

Social History of England

Unit III

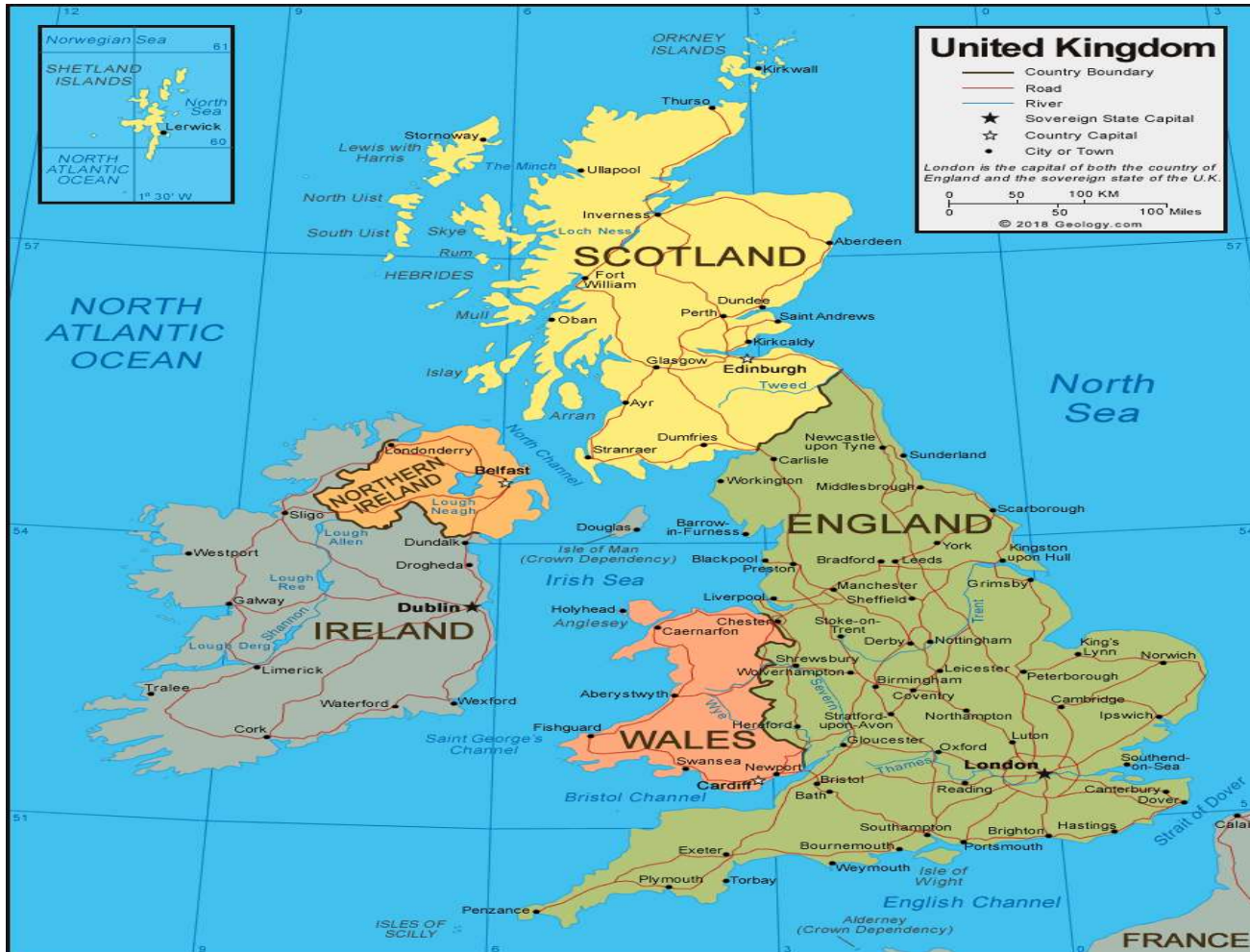
The Age of Queen Anne

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Why study Social History of England?

- Helps understanding
- Literature from England
- Literature reflects
 - Life
 - History
 - Society



The Age of Queen Anne (1702-1714) : 18th Century



Introduction

- Queen Anne ruled England from 1702-1714
- This age was the Golden Age in the History of England
- It was called as the Golden Age because it was the Age of prosperity
- There was a huge growth in Industry, Agriculture and Commerce

Growth in Agriculture:

- All over the country there was good harvest and cheap food.
- Lot of wheat was grown
- Rye, Barley, and Oats were also cultivated.
- There was an exchange of agricultural products between one district and another
- Sussex and Hampshire exchanged corn with Cheshire
- Western districts sent cheese to London
- Corn was exported to other countries
- Cattle farming also improved

The Social Hierarchy:

