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**KEY=OF - JOVANI HANEY**

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## **THE STRANGE DEATH OF LIBERAL ENGLAND**

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*Stanford University Press At the beginning of the twentieth century England's empire spanned the globe, its economy was strong, and its political system seemed immune to the ills that inflicted so many other countries. After a resounding electoral triumph in 1906, the Liberals formed the government of the most powerful nation on earth, yet within a few years the House of Lords lost its absolute veto over legislation, the Home Rule crisis brought Ireland to the brink of civil war and led to an army mutiny, the campaign for woman's suffrage created widespread civil disorder and discredited the legal and penal systems, and an unprecedented wave of strikes swept the land. This is a classic account, first published in 1935, of the dramatic upheaval and political change that overwhelmed England in the period 1910-1914. Few books of history retain their relevance and vitality after more than sixty years. The Strange Death of Liberal England is one of the most important books of the English past, a prime example that history can be abiding literature. As a portrait of England enmeshed in the turbulence of new movements, which often led to violence against the pieties of Liberal*

England—until it was overwhelmed by the greatest violence of all, World War I—this extraordinary book has continued to exert a powerful influence on the way historians have observed early twentieth-century England.

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## **THE STRANGE DEATH OF LIBERAL ENGLAND**

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### **1910-1914**

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Routledge This book focuses on the chaos that overtook England on the eve of the First World War. Dangerfield weaves together the three wild strands of the Irish Rebellion (the rebellion in Ulster), the Suffragette Movement and the Labour Movement to produce a vital picture of the state of mind and the most pressing social problems in England at the time. The country was preparing even then for its entrance into the twentieth century and total war. Dangerfield argues that between the death of Edward VII and the First World War there was a considerable hiatus in English history. He states that 1910 was a landmark year in English history. In 1910 the English spirit flared up, so that by the end of 1913 Liberal England was reduced to ashes. From these ashes, a new England emerged in which the true prewar Liberalism was supported by free trade, a majority in Parliament, the Ten Commandments, but the illusion of progress vanished. That extravagant behavior of the postwar decade, Dangerfield notes, had begun before the war. The war hastened everything - in politics, in economics, in behavior - but it started nothing. George Dangerfield's wonderfully written 1935 book has been extraordinarily influential. Scarcely any important analyst of modern Britain has failed to cite it and to make use of the understanding Dangerfield provides. This edition is timely, since the year 2010 has seen a definitive resurrection of Liberal power. Subsequent to the General Election of July 2010 the government of the United Kingdom has been in the hands of a Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition. The Deputy Prime Minister is the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party - the direct successor of the old Liberal Party examined by Dangerfield. Five Liberal Democrat members of Parliament were appointed to the Cabinet and there are Liberal Democrat ministers in all governmental departments. After decades of absence from government power, Liberalism seems to be back with a vengeance.

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## **THE STRANGE DEATH OF LIBERAL ENGLAND [1910-1914]...**

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### **THE CAREER OF SIR JOHN L. HARRINGTON**

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### **EMPIRE AND ETHIOPIA, 1884-1918**

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## **THE COMING CRISIS**

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### **THE IMPACT OF ESCHATOLOGY ON THEOLOGY IN EDWARDIAN ENGLAND**

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*Bloomsbury Publishing This is a compelling case study of a distinctive theological theme - the eschatological interpretation of the historical Jesus in Edwardian England - as an attempt to add greater precision to the history of theology in a neglected period. Looking at the impact of Adolf Harnack, Alfred Loisy, Albert Schweitzer and Johannes Weiss on biblical studies and theology before the First World War, Chapman argues that the future course of theology, in which eschatology played such a crucial role, was already mapped at this time. Assessing the work of William Sanday F.C. Burkitt and George Tyrrell, Chapman looks at the theological diplomacy between Britain, France and Germany and uncovers a cultural crisis that made eschatology such an appealing idea.*

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### **THE DECLINE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY 1910-1931**

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*Routledge Paul Adelman seeks to explain the Liberal Party's dramatic transformation in political fortune. This clear, objective up-to-date account of the history of the Liberal Party covers the key period, 1910-1931. Focusing on liberal decline and drawing upon the different views forwarded by historians to account for this phenomenon, it discusses liberal decline before World War 1, the impact of the war on the liberals and the divisions that grew in the party after December 1916 between followers of Asquith and Lloyd George. A number of general factors are also covered, the impact of social and economic change, the effects of the Reform Act of 1918 and the rise of the Labour party. An ideal text for A-level and undergraduate students of history and politics.*

