

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

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

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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.

An extensively revised edition of a classic of modern historiography.

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.

'Children in English Society' is a two-volume study of the social concern for children in Britain, ranging from the Tudor paternalism of the mid-16th century to the legislation of the welfare state in the mid-20th century. A fireman in charge of burning books meets a revolutionary school teacher who dares to read. Depicts a future world in which all printed reading material is burned.

"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

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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.

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

Written largely by her former research students, this book honours the varied and creative career of Joan Thirsk.

"It does not take a majority to prevail... but rather an irate, tireless minority, keen on setting brushfires of freedom in the minds of men." Samuel Adams" In 2115, New England society is thriving a century after a worldwide economic and societal collapse. There are no borders, no states, and no coercive regulations, yet never has a more peaceful and prosperous place existed on earth. But there is unrest in this apparent paradise. Mr. Drake's third generation security company has seen better days, and his arbiter friend Mr. Barry is under investigation by Business Ethics Review for allegedly taking a bribe. Faced with the prospect of a crumbling business, and waning power, the two devise a plan to reform society to their liking. Mr. Drake and Mr.

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Barry intend to replace the anarchy of New England, with... a government! However, intrepid reporter Molly Metis, won't be intimidated by the pair. Despite attempts to stop her, she continues to dig deeper into recent events surrounding Drake and Barry. She is sure she can expose the dark plot, but will anyone listen? Will they care? And what will be the cost?

This significant new work by a prominent medievalist focusses on the period of transition between 1250 and 1550, when the wealth and power of the great lords was threatened and weakened, and when new social groups emerged and new methods of production were adopted. Professor Dyer examines both the commercial growth of the thirteenth century, and the restructuring of farming, trade, and industry in the fifteenth. The subjects investigated include the balance between individuals and the collective interests of families and villages. The role of the aristocracy and in particular the gentry are scrutinized, and emphasis placed on the initiatives taken by peasants, traders, and craftsmen. The growth in consumption moved the economy in new directions after 1350, and this encouraged investment in productive enterprises. A commercial mentality persisted and grew, and producers, such as farmers, profited from the market. Many people lived on wages, but not enough of them to justify describing the sixteenth century economy as capitalist. The conclusions are

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supported by research in sources not much used before, such as wills, and non-written evidence, including buildings. Christopher Dyer, who has already published on many aspects of this period, has produced the first full-length study by a single author of the 'transition'. He argues for a reassessment of the whole period, and shows that many features of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries can be found before 1500. This major study develops a new account of modernity and its relation to the self. Building upon the ideas set out in *The Consequences of Modernity*, Giddens argues that 'high' or 'late' modernity is a post traditional order characterised by a developed institutional reflexivity. In the current period, the globalising tendencies of modern institutions are accompanied by a transformation of day-to-day social life having profound implications for personal activities. The self becomes a 'reflexive project', sustained through a revisable narrative of self identity. The reflexive project of the self, the author seeks to show, is a form of control or mastery which parallels the overall orientation of modern institutions towards 'colonising the future'. Yet it also helps promote tendencies which place that orientation radically in question - and which provide the substance of a new political agenda for late modernity. In this book Giddens concerns himself with themes he has often been accused of unduly

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neglecting, including especially the psychology of self and self-identity. The volumes are a decisive step in the development of his thinking, and will be essential reading for students and professionals in the areas of social and political theory, sociology, human geography and social psychology.

The construction of a church was undoubtedly one of the most demanding events to take place in the life of a medieval parish. It required a huge outlay of time, money and labour, and often a new organisational structure to oversee design and management. Who took control and who provided the financing was deeply shaped by local patterns in wealth, authority and institutional development - from small villages with little formal government to settlements with highly unequal populations. This all took place during a period of great economic and social change as communities managed the impact of the Black Death, the end of serfdom and the slump of the mid-fifteenth century. This original and authoritative study provides an account of how economic change, local politics and architecture combined in late-medieval England. It will be of interest to researchers of medieval, socio-economic and art history.

This is a study of marriage litigation (with some reference to sexual offenses) in the archiepiscopal court of York (1300–1500) and the episcopal courts of Ely (1374–1381), Paris (1384–1387), Cambrai

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(1438–1453), and Brussels (1448–1459). All these courts were, for the most part, correctly applying the late medieval canon law of marriage, but statistical analysis of the cases and results confirms that there were substantial differences both in the types of cases the courts heard and the results they reached. Marriages in England in the later middle ages were often under the control of the parties to the marriage, whereas those in northern France and southern Netherlands were often under the control of the parties' families and social superiors. Within this broad generalization the book brings to light patterns of late medieval men and women manipulating each other and the courts to produce extraordinarily varied results.