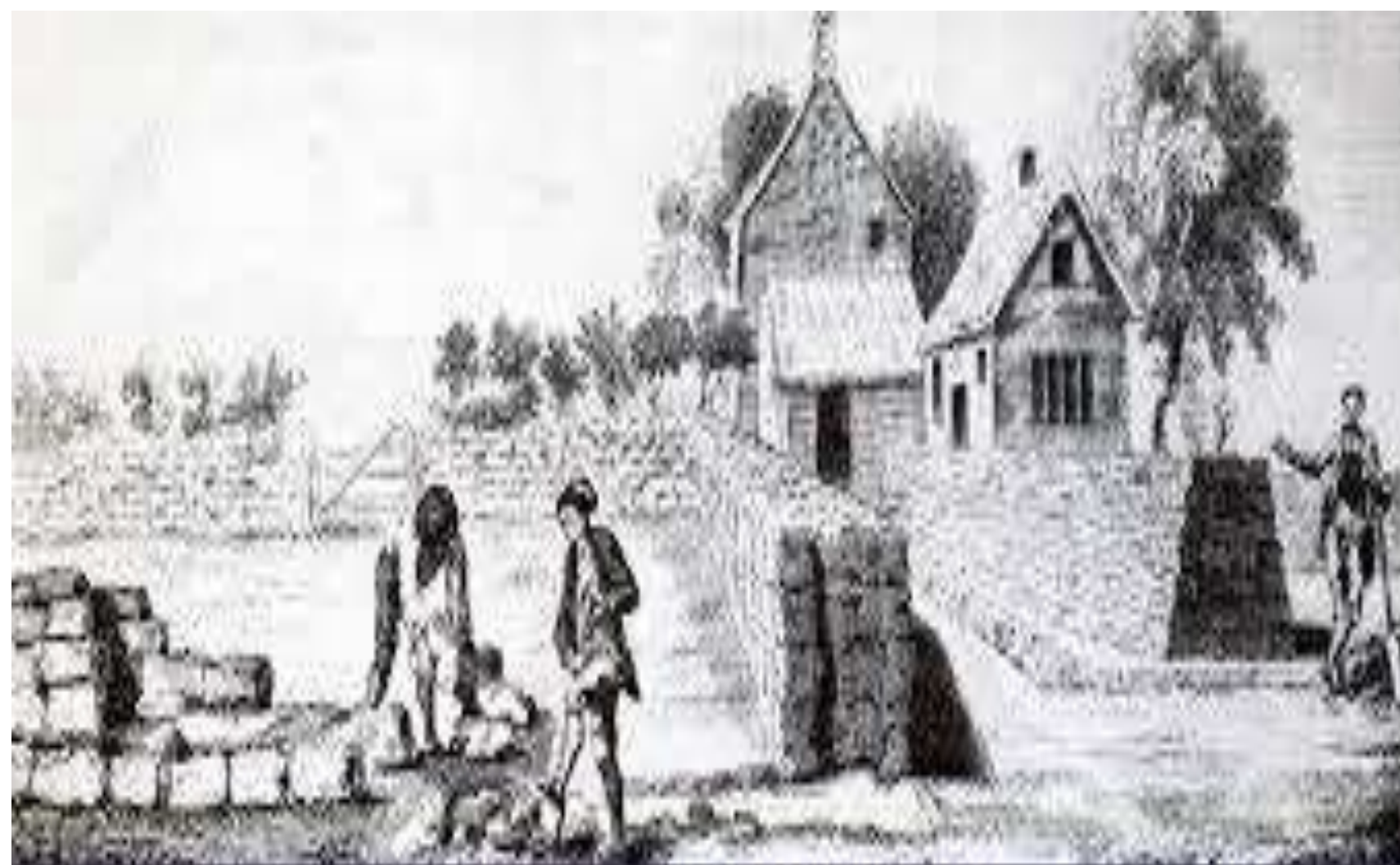
- The social hierarchy consisted of the Duke, the squire, the yeoman, the freeholder and the tenant,
- The Dukes were rich and they lived like princes
- The squire had to pay land tax and so they were not rich,
- The yeoman owned their own lands and also worked as farmers,
- The freeholder had the right to vote but the tenant farmer had no vote.

Duke of Malborough



Buildings and Decorations:

- During this period farm houses and big mansions with large windows and big rooms were built in a simple style.
- Furniture was imported from West Indies
- Chinaware was imported from Asian countries and it was very popular



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Education:

- People did not give much importance to education,
- There were only a few public schools like Eton, to which only the rich children went.
- The middle class children went to grammar schools.
- In schools, severe punishments like flogging were given
- Girls learnt from their mothers to read and write and to manage the household

Sports and Pastimes:

- People started playing cricket during Queen Anne's time
- Football was the most popular game.
- Cock-fighting, horse racing, angling, shooting and snaring birds were the other pastimes.

|







Fishing in trout ponds, showing the fish
 in various parts of the net and water.

ANGLING

And when your pleasure ends, then at night
 The angling ground, the fish and the water.

The Vices in the Society:

- Drinking alcohol was a national vice
- Gambling was another vice
- Smoking tobacco was also common among men and women
- Taking snuff was also common
- Another dangerous vice was duelling. Any dispute between two people was settled with a duel.
- Highway robbery was also common. There were a group of people called 'Mohocks' who gave trouble to the women and weak men.



Industry

- Coal-mining and cloth-making were the important industries
- Explosions were common in the mines and many workers lost their lives
- Spinning was done by women and children and weaving was done by men. Hence it was a cottage industry





Coffee-houses:

- Coffee drinking was a common habit among the rich people
- The coffee house was the centre of social life
- During Queen Anne's time there were 500 coffee-houses in the city of London
- There were separate coffee-houses for the Tories, the Whigs, the clergymen, the literary men and the businessmen.
- People met and discussed all matters in the coffee houses, chiefly politics and religion.
- Foreign people admired the freedom of speech enjoyed by the English people.





THE BALLROOM AT THE PALACE OF ST. JAMES'S

Religion:

- During this period many religious societies and charity schools were established.
- People went to church, prayed as a family and read the Bible.
- The society for the reformation of manners published articles against drinking alcohol and other indecent behavior
- Cheap Bibles and prayer books were given to all the people.