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## **THE AGE OF UPHEAVAL**

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### **EDWARDIAN POLITICS, 1899-1914**

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*Manchester University Press Brooks (history, U. of London) focuses on internal politics and such figures as Chamberlain, Balfour, Lloyd George, Asquith, and Churchill, but also describes the social and economic context of challenges to free trade, the New Poor Law, the House of Lords, and the Irish Union; and the rise of organized labor and the feminist movement. A succinct treatment that includes 20 documents from the period. Suitable as an undergraduate textbook. Distributed in the US by St. Martin's Press. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR*

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## **WEALTH AND DEMOCRACY**

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### **HOW GREAT FORTUNES AND GOVERNMENT CREATED AMERICA'S ARISTOCRACY**

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*Crown* For more than thirty years, Kevin Phillips' insight into American politics and economics has helped to make history as well as record it. His bestselling books, including *The Emerging Republican Majority* (1969) and *The Politics of Rich and Poor* (1990), have influenced presidential campaigns and changed the way America sees itself. Widely acknowledging Phillips as one of the nation's most perceptive thinkers, reviewers have called him a latter-day Nostradamus and our "modern Thomas Paine." Now, in the first major book of its kind since the 1930s, he turns his attention to the United States' history of great wealth and power, a sweeping cavalcade from the American Revolution to what he calls "the Second Gilded Age" at the turn of the twenty-first century. The Second Gilded Age has been staggering enough in its concentration of wealth to dwarf the original Gilded Age a hundred years earlier. However, the tech crash and then the horrible events of September 11, 2001, pointed out that great riches are as vulnerable as they have ever been. In *Wealth and Democracy*, Kevin Phillips charts the ongoing American saga of great wealth—how it has been accumulated, its shifting sources, and its ups and downs over more than two centuries. He explores how the rich and politically powerful have frequently worked together to create or perpetuate privilege, often at the expense of the national interest and usually at the expense of the middle and lower classes. With intriguing chapters on history and bold analysis of present-day America, Phillips illuminates the dangerous politics that go with excessive concentration of wealth. Profiling wealthy Americans—from Astor to Carnegie and Rockefeller to contemporary wealth holders—Phillips provides fascinating details about the peculiarly American ways of becoming and staying a multimillionaire. He exposes the subtle corruption spawned by a money culture and financial power, evident in economic philosophy, tax favoritism, and selective bailouts in the name of free enterprise, economic stimulus, and national security. Finally, *Wealth and Democracy* turns to the history of Britain and other leading world economic powers to examine the symptoms that signaled their declines—speculative finance, mounting international debt, record wealth, income polarization, and disgruntled politics—signs that we recognize in America at the start of the twenty-first century. In a time of national crisis, Phillips worries that the growing parallels suggest the tide may already be turning for us all.

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### **MASTERING MODERN BRITISH HISTORY**

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*Bloomsbury Publishing* The new edition of this best-selling text includes a new section on the final years of the Labour government after Blair's resignation and a new chapter on the subsequent Coalition and Conservative governments. It is the ideal companion for students taking a first-level course in modern British History, as well as for undergraduates in history.

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## DEFENDING THE EMPIRE

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### THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND BRITISH DEFENCE POLICY, 1899-1915

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*Yale University Press* Deference issues were of central importance in British politics in the years before the first World War, as naval and military policy absorbed the attention of politicians of both parties. The growing menace to Britain of the German Navy focused public attention on questions of naval strength and home defense. However, the heavy cost of overhauling the British Empire's stretched defenses clashed with the domestic political priorities of successive governments. This book is the first scholarly work to examine the vigorous political debates over defense policy in this era from the perspective of the Conservative party, who were in office from 1899 to 1905 and in opposition from 1905 to 1914. It focuses in particular on the ideas and actions of Arthur James Balfour, leader of the Conservative party from 1902 to 1911 Rhodri Williams assesses how effective the Conservative leadership was in realizing its policy objectives. By explaining the Conservatives' approach to contemporary controversies over conscription and the construction of Dreadnoughts, he highlights the complexity of the problems facing British policymakers in the period after the Boer War when, against a bleak financial background, they sought to rationalize and strengthen the Empire's defenses. The book is important for many reasons. It significantly advances our understanding of the nature of Conservative politics in the early twentieth century. It sheds fresh light on one of the major areas of party political contention in the Edwardian era. It gives us interesting information on Balfour and on a key period of his distinguished political career. And it offers a new perspective on the process by which British defense policy ceased to revolve around the "Great Game" with Russia in Central Asia and came increasingly to turn on Anglo-German naval rivalry in the North Sea.

