by the aging Manchu dynasty, took action against the British. In 1839, the Chinese destroyed British opium in the port city of Canton, sparking the Opium Wars. Easily dominating the backward Chinese forces, the British expeditionary force blockaded Chinese ports, occupied Shanghai, and took complete control of Canton. The Treaty of Nanking granted Britain extensive trading and commercial rights in China, marking the first in a series of unequal treaties between China and European imperial powers. By the end of the century, after five wars between China and various European powers, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, and Russia held territorial and commercial advantages in their respective spheres of influence. These spheres of influence comprised territories, ports, shipping lines, rivers, et cetera in which one nation held exclusive rights to profits and investment. In 1898, the United States, freshly anointed as an international force by its crushing victory over Spain in the Spanish-American War, objected to the prevalence of spheres of influence. The US advocated and pushed through a new Open Door Policy, an effectively imperial policy that demanded that all nations be given equal and complete rights to Chinese markets. In addition, and most irritating to the Chinese, Europeans maintained extraterritoriality inside thousands of Chinese port cities. Extraterritoriality meant that foreigners were exempt from Chinese law enforcement and that, though on Chinese land, they could only be judged and tried by officials of their own nation who generally looked the other way when profit was the goal. The resulting lawlessness on the part of the Europeans, combined with the actuality of European economic, political, and military domination of the Chinese, contributed to a virulent anti-imperial sentiment. In 1900, the Boxer Rebellion saw that sentiment explode into mass social unrest and war. With secret encouragement from the Chinese empress, the Boxers, dedicated to ending foreign exploitation in north China, killed scores of European and seized the large foreign legation in Beijing. Reacting immediately, an international expeditionary force of Japanese, Russian, British, American, German, French, Austrian, and Italian troops put down the revolt and sacked Beijing to protect the interests of their respective countries. Afterward, the European powers propped up a weak central government for their own economic benefit. Beyond China, European imperialism in Asia remained strong. Britain moved into Hong Kong in 1842, into Burma in 1885, and into Kowloon in 1860. France took direct control over the provinces of Indochina--Annam, Tonkin, and Cochinchina which together make up modern day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Commentary What were the effects of the European imperial adventure? Some look at the world today through an economic lens and see both great successes and great disasters that emerged from the imperial era: However, we are looking in the very long run. Let us consider a few contemporaneous consequences of imperialism for European and world society.

### 6: Talk:List of historians - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The new AHRC-funded international research network on Architecture and Society in an Age of Reform aims to establish a dynamic, long-lasting, multi- and interdisciplinary research forum to investigate the relationship between architecture and society in the period*