The City of London:

- London became the centre of business.
- Raw materials were sent to London and finished products were sent out of London.
- On-tenth of the country's population lived in London.
- The poor people lived in unhealthy conditions and death rate was high.



Conclusion:

- Queen Anne became ill and she could not come to court regularly.
- Times changed and people were more interested in going to Parliament than to court.
- However, Queen Anne's period is one of the most important periods in the history of England.

2. Coffee House Life in LONDON

Introduction:

- The habit of drinking coffee started with the Arabians and it spread to Europe.
- In London coffee houses became popular during the reign of Queen Anne.
- The coffee house was the centre of social life.
- In London alone there were 500 coffee houses.
- People living in London felt that coffee house was also their home.

Famous Coffee Houses:

- Each group of people had their own coffee houses.
- The Tories went to ‘Cocoa Tree Chocolate House’.
- The Whigs went to ‘St. James Coffee House.’
- The Clergymen went to ‘Trubys’. There were separate coffee houses for Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Puritans.
- In the Puritans’ coffee house swearing was banned.
- The Jews discussed the ways of investing money with high interest rates,

The Function of Coffee Houses:

- The coffee houses played an important role in promoting the social life in England. It was the only place where people could meet and exchange ideas. So the coffee house was called as the ‘Cradle of British Democracy’.
- People discussed religion and politics in the coffee houses.

Coffee Houses for Writers:

- Writers went to **Wills** Coffee house and discussed literary topics.
- John Dryden was the famous writer who visited this coffee house.
- **Button's** coffee house was a rival to Wills
- Alexander Pope, Addison and Steele were the other writers who visited Button's.
- The **Grecian** Coffee house was visited by scholars and critics
- Smoking was common in all the coffee houses.

Coffee Houses for Doctors:

- The doctors of the city had their own favourite coffee houses
- Dr. John Ratcliffe, the most famous doctor during this period went to **Garraways**.
- Patients and other doctors who wanted to meet him came there.
- It was also the meeting place of many businessmen.
- This coffeehouse was started by Thomas Garraway.

Coffee Houses for the Clergy:

- The clergy men visited the **Trubys**.
- They discussed religion and matters related to the church. They also framed new rules that could be followed in the church.

Conclusion:

- Coffee houses played an important role in promoting social life of England.
- During the period of Danby there was an attempt to close down all the coffee houses but people protested and the coffee houses continued.
- During the French Revolution the coffee houses became the centre of protest and so the government closed all the coffee houses.
- After many years they were reopened.