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## EVOLUTION OF THE BRITISH PARTY SYSTEM

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### 1885-1940

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*Routledge* By the end of the nineteenth century, reform and development of the British electoral system had inaugurated a new style of mass politics which fundamentally transformed the face of the British party system. This book traces the evolution of recognisably modern parties from their roots in the 1880s through half a century of dramatic change in organisational structure, electoral competition and constitutional thought. In the House of Commons the Labour Party replaced the Liberals as the radical answer to the Conservative Party. In the country at large the complex web of Victorian social, regional and religious allegiances gave way to a cruder but more dynamic model of modern political loyalties. The transformation at Westminster and in the constituencies is surveyed in

*relation to changes to the franchise (including the vote for women), class consciousness, political organisation and doctrine. The comprehensive account explains the varying fortunes of the parties in the face of mass democracy, collectivism, the First World War and economic uncertainty. It also provides a critical insight into the debates and conflicts of interpretation which surround this pivotal period in British political history.*

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### **THE DOWNFALL OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, 1914-1935**

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*Faber & Faber* By 1914 the Liberal Party had been governing Britain ever since its stunning general election victory of 1906. Four years later the Party was out of office, and so enfeebled it would never again form a government. What prompted the Liberal decline in the years of The Great War, and why did this decline then accelerate? Trevor Wilson's classic study analyses the strains exerted on Liberal principles by war, and the leadership crisis induced in 1916 by Lloyd George's ousting of Asquith. 'A good political mystery, and Mr Wilson has told it in fine dramatic style.' A.J.P. Taylor 'Offers portraits of those rivals, Asquith and Lloyd George, that are among the best - the most plausible and the most temperate - available.' *New Yorker*

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### **DEFECTORS AND THE LIBERAL PARTY 1910-2010**

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#### **A STUDY OF INTER-PARTY RELATIONSHIPS**

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*Manchester University Press* This book is the first analysis of political defections over a long time span. It investigates all the Liberal/Liberal Democrat MPs and former MPs who defected from the party between the elections of December 1910 and May 2010 - around one sixth of all those elected - as well as the smaller number of inward defectors. Each of the 122 defections was an expert judgment on the state of the party at a specific date. The research investigates the timing and reasons for all the defections and reveals long-term trends and underlying causes and apports responsibility between leaders for them. The author finds some significant differences which distinguished defectors from loyalists and draws wider conclusions about the underlying factors which lead MPs to defect. This book will be of interest to students and lecturers of British politics and anyone interested in the relationship between British political parties in the last century.

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### **LANCASHIRE AND THE NEW LIBERALISM**

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*Cambridge University Press* Why was there a Liberal Government in Britain from 1905 until the First World War? And why was the Liberal party replaced by the Labour party so shortly afterwards? These are the kinds of problems which Dr Clarke examines in his

*study of the Liberal revival in Lancashire. The vote in north-west England was largely responsible for bringing the Liberal Government into power and for maintaining its position, but it also produced almost half the new Labour MP's in 1906. Thus any satisfactory interpretation of electoral history in the early twentieth century must account for what happened in Lancashire. This book calls into question many of the conventional assumptions about British politics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.*

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## **CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE NATION STATE**

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### **THE CASE FOR NATIONALISM IN A WARMING WORLD**

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*Oxford University Press, USA The climate emergency is intensifying, while international responses continue to falter. In *Climate Change and the Nation State*, Anatol Lieven outlines a revolutionary approach grounded in realist thinking. This involves redefining climate change as an existential threat to nation states - which it is - and mobilizing both national security elites and mass nationalism. He condemns Western militaries for neglecting climate change and instead prioritizing traditional but less serious threats. Lieven reminds us that nationalism is the most important force in motivating people to care about the wellbeing of future generations. The support of nationalism is therefore vital to legitimizing the sacrifices necessary to limit climate change and surviving and the effects of it (some of which are now inevitable). This will require greatly strengthened social and national solidarity across lines of class and race. Throughout, Lieven draws on historical examples to show how nationalism has helped enable past movements to implement progressive social reform. Lieven strongly supports plans for a "Green New Deal" in the USA and Europe. In order to implement and maintain such changes, however, it will be necessary to create dominant national consensus like those that enabled and sustained the original New Deal and welfare states in Europe. Lieven criticizes sections of the environmentalist left for hindering this by their hostility to national interests, their utopian political naiveté, their advancement of divisive cultural agendas, and their commitment to open borders. Radical and timely, *Climate Change and the Nation State* is an essential contribution to the debate on how to deal with a climatic crisis that if unchecked will threaten the survival of Western democracies and every organized human society.*

