Puritanism Revolution Studies In Interpretation Of The English Revolution Of The 17th Century

A Mirror of EnglandThine is the KingdomPuritanism and RevolutionThe Later Renaissance in EnglandThe Age of MiltonThe Century of RevolutionChoiceHow Revolutionary Were the Bourgeois Revolutions? Library of Congress Catalogs Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia Perspectives on Revolution: Modern Political Theory and the Problem of ConventionEnglish & American Literature, Studies in Literary Criticism, Interpretation & History, Including Complete Masterpieces, in 10 VolSelfhelp and Popular Religion in Early American CultureStudies in the History of Christian ThoughtA Great ExpectationPuritanism and Revolution. Studies in Interpretation of the English Revolution of the 17th Century, The Sleep of Others and the Transformation of Sleep ResearchVictorian Literature and the Victorian StateScience & SocietyPuritanism and RevolutionSeventeenth Century Literature and CultureWomen and Quakerism in the 17th CenturyThe Kingdom of MatthiasThe Work of FormPuritan Attitudes Towards Recreation in Early Seventeenth-century New EnglandRestoration Historians and the English Civil Warlslam, Secularism, and Liberal Democracy"The Living Labors of Public Men"Puritanism and RevolutionNational Union CatalogInnerworldly IndividualismHistorical Dictionary of the PuritansRevolution and the Transformation of SocietiesHarvard Historical StudiesThe National Union Catalogs, 1963-Acta

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A Mirror of England

This is a study of the histories of the English Civil War or some aspects of it written in England or by Englishmen and Englishwomen or publish ed in England up to 1702, the year of the publication of the first volume of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. By the terms of this definition, Clarendon is himself, of course, one of the historians studied. Clarendon's History is so formidable an achievement that all historians writing about the war before its publication have an air of prematureness. Nevertheless, as I hope the following pages will show, they produced a body of writing which may still be read with interest and profit and which anticipated many of the ideas and attitudes of Clarendon's History. I will even go so far as to say that many readers who have only a limited interest or no in terest in the Civil War are likely to find many of these historians interest ing, should their works come to their attention, for their treatment of the problems of man in society, for their psychological acuteness, and for their style. But while I intend to show their merits, my main concern will be to show how the Civil War appeared to historians, including Clarendon, who wrote within one or two

generations after it, that is to say, at a time when it remained part of the experience of people still alive. A word is necessary on terminology.

Thine is the Kingdom

Islam's relationship to liberal-democratic politics has emerged as one of the most pressing and contentious issues in international affairs. In Islam, Secularism, and Liberal Democracy, Nader Hashemi challenges the widely held belief among social scientists that religious politics and liberal-democratic development are structurally incompatible. This book argues for a rethinking of democratic theory so that it incorporates the variable of religion in the development of liberal democracy. In the process, it proves that an indigenous theory of Muslim secularism is not only possible, but is a necessary requirement for the advancement of liberal democracy in Muslim societies.

Puritanism and Revolution

The Later Renaissance in England

Intellectual history and early modern history have always occupied an important

place in Past and Present. First published in 1974, this volume is a collection of original articles and debates, published in the journal between 1953 and May 1973, dealing with many aspects of the intellectual history of the seventeenth century. Several of the contributions have been extremely influential, and the debates represent major standpoints in controversies over genesis of modern ideas. Although England is the focus of attention for most of the contributors, their themes have wider significance. Among the topics covered in the collection are the political thought of the Levellers and of James Harrington; radical social movements of the Puritan Revolution; the ideological context of physiological theories associated with William Harvey; the relationship between science and religion and the social relations of science; and the function of millenariansim and eschatology in the seventeenth century. The editor's Introduction indicates the context in which the articles were composed and provides valuable bibliographical information about the subjects discussed.

The Age of Milton

There is an immense range of books about the English Civil War, but one historian stands head and shoulders above all others for the quality of his work on the subject. In 1961 Christopher Hill first published what has come to be acknowledged as the best concise history of the period, Century of Revolution. Stimulating, vivid and provocative, his graphic depiction of the turbulent era examines ordinary $\frac{Page}{Page} \frac{4/20}{4/20}$

English men and women as well as kings and queens.