Agrarian Revolution





FOUR FIELD CROP ROTATION : YEAR 3

**FIELD 2
CLOVER**

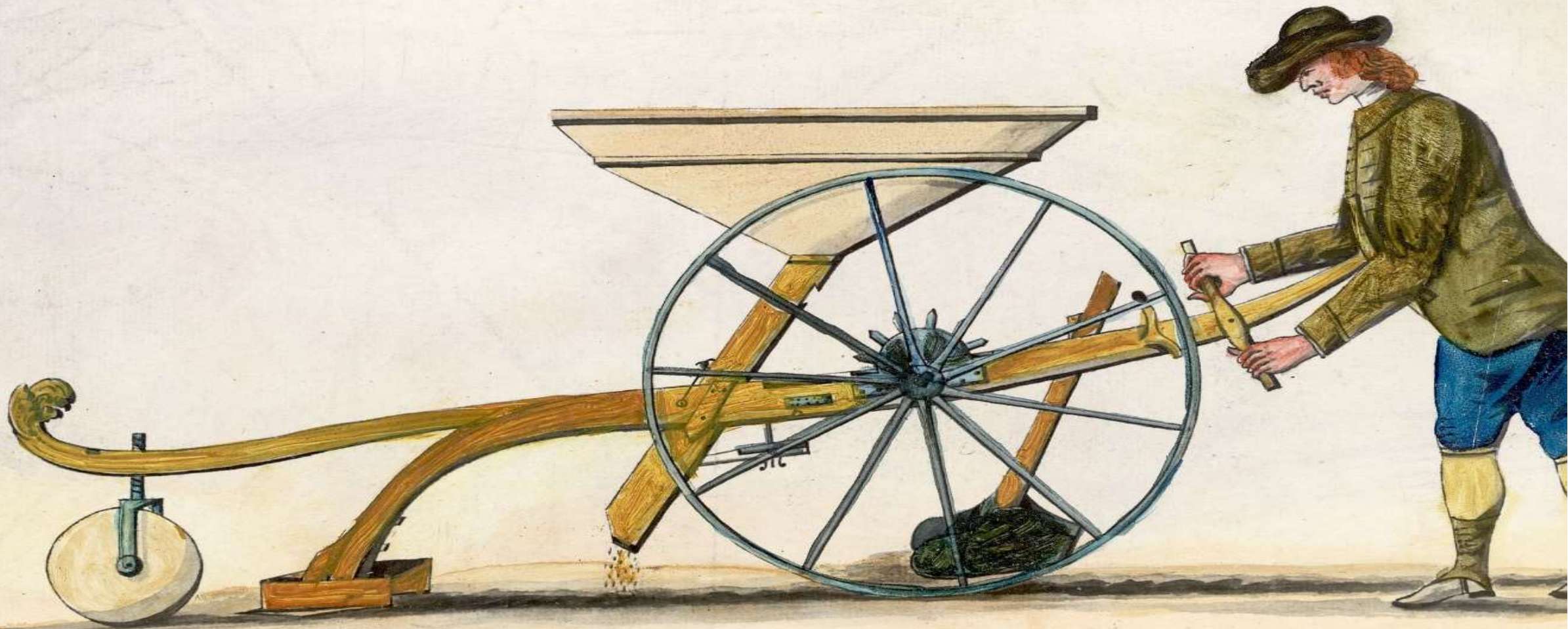
**FIELD 3
WHEAT**

**FIELD 4
BARLEY**

**FIELD 1
TURNIPS**







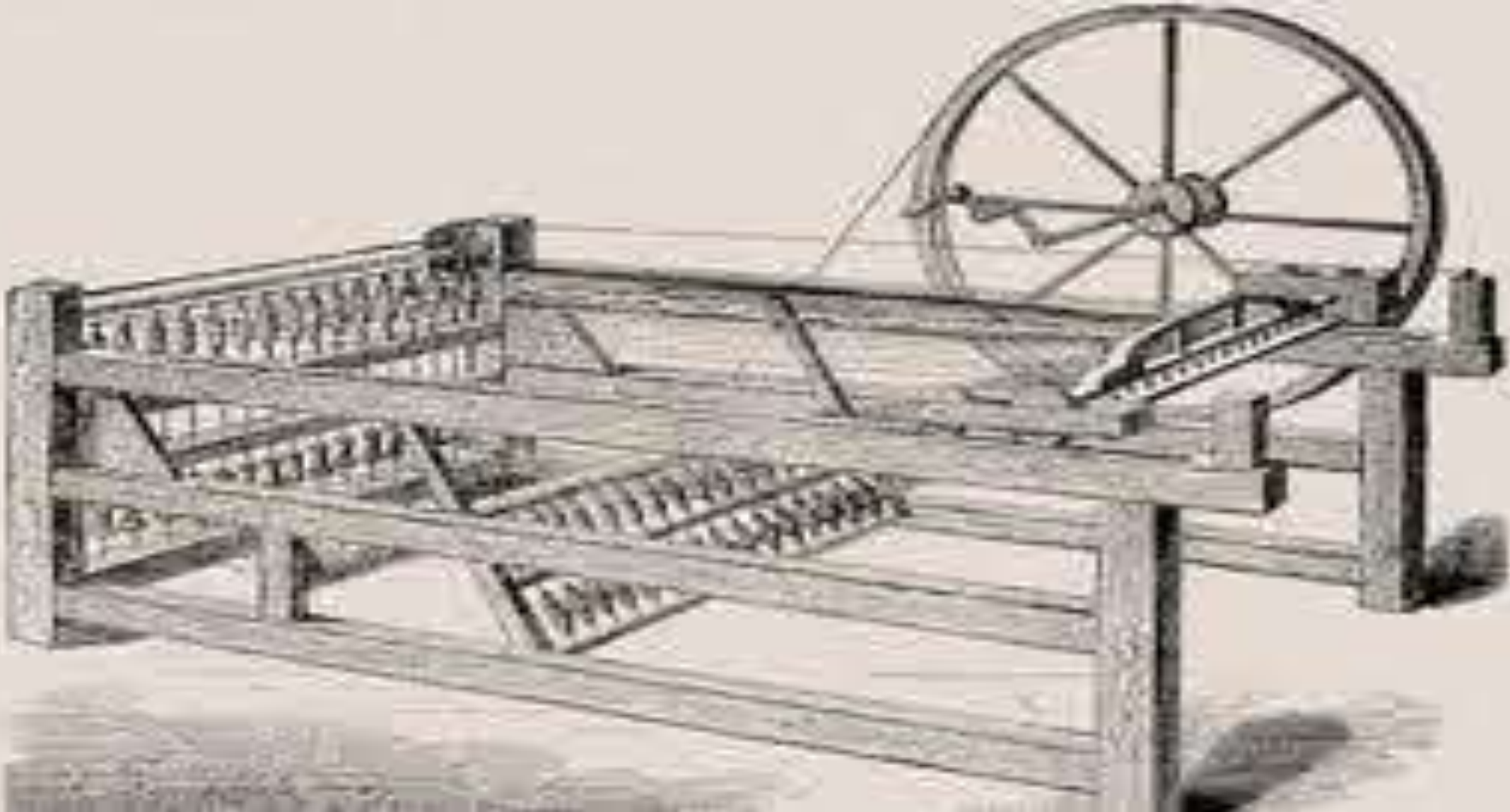
Industrial Revolution