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## **EVENTS THAT CHANGED GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1689**

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*Greenwood Publishing Group Ten major historical events are treated by both short factual summaries and longer interpretive essays. The introductions are penned by the editors, Thackeray and Findling (history, Indiana U. Southeast), while the interpretive essays are written by a group of American historians. The ten topics examined are presented in chronological order, examining the Industrial Revolution, the Seven Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, the rise of the British Empire, the Reform Act of 1832, the Great Exhibition of*

1851, the movements for Irish independence and women's suffrage, the two World Wars, and the Thatcher era. Each essay is followed by a selected bibliography. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

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## **LIBERALS**

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*A&C Black* The party of Gladstone, Asquith and Lloyd George, the Liberal Party emerged in mid-Victorian Britain from a combination of Whigs, Radicals and Peelite Tories. It was a dominant force in Britain, and the world, at the height of the power of the British Empire. Split by Gladstone's Home Rule Bills, it nevertheless returns to power in Edwardian England and held it until after the outbreak of the First World War, with Lloyd George heading a Coalition Government from 1916-22. Riddled by internal divisions and increasingly challenged by Labour, the party lost ground in Parliament, becoming little more than a rump for many years. With the foundation of the Social Democrats in 1981, and their subsequent merger with the Liberals as Liberal Democrats in 1988, a modern version of the party emerged, under Paddy Ashdown, Charles Kennedy and now Menzies Campbell as a significant third force in British politics.

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## **A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY 1900-1984**

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Springer

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## **A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY**

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## **THE ROAD BACK TO POWER**

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*Springer* Chris Cook lifts the lid on the 'third Party;' charting their fascinating journey over the last century, from the landslide victory of 1906 under Asquith, via their descent into divisions and decline in the interwar years, to in-depth analysis of the 2010 British Election and their return to Government in the Conservative-Lib Dem coalition.

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## **BRITAIN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

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*Routledge* In a century of rapid social change, the British people have experienced two world wars, the growth of the welfare state and the loss of Empire. Charles More looks at these and other issues in a comprehensive study of Britain's political, economic and social history throughout the twentieth century. This accessible new book also engages with topical questions such as the impact of the Labour party and the role of patriotism in British identity.

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## **AFTER LIBERALISM**

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### **MASS DEMOCRACY IN THE MANAGERIAL STATE**

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*Princeton University Press* In this trenchant challenge to social engineering, Paul Gottfried analyzes a patricide: the slaying of nineteenth-century liberalism by the managerial state. Many people, of course, realize that liberalism no longer connotes distributed powers and bourgeois moral standards, the need to protect civil society from an encroaching state, or the virtues of vigorous self-government. Many also know that today's "liberals" have far different goals from those of their predecessors, aiming as they do largely to combat prejudice, to provide social services and welfare benefits, and to defend expressive and "lifestyle" freedoms. Paul Gottfried does more than analyze these historical facts, however. He builds on them to show why it matters that the managerial state has replaced traditional liberalism: the new regimes of social engineers, he maintains, are elitists, and their rule is consensual only in the sense that it is unopposed by any widespread organized opposition. Throughout the western world, increasingly uprooted populations unthinkingly accept centralized controls in exchange for a variety of entitlements. In their frightening passivity, Gottfried locates the quandary for traditionalist and populist adversaries of the welfare state. How can opponents of administrative elites show the public that those who provide, however ineptly, for their material needs are the enemies of democratic self-rule and of independent decision making in family life? If we do not wake up, Gottfried warns, the political debate may soon be over, despite sporadic and ideologically confused populist rumblings in both Europe and the United States.

