This splendid portrait of medieval and early modern Scotland through to the Union and its aftermath has no current rival in chronological range, thematic scope and richness of detail. The book explores a number of significant themes in the development of Scotland during the early sixteenth century and the eve of the Industrial Revolution. Each theme involves a key set of relationships: lord and laird, landlord and tenant, Kirk and culture, centre and locality, Highland and Lowland, town and country, economic decline and growth. Each theme has been a focus for important new research and together they provide a series of interlocking facets illustrating the dynamic nature, richness and complexity of Scottish society during this period.
The Age of Revolutions 1700-1900

A succinct and accessible account of the nature and impact of industrialisation in Scotland.

The Rise and Fall of the Scottish Cotton Industry, 1778-1914

Drawing on wide range of legal documents from the seventeenth-century, this book contains quantitative and qualitative analyses of witchcraft trials in Scotland and Finnmark, Norway. Attention is drawn towards the voices of the accused persons, the witnesses, and the law.

The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Britain

Based on church and state records from the burgh of Aberdeen, this study explores the deeper social meaning behind petty crime during the Reformation. Falconer argues that an analysis of both criminal behaviour and law enforcement provides a unique view into the workings of an early modern urban Scottish community.

A Companion to Tudor Britain

This book brings together twelve studies that collectively provide an overview of the main issues of live interest in Scottish witchcraft. As well as fresh studies of the well-established topic of witch-hunting, the book also launches an exploration of some of the more esoteric aspects of magical belief and practice.

UK Cities

This is the first full-length history of the Scottish cotton industry, from its beginnings in the late eighteenth century to its premature decline in the years leading up to the First World War. The book examines the industry chronologically and through themes such as precursors, technology, capital and employers, markets, labor and work, placed within their broader economic and social contexts. Its account of the cotton industry is set within important historiographical debates such as proto-industrialization, the speed of industrial change, the diffusion of technology, the labor process, paternalism, workplace control, entrepreneurship and theories of industrial decline. Cotton was Scotland’s premier industry during the Industrial Revolution and this book will be welcomed by specialists, students and interested readers alike.

Entrepreneurship and the Industrial Revolution. 3. The Industrial Revolution in Scotland

A new edition of the leading textbook on the economic history of Britain since industrialization. Combining the expertise of more than thirty leading historians and economists, Volume 2 tracks the development of the British economy from late nineteenth-century global dominance to its early twenty-first century position as a mid-sized player in an integrated European economy. Each chapter provides a clear guide to the major controversies in the field and students are shown how to connect historical evidence with economic theory and how to apply quantitative methods. The chapters re-examine issues of
Britain's relative economic growth and decline over the 'long' twentieth century, setting the British experience within an international context, and benchmark its performance against that of its European and global competitors. Suggestions for further reading are also provided in each chapter, to help students engage thoroughly with the topics being discussed.

Witches of the North

Social and religious historians have conducted much research on Scottish colonial migrations to Ulster; however, there remains historical debate as to whether the Irish Sea in the seventeenth century was an intervening obstacle or a transportation artery. Vann presents a geographical perspective on the topic, showing that most population flows involving southwest Scotland during the first half of the seventeenth century were directed across the Irish Sea via centuries-old sea routes that had allowed for the formation of evolving cultural areas. As political or religious motivational factors presented themselves in the last half of that century, Vann holds, the established social and familial links stretched along those sea routes facilitated chain migration that led to the birth of a Protestant Ulster-Scots community. Vann also shows how this community constituted itself along religious and institutional rubrics of dissent from the Church of England, Church of Scotland, and Church of Ireland.

Entrepreneurship and the Industrial Revolution

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald (Anglistik/Amerikanistik), course: Scandinavia and Anglophone Countries, language: English, abstract: Throughout the course of history Sweden and Great Britain often had periods of strong contact and exchange. A few examples are the Viking era or the Hanseatic League. After few contact in the Tudor Age, both countries cooperated heavily during the Industrialization period, beginning in England around 1750. This paper will examine the development of Great Britain and Sweden and their industrial cooperation in the 18th and 19th century. During these years both countries underwent major changes in economy, generally known as the industrial revolution. First it will be examined how the process of industrialization was triggered and which effects it had on society, living standards and the general import and export trades. At the same time, the economic exchange between the two countries will be illustrated. Since the means of transportation play a big role in industrial development, the third chapter will deal with two major construction works that were realized in both countries at roughly the same time. The Caledonian Canal in Scotland and the Gota Canal in Sweden were both planned to enhance the transportation network to enable faster transit of goods across the country (cf. Scottish Canals) (cf. Bjuggren/af Donner 19). Thomas Telford, a British engineer, was responsible for the construction of the Caledonian Canal (cf. Scottish Canals). Due to that fact, Count Baltzar von Platen, who was the leading constructor of the younger Gota Canal (cf. Gota Canal 2010), also involved him in the planning of his project (cf. Smiles 1867, 237).