Flying Shuttle—John Kay

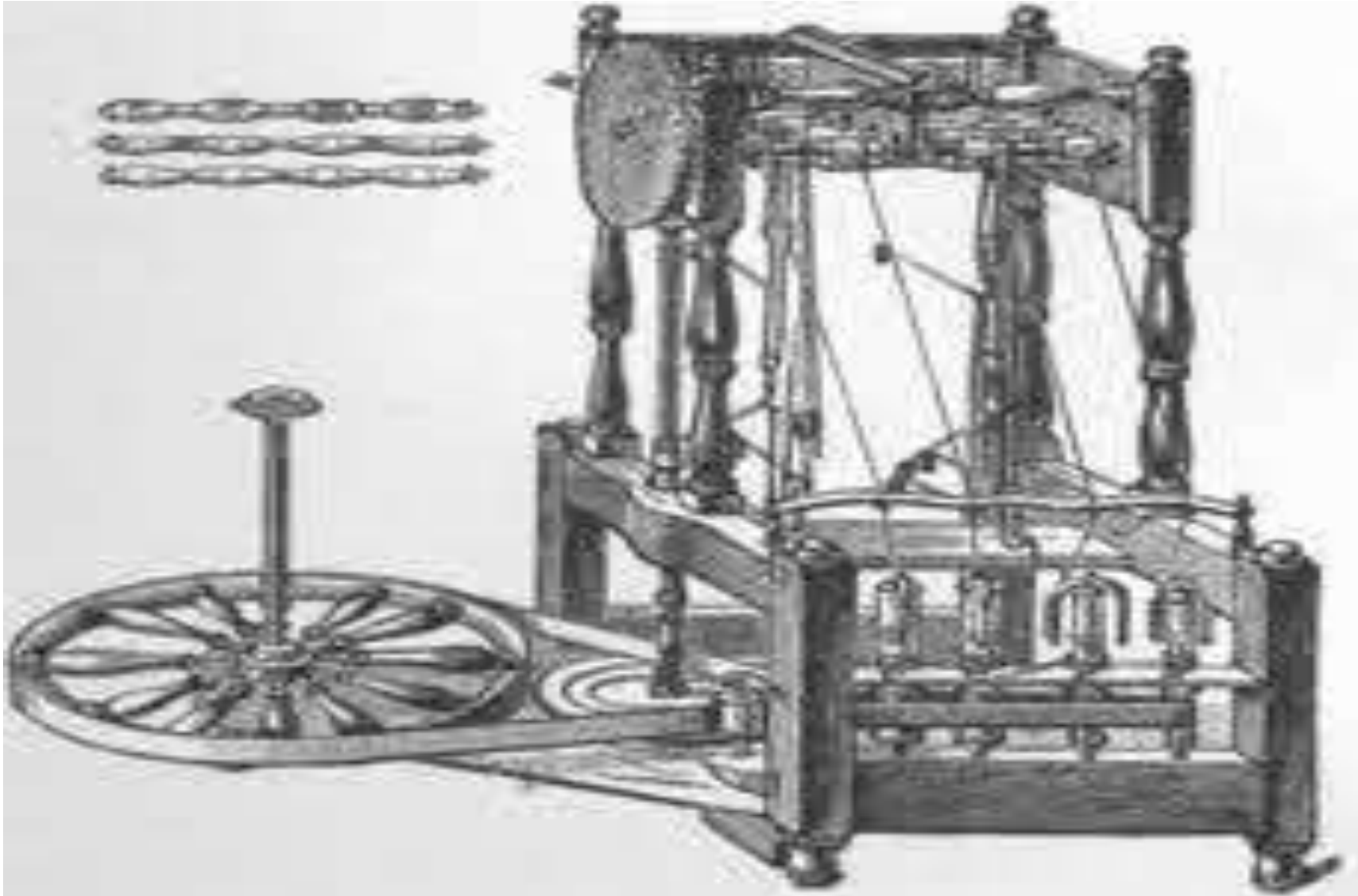


***Loom with Kay's Flying Shuttle
one weaver could handle the job***

Spinning Jenny-James Hargreaves



Water frame- Richard Arkwright



Mule – Samuel Crompton



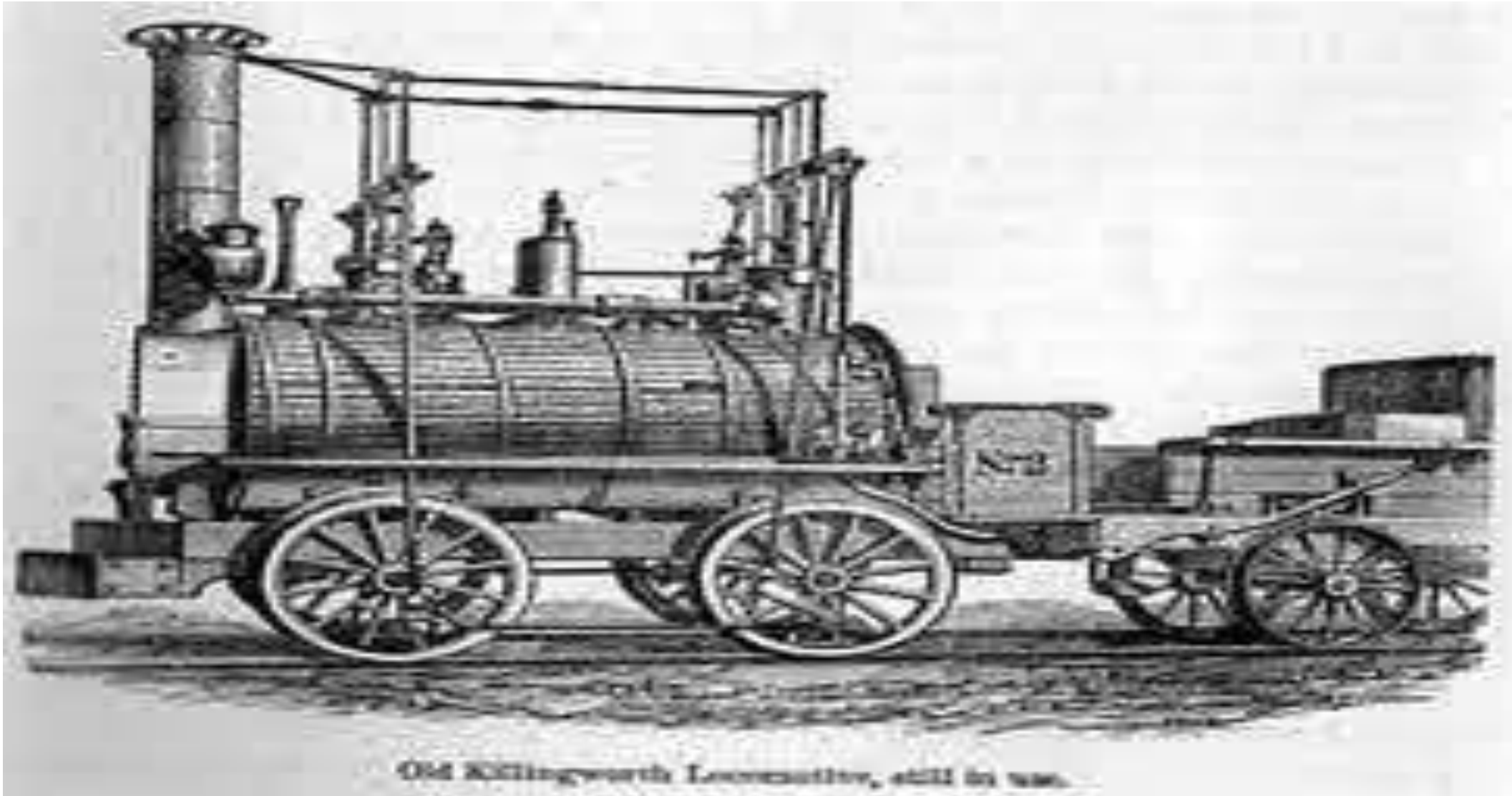