The Century of Revolution

Choice

How Revolutionary Were the Bourgeois Revolutions?

A classic account of the English Revolution by an acclaimed historian. Each essay approaches the subject from a different angle, looking at aspects of the revolution in conjunction with a lively sympathy for the men who lived in that tumultuous time.

Library of Congress Catalogs

The guide to Seventeenth Century Literature and Culture provides students with the ideal introduction to literature and its context from 1603-1688, including: - the historical, cultural and intellectual background including religion, politics and culture during the Civil War, Commonwealth and Restoration - major writers and

genres including John Donne, George Herbert, Andrew Marvell and John Milton - concise explanations of key terms needed to understand the literature and criticism - key critical approaches from the eighteenth century to the present - a chronology mapping historical events and literary works and further reading including websites and electronic resources.

Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia

Perspectives on Revolution: Modern Political Theory and the Problem of Convention

English & American Literature, Studies in Literary Criticism, Interpretation & History, Including Complete Masterpieces, in 10 Vol

Self-help and Popular Religion in Early American Culture

Studies in the History of Christian Thought

The study of English literature has often been torn between historical approaches and formal ones, between attention to context and a focus on the poem, play, or novel in and of itself. This collection draws together prestigious scholars from the UK, US, and Canada in investigating ways of reading early modern poetry which unite these approaches. Essays explore a wide range of meanings of form, drawing on early modern literary theory as well as practice. From songperformance, to the layout of printed and manuscript pages, from poems' modelling of patterns of cognition to their mechanisms for social exclusion and inclusion, this book expands definitions andunderstandings of early modern poetic form.

A Great Expectation

Examines the variety of ways in which early Protestants responded to material shapes: icons, acoustic shapes of speech, material objects and the physical shapes of humans. Reveals how reactions to material shapes took violent forms as evidenced in the development of prejudice from Calvin and Luther to the Puritan immigrants of Massachusetts Bay.

Puritanism and Revolution. Studies in Interpretation of the

English Revolution of the 17th Century,

The North-South divide in England is rooted in prehistory and attested throughout recorded time in widely varied sources. This book traces its development from earliest times and provides a corrective to the popular notion that the divide only originated with the Industrial Revolution. A major theme of the study is the development of northern consciousness, and the presence of Scotland across the northern border is seen as an important factor in shaping northern English identity, as well as the attitudes of southern kings and governments to the north. Evidence of the divide is taken from chronicles, administrative sources, travellers' accounts and letters, and literature, from earliest times to around 1760 when the Industrial Revolution brought significant changes. Different placings of the dividing line are accounted for and the author also explores why the sense of difference was emphasized more at some periods than others.

The Sleep of Others and the Transformation of Sleep Research

During the Thirty Years' War, a war that seemed to be determining the future of Protestantism, those who believed that they were the most truly Protestant part of English society, the Puritans, frequently opposed the foreign policies of the English government. In this perceptive study of the Puritans' contribution to English

nationalism between 1618 and 1640, Marvin Arthur Breslow analyzes their attitudes toward foreign nations. He demonstrates how their views of the warring European nations also expressed certain aspects of their thinking about England and how in these views there was mirrored an image of England--an image against which they measured the religion and patriotism of the true Englishman. Drawing on contemporary parliamentary diaries, letters, memoirs, sermons, and tracts, Breslow discusses specifically the Puritans' attitudes toward Germany, the area in which the Thirty Years' War began; toward Spain, English fear and hatred of which were already firmly established; the Netherlands, with which there was trade rivalry; France, where they were forced to harmonize conflicting interests; and, finally, Sweden. The author identifies several recurrent themes, including a fundamental concern for Protestantism and the effective mythologizing of the Elizabethan past. He also reveals that while Puritan foreign policy was often opposed to the policies of the English government, it accorded closely with the attitudes, however passive, of the general public. The significant differences were the greater degree of intensity with which the Puritans vigorously expressed their concern and their efforts to arouse the general public. Breslow emphasizes the importance of Puritan foreign-policy attitudes, the fusion of religious and political concerns in the patriotic Englishman, and the Puritan definition of the English nation in the decades preceding the Civil War and Revolution.