As literary scholars have long insisted, an interdisciplinary approach is vital if modern readers are to make sense of works of medieval literature. In particular, rather than reading the works of medieval authors as addressing us across the centuries about some timeless or ahistorical 'human condition', critics from a wide range of theoretical approaches have in recent years shown how the work of poets such as Chaucer constituted engagements with the power relations and social inequalities of their time. Yet, perhaps surprisingly, medieval historians have played little part in this 'historical turn' in the study of medieval literature. The aim of this volume is to allow historians who are experts in the fields of economic,

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social, political, religious, and intellectual history the chance to interpret one of the most famous works of Middle English literature, Geoffrey Chaucer's 'General Prologue' to the Canterbury Tales, in its contemporary context. Rather than resorting to traditional historical attempts to see Chaucer's descriptions of the Canterbury pilgrims as immediate reflections of historical reality or as portraits of real life people whom Chaucer knew, the contributors to this volume have sought to show what interpretive frameworks were available to Chaucer in order to make sense of reality and how he adapted his literary and ideological inheritance so as to engage with the controversies and conflicts of his own day. Beginning with a survey of recent debates about the social meaning of Chaucer's work, the volume then discusses each of the Canterbury pilgrims in turn. Historians on Chaucer should be of interest to all scholars and students of medieval culture whether they are specialists in literature or history.

This text presents a new perspective on the Industrial Revolution providing far more than just an account of industrial change. It looks at the development of the economic structures, and economic change and its impact.

This book discusses the 'marginal' people of late medieval Paris, the large and shifting group of men and women who existed on the margins of conventional organized society. Professor Geremek examines the

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various groups which made up the marginal world - beggars, prostitutes, procuresses and pimps, petty criminals, casual workers and the unemployed - their haunts in and around Paris, their way of life, and their relation to 'normal' society. Professor Geremek has made with this book a major contribution to the study of late medieval society which illuminates the little-known area of the medieval underworld in a fascinating and very accessible manner. Translated by Jean Birrell from the French edition of 1976, this edition includes a new introduction by Jean-Claude Schmitt, which offers a frank appraisal of the author's life and career to date.

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.

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

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to the beginning of the early modern period.

This is a description of England during the two-and-a-half centuries since the Norman Conquest. A chronological setting is given to the developments of society during the period, by reference to political events of the time. The relations between the King, the nobles, the Church and the people are described and the author also sketches the stages by which departments of state evolved out of the individual authority of officers of the royal household, and parliament out of the King's control.

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

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

English Society in the Later Middle Ages, 1348-1500

This second volume of John Rule's major two-volume portrait of Georgian England is a comprehensive and authoritative survey of eighteenth-century society, incorporating the exciting new research findings of recent years. It deals in turn with the upper class, 'middling sort' and lower

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orders; with popular education, religion and culture; with standards of living in town and country; and with crime, punishment and protest. The book, which is as rich and varied as the age it explores, ends with an assessment of continuity and change across the century.

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

This vintage book contains D. H. Lawrence's 1922 collection of short stories, entitled "England, My England". Written between 1913 and 1921, many of the stories revolve around war and will appeal to those with an interest in related literature. The stories of this collection include: "England, My England", "Tickets, Please", "The Blind Man", "Monkey Nuts", "Wintry Peacock", "You Touched Me", "Samson and Delilah", "The Primrose Path", "The Horse Dealer's Daughter", "Fanny and Annie", and more. David Herbert Richards Lawrence (1885 - 1930) was a seminal English novelist, poet, essayist, playwright, and literary critic. Many vintage texts such as this are increasingly scarce and expensive, and it is with this in mind that we are republishing this book now, in an affordable, high-quality, modern edition. It comes complete with a specially commissioned biography of the author.

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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.

Professor Malcolmson provides a full account of the sports, pastimes and festive celebrations of the English labouring people in the eighteenth century.

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

This book provides an accessible collection of translated legal sources through which the exploits of criminals and

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developments in the English criminal justice system (c.1215–1485) can be studied. Drawing on the wealth of archival material and an array of contemporary literary texts, it guides readers towards an understanding of prevailing notions of law and justice and expectations of the law and legal institutions. Tensions are shown emerging between theoretical ideals of justice and the practical realities of administering the law during an era profoundly affected by periodic bouts of war, political in-fighting, social dislocation and economic disaster. Introductions and notes provide both the specific and wider legal, social and political contexts in addition to offering an overview of the existing secondary literature and historiographical trends. This collection affords a valuable insight into the character of medieval governance as well as revealing the complex nexus of interests, attitudes and relationships prevailing in society during the later Middle Ages.

In *Kind Neighbours* Tom Turpie draws on a wide range of sources to explore devotion to Scottish saints and their shrines in the later middle ages.

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.

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