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## **UNSETTLED STATES, DISPUTED LANDS**

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### **BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FRANCE AND ALGERIA, ISRAEL AND THE WEST BANK-GAZA**

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*Cornell University Press* A pathbreaking study carried out over a decade and a half analyzing the processes, policies, and factors involved when states incorporate additional territories, and when they relinquish control over territories. The initial impetus for the analysis was the relationship of Israel and the West Bank a

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## **THE ROAD NOT TAKEN**

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### **HOW BRITAIN NARROWLY MISSED A REVOLUTION, 1381-1926**

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*Random House* Britain has not been successfully invaded since 1066; nor, in nearly 1,000 years has it known a true revolution - one

that brings radical, systemic and enduring change. The contrast with Britain's European neighbours, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, is dramatic – all have been convulsed by external warfare, revolution and civil war and experienced fundamental change to their ruling elites or social and economic structures. Frank McLynn takes seven occasions when Britain came closest to revolution: the Peasants' Revolt of 1381; the Jack Cade rebellion of 1450; the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536; the English Civil Wars of the 1640s; the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6; the Chartist Movement of 1838-48; and the General Strike of 1926. Why, at these dramatic turning points, did history finally fail to turn? McLynn examines Britain's history and themes of social, religious and political change to explain why social turbulence stopped short of revolution on so many occasions.

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## **THE 20TH CENTURY O-Z**

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### **DICTIONARY OF WORLD BIOGRAPHY**

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Routledge Each volume of the Dictionary of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who's who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the individual's life and achievements. The extended biography places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual's place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated bibliography.

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### **NORMAN ANGELL AND THE FUTILITY OF WAR**

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#### **PEACE AND THE PUBLIC MIND**

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Springer

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### **DICTIONARY OF WORLD BIOGRAPHY: THE 20TH CENTURY, O-Z**

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Routledge Each volume of the Dictionary of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who's who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the individual's life and achievements. The extended biography places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual's place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated

*bibliography.*

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## **FROM LIBERAL TO LABOUR WITH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, SECOND EDITION**

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### **THE STORY OF CATHERINE MARSHALL**

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*McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP Catherine Marshall was a vital figure in the women's suffrage movement in Britain before the First World War. Using her remarkable political skills on behalf of the major non-militant organization, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS), she built close connections with major suffragist politicians, leading some, in all three parties, to consider adopting a measure of women's enfranchisement as a party plank. By 1913 Marshall was uniquely placed as a lobbyist, with inside information and sympathetic listeners in every party. Through her the dynamically re-organized NUWSS brought the women's suffrage issue to the fore of public awareness. It pushed the Labour Party to adopt a strong stand on women's suffrage and raised working-class consciousness, re-awakening a long-dormant demand for full adult enfranchisement. Had the general election due in 1915 taken place, NUWSS financial and organizational support for the Labour Party might well have been substantial enough to influence the final results. These impressive achievements were forgotten by the time Catherine Marshall died in 1961. Even recent research on the period has failed to show the full significance of the issue of women's suffrage, much less Marshall's part in the movement. Jo Vellacott's revealing account of Marshall's political work also includes vivid descriptions of a liberal Victorian childhood, a strangely purposeless young adulthood, and the heady experiences of women who, through the awakening of political consciousness, forged a lifestyle to fit their new aspirations.*

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## **LONGMAN HANDBOOK TO MODERN BRITISH HISTORY 1714 - 2001**

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*Routledge This compact and accessible reference work provides all the essential facts and figures about major aspects of modern British history from the death of Queen Anne to the end of the 1990s. The Longman Handbook of Modern British History has been extended to include a fully-revised bibliography (reflecting the wealth of newly published material in recent years), the new statistics on social and economic history and an expanded glossary of terms. The political chronologies have been revised to include the electoral defeat of John Major and the record of New Labour in office. Designed for the student and general reader, this highly-successful handbook provides a wealth of varied data within the confines of a single volume.*

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## **ELITES AGAINST DEMOCRACY**

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### **LEADERSHIP IDEALS IN BOURGEOIS POLITICAL THOUGHT IN GERMANY, 1890-1933**

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*Princeton University Press* Since the beginning of the current era of imperialism in the late nineteenth century, there has been a striking contrast between bourgeois political thought in Germany and the West. Walter Struve demonstrates how German political culture went through a phase in which great emphasis was placed on the establishment of a new political elite recruited on the basis of merit and skill, but ruling in an authoritarian way, and not controlled by the populace. He suggests that this type of elitism, many aspects of which were vital to the political culture of Nazi Germany, seems today to be widespread in the West. The development of this concept of an open-yet-authoritarian elite is approached through the analysis of the political ideas and activities of nine elitists, among them Max Weber, Walther Rathenau, and Oswald Spengler. The author relates biography to intellectual, political, social, and economic history, so that his work becomes a study in the political and social context of intellectual history. Originally published in 1973. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

### **WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, 1874-1965**

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#### **A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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*Greenwood Publishing Group* The most extensive and up-to-date bibliographic and historiographical survey of works by and about Churchill.