Powerloom—Edmund Cartwright



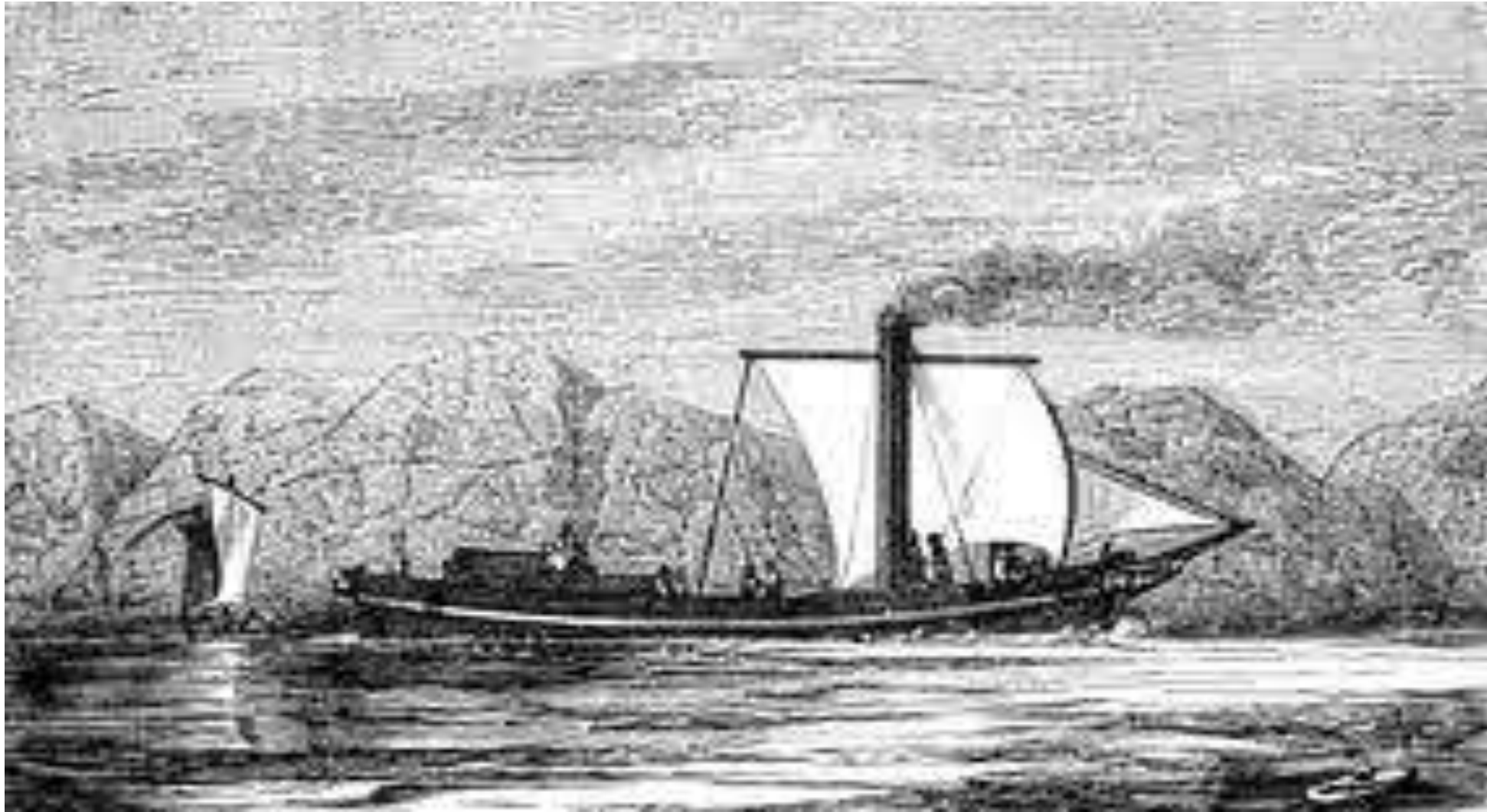
Steam Engine—James Watt



First locomotive—George Stephenson



Bell's Comet—Steam boat



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4. The Agrarian Revolution

Introduction :