Victorian Literature and the Victorian State

Based on the biographies of some three hundred people in each city, this book shows how such distinguished Boston families as the Adamses, Cabots, Lowells, and Peabodys have produced many generations of men and women who have made major contributions to the intellectual, educational, and political life of their state and nation. At the same time, comparable Philadelphia families such as the Biddles, Cadwaladers, Ingersolls, and Drexels have contributed far fewer leaders to their state and nation. From the days of Benjamin Franklin and Stephen Girard down to the present, what leadership there has been in Philadelphia has largely been provided by self-made men, often, like Franklin, born outside Pennsylvania. Baltzell traces the differences in class authority and leadership in these two cites to the contrasting values of the Puritan founders of the Bay Colony and the Quaker founders of the City of Brotherly Love. While Puritans placed great value on the "calling" or devotion to one's chosen vocation, Quakers have always placed more emphasis on being a good person than on being a good judge or statesman. Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia presents a provocative view of two contrasting upper classes and also reflects the author's larger concern with the conflicting values of hierarchy and egalitarianism in American history.

Science & Society

Puritanism and Revolution

Seventeenth Century Literature and Culture

The interdisciplinary approach of this study tries to bridge a gap in the field of Puritan Studies, the one between the two camps of intellectual and social science historians. Focusing on the attitudes of the early Puritan church members in New England towards sport and recreation in general, the book attemps to show the differences between Puritan theory and New England reality. At no point in their history were the Puritan leaders able to enforce their secular and ecclesiastical laws. Even within the leadership itself a wide spectrum of opinions on recreation existed. The Puritan preachers reacted to this dilemma in their hortatory sermons, the jeremiads, which were employed to shame the younger generations into comformity by inventing the myth of the godly founding fathers. But the Puritan utopia was condemned to failure from the very start: the church members could not resist temptation.

Women and Quakerism in the 17th Century

The Kingdom of Matthias

This book tells the story of Puritanism from its origins to its eventual demise through a chronology, an introduction, a bibliography, and several hundred cross-referenced dictionary entries on important people, places, and events. - Back cover.

The Work of Form

Puritan Attitudes Towards Recreation in Early Seventeenthcentury New England

A historical defense of the concept of bourgeois revolution, from the sixteenth century to the twentieth.

Restoration Historians and the English Civil War

"Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (13 April 1593 (O.S.)? 12 May 1641) was an English statesman and a major figure in the period leading up to the English Civil War. He served in Parliament and was a supporter of King Charles I. From

1632 to 1639 he instituted a harsh rule as Lord Deputy of Ireland. Recalled to England, he became a leading advisor to the king, attempting to strengthen the royal position against Parliament. When Parliament condemned him to death, Charles signed the death warrant and Wentworth was executed."--Wikipedia.

Islam, Secularism, and Liberal Democracy

"The Living Labors of Public Men"

Innerworldly Individualism looks to colonial history, in particular, seventeenth-century New England, to understand the sources of modern nation building. Seligman analyzes how cultural assumptions of collective identity and social authority emerged out of the religious beliefs of the first generation of settlers in New England. He goes on to examine how these assumptions crystallized three generations later into patterns of normative order, forming the foundation of an American consciousness. Seligman uses sociological research grounded in early American history as his laboratory, and does so in a highly original way. Seligman uses Max Weber's paradigm of sociological inquiry to explore how a combination of ideational and structural factors helped to develop modern conceptions of authority and collective identity among New England communities. Seligman

addresses a number of significant issues, including social change, the mutual interaction and development of process and structure, and the role of charisma in the forging of a social order. His book profoundly increases our understanding of the ideological and social processes prevalent in early American history as well as their contemporary influence on civil identity. Innerworldly Individualism uniquely intertwines sociological study with cultural history. It uses American history to develop and elucidate problems of broad theoretical significance. Seligman's argument is bolstered by a close examination of concrete detail. His book will be of interest to anthropologists, sociologists, political theorists, and historians of American culture.