The key concept he introduces is "the agrarian myth," the representation of the homesteaders Americans have paid to the subsistence, innocent, and yeoman farmer of old. The myth became a stereotype since agriculture became more commercial and industrial. The last chapter on Populism explains the agricultural prosperity after the Populist revolt because city migration lessened competition that had caused farmers to organize for the first time. Hofstadter highlights the foibles in the Populist revolt. The first was its sectional appeal, rather than national. Also, he argues its leaders were incompetent and that there was a perennial lack of funds. However, the single most destructive weakness was lack of silver. By joining with the Democratic campaign of on silver, Populists lost political ground. Despite their dissolution, Populists were successful because they caused the passage of new laws, years later. The next major reform movement was Progressivism. The two groups of Populism and Progressivism shared many philosophies, but the latter was widely accepted because it was not seen by the majority as anarchically. The causes for Progressivism were the status revolution in the post- American Civil War era "new money" supplanted "old money" prestige , the alienation of professionals, and the introduction of the Mugwump. The urban scene during the Progressive era, as argued by Hofstadter, provided little support for the Progressive movement because immigrants cared not for reforms but for democracy in general. Hofstadter provides evidence from numerous sources of the general nativism possessed by Progressives. As a corollary of the growing urban scene, aggressive newspaper reporters, named muckrakers , emerged. The Progressive journalists multiplied as new styles of magazines appeared. The last chapter focused on enemies of Progressives like trusts, unions, and political machines. Leaders expressed the need for entrepreneurship, individualism, and moral responsibility rather than organization. Reformists have an interesting relationship with wars in that the aftermath of war is usually a time of conservatism, as was the case after World War I , which heralded the death of Progressivism. The New Deal was a culmination of both Populism and Progressivism; however, Hofstadter stresses that for the most part, the New Deal was a "new departure" and despite its continual association with Progressivism, it was quite dissimilar. The reason it was different is that the New Deal was born out of the Great Depression , not prosperity, as were Populism and Progressivism. The New Deal was concerned with not democratizing the economy but managing it to meet the problems of the people. The New Deal had no set plans of reform; it was a chaotic experiment. Old Progressive woes were ignored. Party bosses were left alone. The New Deal did not intercede between the public and big business because the public wanted economic restoration, not regulation. A major disparity between Progressivism and the New Deal was that the latter was not based on Protestant morality and responsibility but was more pragmatic. It did not use moral rhetoric to create changes but physically acted. Rather than just provide a copious number of details of each reform movement, Hofstadter instead analyzes the ideas of the average participant, not the legislative or political philosophies. That makes it an innovative historical work. In the introduction, Hofstadter states his point clearly: The clearest example of his efficacy is in the final chapter on the New Deal. The last section has an abundance of acute disparities between the New Deal and the closely related Populist and Progressive reforms. Despite the vast number of facts and outside sources, Hofstadter effectively organized the book both chronologically and topically. His method of order accommodates the reader in that each reform is divided into chapters that are then divided into specific sections. By dividing up the material into smaller portions, the main points are easily accessed. The Age of Reform is a candid approach to the reforms from to The fact that it was published in had an effect on the facts of the reform organizations. Had the work been published in the s, the material would have been biased towards labeling the New Deal as a direct corollary of Progressivism. Hofstadter adequately avoided bias on either side. Vann Woodward , and Lawrence Goodwyn. They not only understood how to navigate the new bureaucracy by creating symbiotic relationships between government, education, and business but also pressed

through "reforms" that did away with the old "local" way of doing business by enacting civil service reforms replacing elected officials with appointed "experts. Reviews in American History.

### 7: SparkNotes: Europe Imperialism in Asia ()

*Revolution and the growth of industrial society, Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in , and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades.*