The term "Agrarian Revolution" refers to the great changes that took place in the agricultural methods during the second-half of the seventeenth century and the first-half of the eighteenth century. The main changes were: ¹* disappearance of the open field system, ²* Rotation of Crops, ³* Scientific methods in agriculture.

(i) Disappearance of the open field system:

The open field system was not very useful because: ¹* every year all the fields could not be cultivated; ²* there was a waste of time because in the farmer's lands were scattered and they had to walk long distances; ³* Since the farmers had to follow the traditions of the villages, they could not introduce any new methods; ⁴* Population was increasing and more food was needed.

(ii) Enclosure System :

After the disappearance of the open field system, lands were reallocated and enclosed and a number of Enclosure Acts were passed in the reign of George II and George III. During this process, many poor farmers were not satisfied and so they sold their lands to the rich businessmen. As a result the entire class of Yeomen disappeared.

(iii) Advantages of Enclosure System:

The advantages were: *People had the freedom to experiment with new agricultural methods. For example, Jethro Tull invented the drill for sowing seeds at the correct depth with the correct amount of seeds to be sown per acre. It also helped in the selection of good seeds.

Rotation of Crops:

This method was introduced by Charles Townshend. According to this method, there was a four course rotation of turnips, barley, clover and rye grass and wheat. This prevented the land from becoming fallow. There was better crop production and increase in stock.

Other Scientific methods:

① Thomas Coke showed how manures like bones improved production. He also invented artificial foods for cattle like oil-cake which fattened the cattle fast. He also held meetings in his house every year and taught the farmers new methods.

② Robert Bakewell introduced new methods in cattle breeding. He showed how farmers can make money by selling both the wool and the meat of the sheep. He introduced a new variety of sheep which fattened quickly and weighed heavy.

His success attracted everyone and farmers visited his farm to learn new methods.

③ The Kings also supported the new methods used in agriculture. King George III was affectionately known as Farmer George because he had his own model farm at Windsor. Writers like Arthur Young wrote about the agricultural methods.

Conclusion :

The enclosure system helped in the growth of banking system. Farmers could borrow from the banks. But many small farmers had to sell their lands. They went to the cities and became beggars. Thus, the Agrarian Revolution had many merits and a few demerits.

Agrarian Revolution:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Great changes took place in agricultural method. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">* class of Yeoman disappeared. |
| (i) <ul style="list-style-type: none">* changes: Disappearance of open field system.* All fields were not cultivated.* There was a wastage of time.* Farmers had to follow traditions of village; no new methods used.* Population ↑ and more food needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">iii) Advantages of Enclosure Acts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* People had freedom to experiment new methods.* Jethro Tull invented drill for sowing.iv) Rotation of Crops:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Introduced by Charles Townshend.* Four course rotation of turnips, barley, clover, Rye grass and wheat.* Prevented land from becoming fallow.* Better crop production & ↑ in stock. |
| (ii) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enclosure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* lands were reallocated and enclosed. Many Enclosure Acts were passed [George II & III]. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ OTHER SCIENTIFIC METHODS:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Conclusion: Enclosure system — Banking.* Farmers could borrow money from bank. |

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The Industrial Revolution

Introduction :

The word "Revolution" means fundamental change. The term "Industrial Revolution" refers to the fundamental and drastic change that happened in British Industry during the second half of the eighteenth century. Till then goods were produced in small quantities by human hands. But after the Revolution goods were produced in large quantities by machines.

Factors favourable for Industrial Revolution :

The following factors made the Industrial Revolution possible in England:

1. England was free from wars.
2. Money was available for making investments.
3. The geographical location of England made it easy for other countries to have trade.
4. The climate condition was suitable.
5. Natural Resources like Coal and Iron were available in plenty.

Textile Industry before the Industrial Revolution :

Before the Industrial Revolution, textile work was done in cottages by hand. Carding was done by children, Spinning was done by women and Weaving was done by men.

It was a slow process but everything changed after the Revolution.

Textile Industry after the Industrial Revolution:

The first invention was "The flying shuttle" made by John Kay in 1733. This machine increased the speed of weaving. In 1764, Spinning jenny was invented by James Hargreaves. This machine increased the speed of spinning. In 1769, Richard Arkwright improved the spinning jenny and invented the water frame. Water frame produced stronger yarn. In 1779, Samuel Crompton combined the spinning jenny and the water frame and invented the mule which prevented the breaking of yarn. In 1785, Edmund Cartwright invented the powerloom which increased the speed of weaving.

Use of Iron:

During the early nineteenth century there was a great development in the iron industry in places like South Wales and South Yorkshire. Iron industry developed along with the coal industry. In 1705, Newcomen invented the steam engine to pump water out of the coal mines. In 1763, James Watt perfected the steam engine.

