

Chapter 1 : Famous and historic events from

British History: and Beyond by H.A. Clement starting at \$ *British History: and Beyond* has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris UK.

Originally a secret, ritualistic society organized by Philadelphia garment workers, it was open to all workers, including African Americans, women, and farmers. The Knights grew slowly until they succeeded in facing down the great railroad baron, Jay Gould, in a strike. Within a year, they added, workers to their rolls, far more than the thin leadership structure of the Knights could handle. Rather than open its membership to all, the AFL, under former cigar-makers union official Samuel Gompers, focused on skilled workers. His objectives were "pure and simple": As such, Gompers helped turn the labor movement away from the socialist views earlier labor leaders had espoused. The AFL would gradually become a respected organization in the U. In the Great Railroad Strike in , railroad workers across the nation went on strike in response to a percent pay cut. Attempts to break the strike led to bloody uprisings in several cities. The Haymarket Riot took place in , when an anarchist allegedly threw a bomb at police dispersing a strike rally at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago. By , membership had plummeted to fewer than ,, then faded away. As a result, the National Guard was called in to guard the plant; non-union workers were hired and the strike broken. The Homestead plant completely barred unions until The shutdown of rail traffic meant the virtual shutdown of the entire national economy, and President Grover Cleveland acted vigorously. He secured injunctions in federal court, which Eugene Debs and the other strike leaders ignored. Cleveland then sent in the Army to stop the rioting and get the trains moving. The strike collapsed, as did the ARU. The most militant working class organization of the "era" was the Industrial Workers of the World IWW, formed largely in response to abysmal labor conditions in , the year before its founding, 27, workers were killed on the job [51] and discrimination against women, minorities, and unskilled laborers by other unions, particularly the AFL. Openly calling for class warfare, direct action, workplace democracy and "One Big Union" for all workers regardless of sex, race or skills, [53] the Wobblies gained many adherents after they won a difficult textile strike commonly known as the "Bread and Roses" strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts. They proved ineffective in managing peaceful labor relations and members dropped away. But according to historian Howard Zinn, "the IWW became a threat to the capitalist class, exactly when capitalist growth was enormous and profits huge. Gilded Age The "Gilded Age" that was enjoyed by the topmost percentiles of American society after the recovery from the Panic of floated on the surface of the newly industrialized economy of the Second Industrial Revolution. It was further fueled by a period of wealth transfer that catalyzed dramatic social changes. It created for the first time a class of the super-rich "captains of industry", the "robber barons" whose network of business, social and family connections ruled a largely White Anglo-Saxon Protestant social world that possessed clearly defined boundaries. A Tale of Today, employing the ironic difference between a "gilded" and a Golden Age. James Garfield, the Republican candidate, won a very close election, but a few months into his administration was shot by a disgruntled public office seeker. Garfield was succeeded by his VP Chester Arthur. Reformers, especially the "Mugwumps" complained that powerful parties made for corruption during the Gilded Age or "Third Party System". Voter enthusiasm and turnout during the period "was very high, often reaching practically all men. The major issues involved modernization, money, railroads, corruption, and prohibition. National elections, and many state elections, were very close. The presidential election saw a mudslinging campaign in which Republican James G. Blaine was defeated by Democrat Grover Cleveland, a reformer. He also expanded civil services and vetoed many private pension bills. Many people were worried that these issues would hurt his chances in the election. When they expressed these concerns to Cleveland, he said "What is the use of being elected or reelected, unless you stand for something? The rapid growth was made possible by high levels of immigration. New York and other large cities of the East Coast became home to large Jewish, Irish, and Italian populations, while many Germans and Central Europeans moved to the Midwest, obtaining jobs in industry and mining. They found economic opportunity at factories, mines and construction sites, and found farm opportunities in the Plains states. While

most immigrants were welcomed, Asians were not. Many Chinese had been brought to the west coast to construct railroads, but unlike European immigrants, they were seen as being part of an entirely alien culture. Most, however, permanently left their native lands and stayed in hope of finding a better life in the New World. This desire for freedom and prosperity led to the famous term, the American Dream. Religion[edit] The Third Great Awakening was a period of renewal in evangelical Protestantism from the late s to the s. A major component was the Social Gospel Movement, which applied Christianity to social issues and gained its force from the Awakening, as did the worldwide missionary movement. New groupings emerged, such as the Holiness movement and Nazarene movements, and Christian Science. The Catholics were largely working class and concentrated in the industrial cities and mining towns, where they built churches, parochial schools, and charitable institutions, as well as colleges. They avoided the Reform synagogues of the older German Jews and instead formed Orthodox and Conservative synagogues. Starting in the end of the s, African Americans lost many of the civil rights obtained during Reconstruction and became increasingly subject to racial discrimination. Increased racist violence, including lynchings and race riots , lead to a strong deterioration of living conditions of African Americans in the Southern states. Jim Crow laws were established after the Compromise of Many decided to flee for the Midwest as early as , an exile which was intensified during the Great Migration that began before World War I.