The Making of Pre-industrial Britain

The first modern history of Scottish woodlands, this highly illustrated volume explores the changing relationship between trees and people from the time of Scotland's first settlement, focusing on the period 1500 to 1920. Drawing on work in natural science, geography and
Disability in the Industrial Revolution

Existing studies of early modern Scotland tend to focus on the crown, the nobility and the church. Yet, from the sixteenth century, a unique national representative assembly of the towns, the Convention of Burghs, provides an insight into the activities of another key group in society. Meeting at least once a year, the Convention consisted of representatives from every parliamentary burgh, and was responsible for apportioning taxation, settling disputes between members, regulating weights and measures, negotiating with the crown on issues of concern to the merchant community. The Convention's role in relation to parliament was particularly significant, for it regulated urban representation, admitted new burghs to parliament, and co-ordinated and oversaw the conduct of the burgess estate in parliament. In this, the first full-length study of the burghs and parliament in Scotland, the influence of this institution is fully analysed over a one hundred year period. Drawing extensively on local and national sources, this book sheds new light upon the way in which parliament acted as a point of contact, a place where legislative business was done, relationships formed and status affirmed. The interactions between centre and localities, and between urban and rural elites are prominent themes, as is Edinburgh's position as the leading burgh and the host of parliament. The study builds upon existing scholarship to place Scotland within the wider British and European context and argues that the Scottish parliament was a distinctive and effective institution which was responsive to the needs of the burghs both collectively and individually.

The Early Industrial Revolution

"The United Irishmen were one of the most determined and energetic radical organisations challenging the old regime in the British Isles at the end of the eighteenth century. Based on extensive new research, this book explores a previously little-known dimension of their activity - their involvement in Scottish society and politics - and sets the Scottish relationship against the climate of international brotherhood which followed the French Revolution."

"From the 'Polite Era' of constitutional reform, to the role of Irish agents in the creation of a Scottish revolutionary underground, it describes the growth of ideological and organisational connections between Irish and Scottish radical movements. It then examines the United Irishmen's Rebellion of 1798 and its impact on the Scottish press, government agencies and the radicals themselves, before exploring the fate of refugees from the Irish crisis in the political and industrial strife in Scotland in the early nineteenth century. "This challenging book places Scottish radicalism within its full European context, and sheds new light on the nature of the United Irishmen's movement and the threat it posed to the existing social order."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
The Origins of Scottish Nationhood

Explores the transformative reign of the Catholic King James VII and the revolution that brought about his fall.

The Industrial Revolution in Scotland

This work focuses on the largest cities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, countries which make up the United Kingdom. It provides basic history and geography with an emphasis on life in contemporary times. Other subjects covered include cultural diversity, demographic composition and many other aspects of life in the nation's largest urban centres. The United Kingdom is one of the most urbanised countries in the world and, because of that, the cities covered in the book collectively constitute a microcosm of this metropolitan nation. When you learn about the cities, you also learn about the country in general especially the urban aspect of the United Kingdom as a highly industrialised nation. The industrial revolution led to the establishment of towns and cities and today these urban centres are central to life in this vibrant nation. If you are going to the United Kingdom for the first time, you may find this work to be useful. But even those who don't intend to go to the UK may learn some important things about some of the most dynamic urban centres in the world including London.

Scottish History

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

Scotland before the Industrial Revolution

The last few years have witnessed a growing interest in the study of the Reformation period within the three kingdoms of Britain, revolutionizing the way in which scholars think about the relationships between England, Scotland and Ireland. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the story of the British Reformation is still dominated by studies of England, an imbalance that this book will help to right. By adopting an international perspective, the essays in this volume look at the motives, methods and impact of enforcing the Protestant Reformation in Ireland and Scotland. The juxtaposition of these two countries illuminates the similarities and differences of their social and political situations while qualifying many of the conclusions of recent historical work in each country. As well as Investigating what 'reformation' meant in the early modern period, and examining its literal, rhetorical, doctrinal, moral and political implications, the volume also explores what enforcing these various reformations could involve. Taken as a whole, this volume offers a fascinating insight into how the political authorities in Scotland and Ireland attempted, with varying degrees of success, to impose Protestantism on their countries. By comparing the two situations, and placing them in the wider international picture, our understanding of European confessionalization is further enhanced.

