18th and 19th century Religion and Society

Primary


Comprehensive


Unclassified Primary


Social dimensions of Religion

Primary


Unclassified


**Secondary**

**Religion in Rural Society**

**Religion and British Empire**

**Impact of Evangelical Christianity on Upper and Middle Classes [and thus public affairs]**

**Popular Millenarianism**

**18th and 19th Century Working Classes**

**18th Century Labor**

**Introductory**

**Early Trade Unionism**

**Class Consciousness**

**Early 19th Century**

**Thompson and Criticism**

**Debate over 'Class vs. Community' cont.**


**Chartism**


**Middle-Late 19th Century**

**Primary (Trade Unionism and Labor Aristocracy)**


**Alternate Primary Text**


**Trade Unionism and Working Class Life**


**Secondary Additions**


**Landed and Monied Elites of the 18th and 19th Centuries**
18th Century


18th century Secondary – check first


19th Century

Primary


Main Secondary


Professional Middle Class


Growth of middle classes relative to the landed elite


Landed Elite

19th and 20th Centuries – The Rise of Labour and the Decline of the Liberal Party

Liberalism, Overview (1868-1929)


Liberalism, 1886-1900


Liberalism, 1900-1914


The Rise of Labour and the Decline of the Liberal Party, 1914-24


Post-War British Politics

General

**The Labour Governments, 1945-1951**


**The Conservative Hegemony, 1951-64**


**The Labour Party in Opposition and in Power, 1951-79**


**Thatcherism**


**Post Thatcher**


Keyword: Neoclassicism. 19th century Gothic Revival. *primarily centered in Europe - particularly in England *House of Parliament in London, Rathaus (Town Hall) and Votive Church in Vienna and Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam *Trinity Church in New York, Smithsonian Institution in D. C. and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York *government buildings in Ottawa, Canada - especially the polygonal library and the entrance tower. 1700-1775; Relating to a highly ornate style of art and interior design in 18th-century France; gilded woodwork, enormous wall mirrors, ribbon-like scrolls, a graceful and delicate style. A frivolous and playful quality to subject matter. Painting known for pastel colors, curving lines, and loose brush work. 19th Century England Social Hierarchy is a classification of a society of a nation that segregates the residents of a country into certain groups based on various factors out of which the wealth and occupation play a significant role in this segregation. This was the lowest social class in the 19th century England social hierarchy. This class was further sub categorized into two parts. These were as follows: The Working Class This was the upper lower class in the hierarchy. These were men, women and children who used to do the lowest level work for the country. This included following profiles: Labor.