Chapter 2 : History British History Beyond Primary Resources

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When the Romans left Britain, the country was divided up into a lot of smaller kingdoms and sub-kingdoms that often fought with each other and against any invaders who tried to take over. By the 5th century, there were four main kingdoms in England: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex. One of the most well-known kings from Merica was Offa. Religion changed quite a bit in Anglo-Saxon times. In 664, a monk named St. Bede. Everyone in Anglo-Saxons villages had to work very hard to grow their food, make their clothes, and care for their animals. Vikings from the east were still invading England during the time of the Anglo-Saxons. The Normans and the Battle of Hastings for Kids. KS2 History Battle of Hastings Battle of Hastings and teaching resources. Invasion of England, The leading pretender was Harold Godwinson, the second most powerful man in England and an advisor to Edward. The third rival for the throne was Harald Hardrada, King of Norway. Hardrada of Norway struck first. Construction of the Norman invasion fleet had been completed in July and all was ready for the Channel crossing. Harold rushed his army south and planted his battle standards atop a knoll some five miles from Hastings. History - British History in depth: At the start of 1066, England was ruled by Edward the Confessor. With three kings in one year, a legendary battle in October and a Norman in charge of England, it is little wonder that people rarely forget the year 1066. Many historians view 1066 as the start of Medieval England. At the start of 1066, England was lead by King Edward who was respected and loved by his people. The most powerful nobleman was Harold Godwinson and he was Earl of Wessex. William claimed that he was the rightful heir to the throne of England despite the fact that he was not English. The matter was further complicated by Harold Hardrada who was king of Norway and Denmark.

Chapter 3 : John Locke - HISTORY

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The closer a paper is to the top of a page, the more recently it was written. The title of the paper, usually typed in capital letters, is followed by a brief description of the paper and a specification of text page length NOT including the bibliography or endnote pages , number of footnotes or citations, and number of bibliographic references. Notes on the State of Virginia Thomas Jefferson. Although Jefferson makes a sensible argument, his findings are criticized for being based on observation rather than scientific methods. In addition, Jefferson is criticized for having stereotypical views about Native Americans and African Americans. American Origins and the Principle of Limited Government. This effort was related to the abuses of centralized power that had occurred under British imperial rule. In making its argument, the paper refers to the views of Tom Paine and James Madison, as well as the Declaration of Independence and the U. The Transatlantic Slave Trade. This paper provides an overview and analysis of the transatlantic slave trade and its impact on both Africa and the Americas. Following an overview of the purpose, scope and character of the slave trade in the 16th to 19th centuries, the consequences of the slave trade are discussed. It is argued that the slave trade had important economic, social and cultural consequences in the New World. Turabian Style with Endnotes. The Battle of Cowpens. This paper is concerned with the Battle of Cowpens January , which resulted in a significant victory for the Americans near the end of the Revolutionary War. Although the book is entertaining and informative, the reviewer criticizes Bowers for lack of scholarship, use of speculative and unsubstantiated claims, failure to address the "Big Picture," and having too much of a personal interest in the topic. The paper focuses on the economic and psychological causes for the disunity of the oppressed black peoples of the Old South. The limits of rebellion and the fear of change are discussed. Social Change in America, This paper provides a brief analysis of social change in America during the late 18th and early-to-mid 19th centuries The analysis focuses on what are argued to be the three most significant social changes during this period: Slavery in Pre-Revolutionary America. Concludes while slavery was found throughout the colonies in the pre-revolutionary period, the transformation to a slave society was much more complete in the south because slave labor there was regarded as vital to the plantation economy. This paper compares and contrasts the political culture and institutions of early America with those of Great Britain, detailing their similarities and differences. Concludes that major differences in political culture included the lack of a strong aristocratic class in America, the growing diversity and factional conflicts in different regions of the colonies, and the American view that members of their representative assemblies had the right to make changes in local constitutions. The paper details similarities and differences between the British House of Lords and the early American representative assemblies. This paper provides an overview and analysis of social and political cohesion in Puritan Massachusetts, the challenges to that cohesion and the reasons why such cohesion was ultimately unable to endure. Argues that the key to social and political cohesion in Puritan Massachusetts was found in the dominance of the Puritan ideology. Land and Labor in the Virginia Colony. This paper discusses the significance of land and labor in the development of Chesapeake society. The Virginia colony was founded as an agricultural enterprise, and labor was needed to cultivate the land and make the enterprise profitable. Induced by promises of land in exchange for labor, settlers came to the Chesapeake region with high expectations. While the system of land grants initially contributed to social stability, over time, as good lands became scarce, and landowners increasingly exploitative of laborers, conflict increased. Chesapeake society Virginia colony land labor social conflict. This paper discusses the social and political differences among the American colonies in the period leading up to the Revolutionary War. Significant differences in economic base and religious affinity associated with the three major geographic divisions New England, Middle, and Southern. Virginia is seen as unique for its relative lack of factional conflict prior to the war and total dominance of the elite in positions of power, while Massachusetts is notable for its extreme level of political conflict. American revolution colonies economic social religious differences. Constitutional Issues of the