### **MODERNISM AND MASS POLITICS**

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#### **JOYCE, WOOLF, ELIOT, YEATS**

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*Stanford University Press* Examining in detail the surprising similarities between modernist literature and contemporary theories of the crowd, this work shows that many modernist literary forms emerged out of efforts to write in the idiom of the crowd mind.

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## **TOWARD MANAGED PEACE**

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## **THE NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1759 TO THE PRESENT**

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*Yale University Press Argues that the security of the United States cannot be protected by reducing its involvement in international affairs. The book contends that the most vital security interest of the nation is in the effective functioning of the state system as a system of peace.*

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## **WRESTLING WITH DEMOCRACY**

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## **VOTING SYSTEMS AS POLITICS IN THE 20TH CENTURY WEST**

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*University of Toronto Press Though sharing broadly similar processes of economic and political development from the mid-to-late nineteenth century onward, western countries have diverged greatly in their choice of voting systems: most of Europe shifted to proportional voting around the First World War, while Anglo-American countries have stuck with relative majority or majority voting rules. Using a comparative historical approach, Wrestling with Democracy examines why voting systems have (or have not) changed in western industrialized countries over the past century. In this first single-volume study of voting system reform covering all western industrialized countries, Dennis Pilon reviews national efforts in this area over four timespans: the nineteenth century, the period around the First World War, the Cold War, and the 1990s. Pilon provocatively argues that voting system reform has been a part of larger struggles over defining democracy itself, highlighting previously overlooked episodes of reform and challenging widely held assumptions about institutional change.*

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## **BRITAIN, 1846-1919**

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*Routledge Britain, 1846 - 1919 is an exciting new approach to teaching and learning late nineteenth and early twentieth century British History at A Level, up to and including the First World War. It meets the needs of teachers and students studying for today's new AS level exams. In a unique style, Britain, 1846-1919 focuses on the key topics within the period. Each topic is comprehensively explored to provide background, essay-writing advice and examples, source work and historical skills exercises. From 1846 to 1919, the key topics featured include: \* the Age of the Railways \* Public Health and Social Policy \* Gladstone and Disraeli at home and abroad \* the Irish Question \* the Liberal and Coalition Ministries in the early twentieth century. Using essay styles and source exercises from each of the exam boards, AQA, Edexcel and OCR, this book is an essential text for students and teachers.*

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## **EMPIRE, STATE, AND SOCIETY**

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### **BRITAIN SINCE 1830**

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*John Wiley & Sons Empire, State, and Society assesses the external and internal forces behind Britain's transformation from global superpower to its current position in the twenty-first century. The authors provide an accessible and balanced introduction, which is thoughtfully organized for ease of use for both students and teachers. Offers a crucial comparative dimension which sets the experience of Britain alongside that of twenty-first-century superpower, the United States of America Draws on recent scholarship to provide a highly current perspective Organised to allow professors to assign readings with more or less depth as student abilities and course lengths allow Written in a style that is wholly accessible and exciting for undergraduates in both the US and the UK*

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### **VERY DIFFERENT, BUT MUCH THE SAME**

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#### **THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH SOCIETY SINCE 1714**

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*Oxford University Press, USA Very Different, but Much the Same takes as its starting point the distribution of political, ideological, and economic power between English society's constituent roles from the time when Daniel Defoe was writing Robinson Crusoe, and argues that Defoe would find it remarkably similar three centuries later despite all the changes in technology, lifestyles, amenities, beliefs, attitudes, norms, and values by which he would no doubt be astonished. The disjunction between the two is explained by bringing to bear the approach of current evolutionary sociological theory in which the reproduction or extinction of a society's institutional practices is traced to selective environmental pressures which are independent of the personal motives and subjective experiences of the individuals whose practices they are. It is further argued that the rates of high absolute and low relative social mobility that sociologists have documented in detail for the twentieth century are likely to have been much the same during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The conclusion drawn is that for as long as the country was not defeated in a European war, the probability of a radical change in institutional distribution of power was extremely low throughout, however much contemporary observers or later historians would have either welcomed or deplored it.*

