"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,
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 history, as well as on
the authors' own research, it presents an accessible and readable account that balances social, economic and environmental factors. Two opening chapters describe the early history of the woodlands. The book
is then divided into chapters that consider traditional uses and management, the impact of outsiders on the pine woods and the oakwoods in the first phase of exploitation, and the effect of
industrialization. Separate chapters are devoted to case studies of management at Strathcarron, Glenorchy, Rothiemurchus, and on Skye. This book explores a number of significant themes in the development of Scotland.
between 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. 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.
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.

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.

Scotland's Society and Economy in Transition, C.1500-c.1760

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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.
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
This authoritative survey, far more than Scottish specialists alone, will interest and delight with its British context within which the development of Scotland
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
Explores the transformative reign of the Catholic King James VII and the revolution

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that brought about his fall.
A succinct and accessible account of the nature and impact of industrialisation in Scotland.
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.
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. *Negotiating Power in a Burgh Society*
Hunters
'The Secret Spring'
British-Swedish Industrial Cooperation in the 18th and 19th Century. The Case of the Caledonian Canal in Scotland and the Göta
Canal in Sweden
The Rise and Fall of the Scottish Cotton Industry, 1778–1914
The industrial revolution in Scotland
Scotland’s Society and
Economy in Transition, C.1500–c.1760

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 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,
In this interdisciplinary collaboration, an international group of scholars have come together to suggest new directions for the study of the family in
Scotland circa 1300-1750. Contributors apply tools from across a range of disciplines including art history, literature, music, gender studies, anthropology, history and religious studies to assess
creatively the broad range of sources which inform our understanding of the pre-modern Scottish family. A central purpose of this volume is to encourage further studies in this area by highlighting the types of sources
available, as well as actively engaging in broader historiographical debates to demonstrate how important and effective family studies are to advancing our understanding of the past. Articles in the first
section demonstrate the richness and variety of sources that exist for studies of the Scottish family. These essays clearly highlight the uniqueness, feasibility and value of family studies for pre-industrial Scotland. The second
and third sections expand upon the arguments made in part one to demonstrate the importance of family studies for engaging in broader historiographical issues. The focus of section two is internal to the family. These
articles assess specific family roles and how they interact with broader social forces/issues. In the final section the authors explore issues of kinship ties (an issue particularly associated with popular images of Scotland) to
examine how family networks are used as a vehicle for social organization.

A complete reappraisal of the scale and significance of female criminality in a period of major legislative changes.
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. 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.
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 license.
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 coal mining.
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.
Entrepreneurship and the industrial revolution. 3. The industrial revolution in Scotland Scotland in the Eighteenth Century The Making of Pre-industrial Britain
From the Industrial Revolution to modern times
Tales of My Ancestors, Dispossession, and the Building of the United States
In Search of Ulster-Scots Land
The Age of Revolutions 1700-1900

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The masterful account of Britain’s reshaping as a modern nation. In 1530 England was a backward economy. Yet by 1780 she possessed a global empire and was on the verge of becoming...
the world’s first industrialized power. This book deals with the intervening 250 years, and explains how England acquired this unique position in history. Esteemed historian Christopher Hill recounts a
story that begins with the break with Europe before hitting a tumultuous period of war and revolution, combined with a cultural and scientific flowering that made up the early modern period. It was in
this era that Britain became home to imperial ambitions and economic innovation, prefiguring what was to come. Hill excavates the conditions and ideas that underpin this age of extraordinary change,
and shows how, and why, Britain became the most powerful nation in the world. 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.

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.
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
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. 

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Gota Canal 2010), also involved him in the planning of his project (cf. Smiles 1867, 237).

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. 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. 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"!

Scotland and Finnmark

An Economic and Social
1685-1690
History of the Native Woodlands of Scotland
1500-1920
Enforcing Reformation in Ireland and Scotland, 1550-1700

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Is Scottish nationalism truly 'Scottish'? This is the first comprehensive history of the Scottish economy over the last
three centuries to appear in a generation. Written by leading scholars in the field, it presents 'state of the art' research in an accessible style to all those interested in understanding the historical context of modern Scotland. Fresh interpretations are revealed on such
key and controversial issues as the impact of the Union of 1707, the Clearances, the rise and fall of Scottish heavy industry and the recent transformation of the modern economy. The distinctive features of the Scottish economic system are stressed but these are also analysed
within a British and international context. The focus of the volume is both broad and detailed with full treatment of agriculture, finance, industry and the service sector as well as the impact of momentous economic changes on the lives of the people and the massive new role in the twentieth
century of the state in economic affairs. At a time of intense debate on the present and future condition of Scotland under a devolved parliament and executive, this book provides the essential background and the long-run perspectives on the challenges and opportunities facing the nation.
The 'first industrialists' were the pioneers and leaders of the British industrial Revolution, the men who founded factories and other large establishments, which were typical of the new economic system. They had a number of precursors since the sixteenth century, but, on the whole,
they were a new breed, which emerged in the late eighteenth century. They were markedly different from the leaders of traditional industry. This book is focused on the social and occupational origins of those 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 (based on Professor Crouzet's 1983 Ellen McArthur Lectures) makes an important contribution to the problem of social mobility during the Industrial Revolution.