American Revolution. Among the issues discussed are taxation without representation, abuse of power, and impingement on fundamental rights right to liberty, right to property. American Revolution constitution taxation abuse power fundamental rights liberty property. Struggle for Power or Principle? A fundamental question about the American Revolution is whether it was a struggle for power or based on principles. This paper argues that the American Revolution was a struggle for principle, and that it was made against the abuse of power. American revolution abuse of power. This paper provides an overview and analysis of the internal social and political changes caused by the American Revolution. American Revolution social change social class individual rights equal rights. Factors Contributing to Its Outbreak. This paper discusses the five events that most contributed to the outbreak of the American Civil War: Notes that West moves beyond the usual interpretation of the Gold Rush, casting an insightful light on the plights of both the Anglo settlers who journeyed out West as well as the Cheyenne who made their home on the plains. Northern Dissent in the Civil War: Drawing on both primary and secondary sources, this paper provides an overview and an analysis of the Copperhead movement during the Civil War era. The emergence of the movement is traced and the principal socioeconomic groups involved in the movement identified. The major leaders in the movement are identified and discussed, although the focus of the analysis is on the Copperhead movement in general rather than individuals. The analysis considers the reasons behind the emergence of the movement and looks into the motivations of the Copperheads as the Civil War progressed. The analysis profiles the main objectives, positions and activities of the Copperheads and evaluates the Republican response to the Copperheads. The concluding section looks at the fate of the Copperheads in the aftermath of the war and assesses the legacy of the Copperheads as traitors or dissenters. US civil war dissent copperheads peace democrats northern dissenters. This paper provides an overview and analysis of the role of the Texas Rangers in the Mexican-American War Drawing on a wide range of primary memoirs, letters, journalistic reports and secondary sources, the motivations and activities of the Texas Rangers during the war are described and explained. The relations between the Rangers and the regular Army, state volunteers, and the Mexican enemy are explored. The analysis also takes a critical look at the widely accepted image of the Rangers as honorable citizen soldiers and unbiased dispensers of even-handed justice. Texans rangers Mexicans Texas Rangers war. The Slavery Debate and the Civil War. This paper examines some of the major documents and speeches pertaining to the slavery debate in the period immediately preceding the Civil War. The Native Americans of Moundville. This paper provides an overview and analysis of the society, politics, economy and culture of the indigenous peoples known as the Moundville Indians. Home to thousands of Native Americans, the site known as Moundville in central Alabama was one of the many ceremonial centers associated with the Mississippian culture, which flourished in the southeastern region of the United States between AD and AD. This paper reviews the extant archeological literature on these mound-building societies and describes the social structure, economic life, religious beliefs, agriculture, and structures of everyday life of the Moundville Indians who reached the peak of their influence between American Indians mound building societies. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall. This paper provides a profile of the life and career of John Marshall, who served for 34 years as the fourth Chief Justice of the U. Marshall was responsible for establishing the concept of judicial review and thereby giving the Supreme Court the power to rule on the constitutionality of acts created by the executive and legislative branches of government. Marshall also advanced the concept of federal supremacy, established the concept of appellate power, and played a role in the development of other important legal ideas, such as the honoring of contracts, the importance of private property rights, and having the Supreme Court issue a single majority opinion rather than numerous individual opinions. US Supreme Court chief justice john marshall judicial review. Some of the characters in the novel provide justifications for slavery and others express their reasons for opposing it. Thomas Jefferson and the Embargo of Using primary sources, this paper discusses the embargo that President Jefferson imposed in response to British and French interference with the right to conduct free oceanic trade. Argues that Jefferson erred in judgment because the embargo had more of a negative impact on US merchants than on the European nations. Despite its historical context, the book contains a good deal of timeless wisdom. The Presidency and the Framing the u. The framers of the U. S Constitution were concerned with three issues regarding the presidency: This paper claims