The Burghs and Parliament in Scotland, c. 1550–1651

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This book is focused on the social and occupational origins of the founders of modern British industry: what kind of families did they come from? What was their occupation before they set up as industrialists? In discussing these and other issues, this study makes an important contribution to the problem of social mobility during the Industrial Revolution.

**Women and Violent Crime in Enlightenment Scotland**

A complete reappraisal of the scale and significance of female criminality in a period of major legislative changes.

**Industry and Empire**

**A History of Scottish Forestry: From the Industrial Revolution to modern times**

**The First Industrialists**

This is an introduction to Scottish history in the 18th which is completely up-to-date and gives equal emphasis to politics and religion. Once a small and isolated country with an unenviable reputation for poverty and instability, by 1800 Scotland it was emerging as an economic powerhouse, a major colonial power and an internationally acclaimed center of European philosophy, science and literature. This thematic investigation explores the experiences and responses of a people whose world was being fundamentally reconfigured and offers some topical and thought-provoking lessons from a dramatic period when, willingly or with great reluctance, the Scots adapted themselves to rapidly changing circumstances. Starting with the threshold of the Act of Union (1707) and running through to 1800 and the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars, This book covers the impact of the Enlightenment on Scotland and Scotland's own very significant contribution to this via Adam Smith, David Hume and their circle. Setting social, cultural and economic analyses within a firm political framework, Scotland's internal story is placed in the wider context of Britain, Europe and Empire, and her role and identity within the newly united Britain assessed.

**The Scottish People 1490-1625**

**Integration, Enlightenment, and Industrialization**

Updates the classic study of the industrial revolution, while exploring Britain's rise and subsequent decline from industrial power

**In Search of Ulster-Scots Land**

Is Scottish nationalism truly 'Scottish'?

**The Punishment Monopoly**
A Companion to Tudor Britain provides an authoritative overview of historical debates about this period, focusing on the whole British Isles. An authoritative overview of scholarly debates about Tudor Britain focuses on the whole British Isles, exploring what was common and what was distinct to its four constituent elements. Emphasises big cultural, social, intellectual, religious and economic themes. Describes differing political and personal experiences of the time. Discusses unusual subjects, such as the sense of the past amongst British constituent identities, the relationship of cultural forms to social and political issues, and the role of scientific inquiry. Bibliographies point readers to further sources of information.

Scotland before the Industrial Revolution

Examines the roots of white supremacy and mass incarceration from the vantage point of history. Why, asks Pem Davidson Buck, is punishment so central to the functioning of the United States, a country proclaiming “liberty and justice for all”? The Punishment Monopoly challenges our everyday understanding of American history, focusing on the constructions of race, class, and gender upon which the United States was built, and which still support racial capitalism and the carceral state. After all, Buck writes, “a state, to be a state, has to punish bottom line, that is what a state and the force it controls is for.” Using stories of her European ancestors, who arrived in colonial Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and following their descendants into the early nineteenth century, Buck shows how struggles over the right to punish, backed by the growing power of the state governed by a white elite, made possible the dispossession of Africans, Native Americans, and poor whites. Those struggles led to the creation of the low-wage working classes that capitalism requires, locked in by a metastasizing white supremacy that Buck’s ancestors, with many others, defined as white, helped establish and manipulate. Examining those foundational struggles illuminates some of the most contentious issues of the twenty-first century: the exploitation and detention of immigrants; mass incarceration as a central institution; Islamophobia; white privilege; judicial and extra-judicial killings of people of color and some poor whites. The Punishment Monopoly makes it clear that none of these injustices was accidental or inevitable; that shifting our state-sanctioned understandings of history is a step toward liberating us from its control of the present.