Christine de Pizan presents her book to Queen Isabeau of Bavaria. Bentham spoke for complete equality between sexes including the rights to vote and to participate in government. He opposed the asymmetrical sexual moral standards between men and women. Marquis de Condorcet[ edit ] Nicolas de Condorcet was a mathematician, classical liberal politician, leading French Revolutionary , republican, and Voltairean anti-clericalist. He was also a fierce defender of human rights , including the equality of women and the abolition of slavery , unusual for the s. This was another plea for the French Revolutionary government to recognize the natural and political rights of women. Even though, the Declaration did not immediately accomplish its goals, it did set a precedent for a manner in which feminists could satirize their governments for their failures in equality, seen in documents such as A Vindication of the Rights of Woman and A Declaration of Sentiments. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman is one of the first works that can unambiguously be called feminist, although by modern standards her comparison of women to the nobility, the elite of society coddled, fragile, and in danger of intellectual and moral sloth may at first seem dated as a feminist argument. Wollstonecraft identified the education and upbringing of women as creating their limited expectations based on a self-image dictated by the typically male perspective. Given her humble origins and scant education, her personal achievements speak to her own determination. Wollstonecraft attracted the mockery of Samuel Johnson , who described her and her ilk as "Amazons of the pen". For many commentators, Wollstonecraft represents the first codification of equality feminism , or a refusal of the feminine role in society. In this ideology, men were to occupy the public sphere the space of wage labor and politics and women the private sphere the space of home and children. The novels of George Meredith , George Gissing , [48] and Thomas Hardy , [49] and the plays of Henrik Ibsen [50] outlined the contemporary plight of women. Collective concerns began to coalesce by the end of the century, paralleling the emergence of a stiffer social model and code of conduct that Marion Reid described as confining and repressive for women. She discovered a lack of legal rights for women upon entering an abusive marriage. Her Society in America [62] was pivotal: She advocated for suffrage and attracted the attention of Benjamin Disraeli , the Conservative leader, as a dangerous radical on a par with Jeremy Bentham. Female journalists like Martineau and Cobbe in Britain, and Margaret Fuller in America, were achieving journalistic employment, which placed them in a position to influence other women. They focused on education, employment, and marital law. Smith had also attended the Seneca Falls Convention in America. In , she married John Stuart Mill , and provided him with much of the subject material for The Subjection of Women. Female education The interrelated barriers to education and employment formed the backbone of 19th-century feminist reform efforts, for instance, as described by Harriet Martineau in her Edinburgh Journal article, "Female Industry". Martineau, however, remained a moderate, for practical reasons, and unlike Cobbe, did not support the emerging call for the vote. By , Davies established a committee to persuade the universities to allow women to sit for the recently established Local Examinations,[ clarification needed ] and achieved partial success in She published The Higher Education of Women a year later. Davies and Leigh Smith founded the first higher educational institution for women and enrolled five students. Bedford began to award degrees the previous year. Despite these measurable advances, few could take advantage of them and life for female students was still difficult. She eventually took her degree in France. Elizabeth Garrett, unlike her sister, Millicent , did not support the campaign, though she later admitted that the campaign had done well. The association successfully argued that the Acts not only demeaned prostitutes, but all women and men by promoting a blatant sexual double standard. The Acts were repealed in Her work of publicizing the difficult conditions of the workers through interviews in bi-weekly periodicals like The Link became a method for raising public concern over social issues.

### 8: Architecture and Society in an Age of Reform ()

*The Age of Imperialism () Although the Industrial Revolution and nationalism shaped European society in the nineteenth century, imperialism.*

### 9: History of Europe - Revolution and the growth of industrial society, â€“ | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*la Names and borders -- The holiness of the "Holy Land" -- Contrasts: Palestine, -- The age of reform, -- Evolving nationalisms: Zionism and Arabism, -- "A land without a people for a people without a land"?: Population, settlement, and cultivation, -- World War I and the British mandate -- Double.*

*Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000 No. 26. Agencies and offices of the County of Suffolk Why literature is bad for you Monsters and animals rifts Introduction Gareth Dale This fasting sifts the soul Sales and Marketing Atlas (Rand McNally Sales and Marketing Metro Area Planning Atlas) The South Asian Religious Diaspora in Britain, Canada, and the United States (S U N Y Series in Religious Interactive Neuroanatomy Essentials of Pediatric Nursing (Point (Lippincott Williams Wilkins)) My mother the sandwich maker and other tales of food Ethics and the Librarian (Allerton Park Institute/(Papers)) Computed tomography of the pituitary gland Great Book of World War II Airplanes Run for the River Jesus-The Life Changer 20th-Century type Jar Jars Coloring Fun Rapid detection and characterization of foodborne pathogens by molecular techniques Chapter 19 Miscellaneous Information 204 Aipmt syllabus 2018 Paper-Pieced Mini Quilts (That Patchwork Place) In perfect harmony : popular music and cola advertising Accessible 3 matt garrish Witches night out Topsy turvy tiger The Open Source Paradigm Shift Synthesis and assembly of membrane and organelle proteins Harvey F. Lodish . [et al.] Baptism according to the scriptures Yukon-Colour of the Land A storm in stageland. U00a7 8. The Nicene Creed 24 Types of professors The grateful Negro Aboriginal Occupation Of New York Field programming environment Sight (True Books: Health and the Human Body) Animal Taste (Animals and Their Senses) Proceedings IEEE Computer Society Bioinformatics Conference My sister the vampire book 2*