that the framers may have reconsidered their decisions if they had known how the presidency would have subsequently developed. Constitutional Issues in the Jacksonian Era. This paper provides an overview and analysis of three important constitutional issues which arose during the era of President Andrew Jackson: The analysis looks at the debate over these issues during the Jacksonian era as well as considering the extent to which the issues were resolved, concluding in each case that they were only partially resolved at the time. Jacksonian era Andrew Jackson administration us constitution equal rights states rights presidential power dual federalism nullification crisis. Democracy and the Philosophy of Pragmatism. American democracy has been influenced by pragmatism despite the fact that the Founding Fathers emphasized the importance of natural law and pragmatism rejects absolute principles. Thomas Jefferson and Equality. This paper discusses the interpretations of what Jefferson really meant by his claim and argues that although the claim does not describe the truth, it provides an ideal for the government and the law to strive toward. A comparison of the works of these two figures of American history. Both writers used a "plain style" and emphasized the opportunities to be "self-made" in the New World, yet the style and content of their writings also differ because Smith was an adventurer and Bradford was a religious refugee and settler. A Comparison of the American and Russian Revolutions. This paper compares and contrasts the American Revolution and the Russian Revolution in terms of their causes, course, and impact. Turabian Style with Bottom of Page Footnotes. In his speeches and writings throughout his career, Lincoln showed that he was opposed to slavery and believed that it was contrary to the wishes of the Founding Fathers. It is argued that the purpose of the Declaration was to stir up and maintain a revolutionary spirit, and to unite the Colonists in a common cause, the ultimate purpose of which was to create a new nation built on the principles of equality.

Chapter 4 : Documents < American History From Revolution To Reconstruction and beyond

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United Kingdom Black British history: A study in erasure Black people are a part of the fabric of Britain, yet pupils are not taught the full story of Black history in schools. Many will recall the history topics that were covered by the National Curriculum: The only time I learned anything to do with British history was the establishment of the English parliament and the histories of political factions such as the Whigs and Tories. As a young black person, the struggles faced by African Americans utterly captured my imagination and for the first time, provided me with contemporary role models who looked like me. While I was learning about struggles that I could relate to, they still felt so far away. Where were our history-makers? Skimming over the history of the Black Panthers was exciting and showed me a different form of black resistance through building self-sufficient structures for the community. However, what about the black women who led the Black Power movement in Britain? With these organisations, they tackled housing, institutional racism, and immigration. And yet, their contributions to history have been erased. I was looking to the likes of Assata Shakur and Stokely Carmichael when I had role models closer to home that I had no idea existed. What we are and are not taught at school goes beyond the classroom; it trickles through to the rest of societal workings. Your frameworks and references are also impacted as a result and limit the extent to which you can engage with the particular content matter. A number of pro-Leave groups used scare-mongering tactics around immigration, urging people to "take back control of our borders". The Independent reported that the surge in anti-immigrant hate crimes after the referendum was mostly found in areas of the UK that strongly voted to leave. The rhetoric that is often used to try to invalidate the right of black and brown people to exist in the UK is often rooted in beliefs that we have only existed in this country since relatively recently. It is often believed that we only appeared in the s as part of the Windrush generation, often neglecting that black people have been part of British society since Roman times, again something that has been omitted from our education. It means that we get to boast about how multicultural our cities are and how we welcome diversity without ever having to take accountability for how many African and Asian nations have had their resources and cultures pillaged and diluted. Never learning about the legacies of black people to this country within an institutional framework means that we grow up believing that we are yet to earn our place in the UK.

Chapter 5 : Black British history: A study in erasure | UK | Al Jazeera

Curriculum KS2 British and World History Display Timeline (24 member reviews) This history timeline spans from the beginning of the Stone Age Age in 15, BC right up until present day.

Chapter 6 : KS2 COMPLETE | British History beyond

Autumn Lectures on Irish, Public, and Modern British History. Nov 9, During November , the IHR will host three of its annual named lectures in modern Irish History, Public History and Modern British History with Senia Paseta, Lucy Delap and Richard Vinen.

Chapter 7 : | Norton Anthology of American Literature: W. W. Norton StudySpace

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Chapter 8 : Today in History: July 21 | HistoryNet

Primary: KS2 History: Battle of Hastings and teaching resources. Invasion of England, Invasion of England, The Battle of Hastings King Edward of England (called "The Confessor" because of his construction of Westminster Abbey) died on January 5, , after a reign of 23 years.

Chapter 9 : History of the United States (â€“) - Wikipedia

The overriding concern of the British army in was manpower. After four years of war and enormous drain not only on the nation but upon the Commonwealth, it was increasingly difficult to maintain an adequate pool of able-bodied men.