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#### **THE AGE OF DECADENCE**

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## **A HISTORY OF BRITAIN: 1880-1914**

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*Simon and Schuster* A richly detailed history of Britain at its imperial zenith, revealing the simmering tensions and explosive rivalries beneath the opulent surface of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. The popular memory of Britain in the years before the Great War is of a powerful, contented, orderly, and thriving country. Britain commanded a vast empire: she bestrode international commerce. Her citizens were living longer, profiting from civil liberties their grandparents only dreamed of and enjoying an expanding range of comforts and pastimes. The mood of pride and self-confidence can be seen in Edward Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance* marches, newsreels of George V's coronation, and London's great Edwardian palaces. Yet beneath the surface things were very different. In *The Age of Decadence*, Simon Heffer exposes the contradictions of late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain. He explains how, despite the nation's massive power, a mismanaged war against the Boers in South Africa created profound doubts about her imperial destiny. He shows how attempts to secure vital social reforms prompted the twentieth century's gravest constitutional crisis—and coincided with the worst industrial unrest in British history. He describes how politicians who conceded the vote to millions more men disregarded women so utterly that female suffragists' public protest bordered on terrorism. He depicts a ruling class that fell prey to degeneracy and scandal. He analyses a national psyche that embraced the motor-car, the sensationalist press, and the science fiction of H. G. Wells, but also the nostalgia of A. E. Housman.

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## **A BREAKFAST FOR BONAPARTE U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS FROM THE HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM TO THE NUCLEAR AGE**

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DIANE Publishing

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## **THE GREAT WAR AND THE LANGUAGE OF MODERNISM**

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*Oxford University Press* With the expressions "Lost Generation" and "The Men of 1914," the major authors of modernism designated the overwhelming effect the First World War exerted on their era. Literary critics have long employed the same phrases in an attempt to place a radically experimental, specifically modernist writing in its formative, historical setting. What real basis did that Great War provide for the verbal inventiveness of modernist poetry and fiction? Does the literature we bring under this heading respond directly to that provocation, and, if so, what historical memories or revelations can be heard to stir in these words? Vincent Sherry reopens these long unanswered questions by focusing attention on the public culture of the English war. He reads the discourses through which the Liberal party constructed its cause, its Great Campaign. A breakdown in the established language of liberal modernity--the idioms of public reason and civic rationality--marked the sizable crisis this event represents in the mainstream traditions of post-

*Reformation Europe. If modernist writing characteristically attempts to challenge the standard values of Enlightenment rationalism, this study recovers the historical cultural setting of its most substantial and daring opportunity. And this moment was the occasion for great artistic innovations in the work of Virginia Woolf, T.S. Eliot, and Ezra Pound. Combining the records of political journalism and popular intellectual culture with abundant visual illustration, Vincent Sherry provides the framework for new interpretations of the major texts of Woolf, Eliot, and Pound. With its relocation of the verbal imagination of modernism in the context of the English war, *The Great War and the Language of Modernism* restores the historical content and depth of this literature, revealing its most daunting import.*

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## **PRIVILEGED PRECARIAT**

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### **WHITE WORKERS AND SOUTH AFRICA'S LONG TRANSITION TO MAJORITY RULE**

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*Cambridge University Press White workers occupied a unique social position in apartheid-era South Africa. Shielded from black labour competition in exchange for support for the white minority regime, their race-based status effectively concealed their class-based vulnerability. Centred on this entanglement of race and class, *Privileged Precariat* examines how South Africa's white workers experienced the dismantling of the racial state and the establishment of black majority rule. Starting from the 1970s, it shows how apartheid reforms constituted the withdrawal of state support for working-class whiteness, sending workers in search of new ways to safeguard their interests in a rapidly changing world. Danelle van Zyl-Hermann tracks the shifting strategies of the blue-collar Mineworkers' Union, culminating in its reinvention, by the 2010s, as the Solidarity Movement, a social movement appealing to cultural nationalism. Integrating unique historical and ethnographic evidence with global debates, *Privileged Precariat* offers a chronological and interpretative rethinking of South Africa's recent past and contributes new insights from the Global South to debates on race and class in the era of neoliberalism.*