Transport:

As a result of the industrial revolution lot of goods were produced and an effective system was needed to transport the goods. This led to the development of roads. Many Road Acts

were passed and by the year 1840 there were 22000 miles of good turnpike roads with 8000 tollgates. In the first half of the eighteenth century rivers were made navigable. The Duke of Bridgewater was called as the Father of Inland navigation because he connected the coal industries with Manchester by canals.

George Stevenson invented the first locomotive and the first railway line between Stockton and Darlington in 1825. Railway lines between Liverpool and Manchester were opened in 1830 and between London and Birmingham in 1838. The first steam boat in Europe was "Bell's Comet". In 1825 steam boats reached America and in 1838 they reached New York.

Disadvantages of Industrial Revolution:

The Industrial Revolution produced the following bad results:

- (i) The population of England kept on increasing.
- (ii) In industrial towns like Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool people lived in bad sanitary conditions which resulted in many diseases.
- (iii) Even though people had money, the relation between the employer and employee was not in good terms.

- (iv) The large scale production of goods led to fall in prices and resulted in more and more production.

Thus, the Industrial Revolution had its own merits and demerits.

Industrial Revolution

Introduction: * Revolution - Fundamental changes

* Industrial Revolution - Fundamental & drastic changes took place in British Industry.

Factors favourable Industrial Revolution:

- * England was free from war
- * Availability of money.
- * Geographical location
- * Climate condition
- * Natural resources like coal & iron

Textile Industries before IR:

- * Textile works done in cottages.
- * Carding - children,
- * Spinning - Women,
- * Weaving - Men.

Textile Industry After IR:

- * First Invention (↑ speed of weaving)
- (1733) Flying Shuttle - John Kay (1733)
- (1764) * Spinning Jenny - James Hargreaves (↑ speed of spinning).
- (1769) * Water frame - Richard Arkwright (Produced stronger yarn)
- (1779) * Mule - Samuel Crompton (Prevented the breaking of yarn)
- (1785) * Powerloom - Edward Cartwright (↑ speed of weaving)

Use of Iron

* Early of 19th century: Great development in Iron industry. (Places like South Wales and Yorkshire)

* Iron industry developed along with coal industry.

* (1705) Newcomen - Steam Engine [To pump water out of coal mines]

* (1763) James Watt - Perfected steam engine.

Transport

* Roads: There were 2200 miles of good turnpike roads with 8000 tollgates.

* Rivers: "The Duke of Bridgewater" was called as the Father of Inland navigation. Coal.

with Manchester by Canals.

* Railway: George Stevenson invented first locomotive.

1825: * First railway line - Stockton - Darlington

* 1830 Liverpool and Manchester

* 1838 London and Birmingham

* 1st steam boat in Europe was "Bell's Comet".

1825 it reached America

1838 it reached New York.

Disadvantages

3/07/19 3. The Union of England and Scotland

Introduction:

England and Scotland came under the rule of the same king, James I of Scotland became the king of England also in 1603, but the union did not do any good to both the countries. There were frequent quarrels in the border areas. In order to avoid this the Act of Union was passed on 1st May 1707. According to this Act the two countries had one common Parliament. Scotland had forty five⁴⁵ members in the House of Commons and sixteen¹⁶ members in the House of Lords.

Before the Union :

Before the Union the contact between the people of England and Scotland was very little. The Scots had contacts with other European countries than with England and the students went to Dutch Universities and not to British Universities. Even business was minimal between both the countries.

After the Union :

In the beginning there were many difficulties. After a few years there was better understanding and cooperation between England and Scotland. For example, Agriculture in Scotland was not modern. But after the union, Scotland followed the new methods introduced in England.

There was an improvement in the standard of living of the Scottish people. After the 18th century even the poor people were able to eat potatoes, vegetables, cheese and meat. Housing methods also improved.

Religion of Scotland:

The main religion of Scotland was Presbyterianism. The church was governed by elders and ministers, all of equal rank. The elders interfered in the everyday life of the individuals. This was not liked by the common people but after the Union these elders became broad-minded.

Social Contact between England and Scotland:

Before the Union there was very little contact and travel between England and Scotland. But after the Union many people from England started visiting Scotland to see the beautiful landscape. Even the poet Wordsworth wrote the poem "The Solitary Reaper" where he wrote about a Scottish highland girl. Dr. Johnson also visited many places in Scotland along with his biographer Boswell.

Influence on Literature:

English literature was benefited by famous literary writers like Robert Burns, George Smollett, Walter Scott and Thomas Carlyle who were born in Scotland. David Hume was a Scottish philosopher who became famous with his book "Political Discourses". Adam Smith was a famous economist from Scotland.

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who changed the economic theories of the day. William Robertson was a historian. Dugald Stewart was a famous moralist from Scotland.

Other Advantages :

The Union of England and Scotland resulted in the breaking up of Feudalism. Many people belonging to the Scottish highlands were living in poor economic conditions. But after the Union they were able to take part in trade and they were also able to emigrate to countries like Canada. They were also absorbed in the British Army because of their fighting spirit. In the field of education there was a lot of improvement in Scotland. The Scottish people were able to send their children to public schools and Universities. The university of Glasgow in Scotland became famous all over Europe. After the Union Edinburgh was not the Capital but it was a famous centre for fashion and education.

Conclusion :

Thus, the Union of England and Scotland was very useful to Scotland. Missionaries from England and Scotland visited many countries and established educational institutions. On the whole, the Union between England and Scotland was a Golden Age for Scotland.