History of the Native Woodlands of Scotland 1500-1920

Did you know that the Scots never won a battle when they were favorites? A sense of poetic irony registers when one learns that Scotland has never won a major military battle when the odds were in their favor. In 1513, the largest Scottish army to ever invade England was defeated by a significantly smaller English army at Flodden Field. In only two hours, the Scots lost ten thousand men. History repeated itself in 1542, when a Scottish army of 15,000 men was defeated by only 3,000 English soldiers. Despite their much smaller numbers, the English managed to take 1,200 Scottish men as prisoners. This humiliating defeat eventually contributed to the demise of King James V. This new captivating history book takes you on a remarkable journey from the earliest extensive historical record of Scotland through the long struggle toward nationhood, all the way to Postwar Scotland. In Scottish History: A Captivating Guide to the History of Scotland, you will discover topics such as Medieval Strife, The Emergence of the Scottish Nation-State, The Golden Age, The Wars of Independence, The Black Death, Mary, Queen of Scots: "The Daughter of Debate", The King of Great Britain, The Union and The Scottish Enlightenment, The Industrial Revolution, Scottish Feminism, The Loch Ness Monster. And much, much more! So if you want to discover more about the startling history of Scotland, click "add to cart"!
The Industrial Revolution in Scotland

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. An electronic version of this book is also available under a Creative Commons (CC-BY-NC-ND) license, thanks to the support of the Wellcome Trust. The Industrial Revolution produced injury, illness and disablement on a large scale and nowhere was this more visible than in coalmining. Disability in the Industrial Revolution sheds new light on the human cost of industrialisation by examining the lives and experiences of those disabled in an industry that was vital to Britain’s economic growth. Although it is commonly assumed that industrialisation led to increasing marginalisation of people with impairments from the workforce, disabled mineworkers were expected to return to work wherever possible, and new medical services developed to assist in this endeavour. This book explores the working lives of disabled miners and analyses the medical, welfare and community responses to disablement in the coalfields. It shows how disability affected industrial relations and shaped the class identity of mineworkers. The book will appeal to students and academics interested in disability, occupational health and social history.

Ireland and Scotland in the Age of Revolution

The Scottish People, 1490-1625 is a comprehensive book for students and general readers. All geographical areas are covered from the Borders, through the Lowlands to the Gàidhealtachd and the Northern Isles. The chapters look at Burgh and landward: society and the economy, Women and the family, International relations: war, peace and diplomacy, Law and order: the local administration of justice in the localities, Court and country: the politics of government, The Reformation: preludes, persistence and impact, Culture in Renaissance Scotland: education, entertainment, the arts and sciences, and Renaissance architecture: the rebuilding of Scotland. In many past general histories there was a relentless focus upon the elite, religion and politics. These are key features of any medieval and early modern history books, but The Scottish People looks at less explored areas of early-modern Scottish History such as women, how the law operated, the lives of everyday folk, architecture, popular belief and culture.

The Industrial Revolution

Scottish Witches and Witch-Hunters

An introduction and survey of the current state of scholarship concerning the history of the Industrial Revolution. It covers such topics as entrepreneurship and the cotton industry and aims to give readers access to the best work done in the field and help them draw their own conclusions.

A History of the Oates Family

The Industrial Revolution in Scotland

Enforcing Reformation in Ireland and Scotland, 1550–1700
This splendid portrait of medieval and early modern Scotland through to the Union and its aftermath has no current rival in chronological range, thematic scope and richness of detail. Ian Whyte pays due attention to the wide regional variations within Scotland itself and to the distinctive elements of her economy and society; but he also highlights the many parallels between the Scottish experience and that of her neighbours, especially England. The result sets the development of Scotland within its British context and beyond, in a book that will interest and delight far more than Scottish specialists alone.

**Crime and Community in Reformation Scotland**

A chronicle spanning over 230 years of the history of the Oates family in Scotland. From it's origins in South West England through its migration north, following employment opportunities in mining and steel, and out to the New World, this book charts the story of Scottish branch of the Oates diaspora from pre-industrial revolution through to present day,

**Scotland in the Eighteenth Century**

**The Industrial Revolution in Scotland**

Reunión de los estudios realizados en México por 60 especialistas mexicanos que tocan de manera accesible los problemas de la planificación familiar y de la atención y cuidados a la mujer en etapa de gestación y postparto. Este primer tomo está enfocado a la atención materna y perinatal, la organización y saneamientos comunitarios, la promoción y educación para la salud, la pareja en edad reproductiva y la planificación familiar.

**A Companion to Britain in the Later Middle Ages**

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