Puritanism and Revolution

National Union Catalog

Studies of Victorian governance have been profoundly influenced by Discipline and Punish, Michel Foucault's groundbreaking genealogy of modern power. Yet, according to Lauren Goodlad, Foucault's analysis is better suited to the history of the Continent than to nineteenth-century Britain, with its decentralized, voluntarist institutional culture and passionate disdain for state interference. Focusing on a

wide range of Victorian writing—from literary figures such as Charles Dickens, George Gissing, Harriet Martineau, J. S. Mill, Anthony Trollope, and H. G. Wells to prominent social reformers such as Edwin Chadwick, Thomas Chalmers, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, and Beatrice Webb—Goodlad shows that Foucault's later essays on liberalism and "governmentality" provide better critical tools for understanding the nineteenth-century British state. Victorian Literature and the Victorian State delves into contemporary debates over sanitary, education, and civil service reform, the Poor Laws, and the century-long attempt to substitute organized charity for state services. Goodlad's readings elucidate the distinctive quandary of Victorian Britain and, indeed, any modern society conceived in liberal terms: the elusive quest for a "pastoral" agency that is rational, all-embracing, and effective but also anti-bureaucratic, personalized, and liberatory. In this study, impressively grounded in literary criticism, social history, and political theory, Goodlad offers a timely post-Foucauldian account of Victorian governance that speaks to the resurgent neoliberalism of our own day. -- Janice Carlisle

Innerworldly Individualism

This illuminating collection of essays assesses the 17th century, interpreting what used to be called "The Puritan Revolution," the ideas which helped to produce it and resulted from it, and the relations between these ideas and the political events of the day.

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Historical Dictionary of the Puritans

Focuses on early America, from the Protestant Ethic and Puritan New England through Revivalism and American Romanticism.

Revolution and the Transformation of Societies

Harvard Historical Studies

Examines the historical circumstances that contribute to revolutions in different types of societies and civilizations.

The National Union Catalogs, 1963-

Includes section "Book reviews."

Acta Comeniana

Prose Studies, 1800-1900

The Intellectual Revolution of the Seventeenth Century (Routledge Revivals)

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

The North-south Divide

Paul Johnson and Sean Wilentz brilliantly recapture the forgotten story of Matthias the Prophet, imbuing their richly researched account with the dramatic force of a novel. In the hands of Johnson and Wilentz, the strange tale of Matthias opens a fascinating window into the turbulent movements of the religious revival known as the Second Great Awakening--movements that swept up great numbers of evangelical Americans and gave rise to new sects like the Mormons. Into this teeming environment walked a down-and-out carpenter named Robert Matthews, who announced himself as Matthias, prophet of the God of the Jews. His hypnotic personality drew in a cast of unforgettable characters--the meekly devout businessman Elijah Pierson, who once tried to raise his late wife from the dead; the young attractive Christian couple, Benjamin Folger and his wife Ann (who seduced the woman-hating Prophet); and the shrewd ex-slave Isabella Van Wagenen, regarded by some as "the most wicked of the wicked." None was more colorful

than the Prophet himself, a bearded, thundering tyrant who gathered his followers into an absolutist household, using their money to buy an elaborate, eccentric wardrobe, and reordering their marital relations. By the time the tensions within the kingdom exploded into a clash with the law, Matthias had become a national scandal.

The Interpretation of Material Shapes in Puritanism

We tend to think of sleep as a private concern, a night-time retreat from the physical world into the realm of the subconscious. Yet sleep also has a public side; it has been the focal point of religious ritual, philosophic speculation, political debate, psychological research, and more recently, neuroscientific investigation and medical practice. In this first ever history of sleep research, Kenton Kroker draws on a wide range of material to present the story of how an investigative field - at one time dominated by the study of dreams - slowly morphed into a laboratorybased discipline. The result of this transformation, Kroker argues, has changed the very meaning of sleep from its earlier conception to an issue for public health and biomedical intervention. Examining a vast historical period of 2500 years, Kroker separates the problems associated with the history of dreaming from those associated with sleep itself and charts sleep-related diseases such as narcolepsy, insomnia, and sleep apnea. He describes the discovery of rapid eye movement -REM - during the 1950s, and shows how this discovery initiated the creation of

'dream laboratories' that later emerged as centres for sleep research during the 1960s and 1970s. Kroker's work is unique in subject and scope and will be enormously useful for both sleep researchers, medical historians, and anybody who's ever lost a night's sleep.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION