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Lord Salisbury remained as prime minister and became the last premier to sit in the House of Lords. The Labour Representative Committee, a socialist federation formed in , convinced the trade unions that the political representation of labour was now essential. This organisation later became the Labour party. Notably, it still ignored the rights of the black population. The cost and conduct of the war prompted concerns that Britain was no longer fit for its imperial role. He was premier for two-and-a-half years. In the long run, the pact may have done more to destroy the Liberal party than preserve it. Germany, in turn, hoped to persuade Britain to abandon the alliance. It did not, and Britain displayed its commitment to France by initiating military staff talks between the two countries in . Armed with an overall majority, the Liberals embarked on a programme of social reform. It was by far the most powerful battleship afloat, and raised the stakes in the Anglo-German naval arms race. But an agreement to resolve imperial disputes took on the appearance of a European pact. Famously, the marathon ended in dramatic fashion when the race leader, Dorando Pietri of Italy, was disqualified after he collapsed and had to be helped over the finishing line. Widely recognised as the best organised Games to date, they featured 22 nations, events and more than 2, athletes. Only about half a million people received the pension, and thus the significance of the legislation lay as much in the fact that it established a principle as in its immediate benefits. He presented these increases as designed to fund social reforms. This ensured that House of Lords reform was one of the issues at stake in the next general election. The budget was then passed. They and the Conservatives each secured seats, and, with Labour supporting the Liberals, the Irish Nationalists held the balance of power. A Franco-German settlement was negotiated, but the British were alarmed, fearing the Germans planned to turn Agadir into a naval base. As with the first Moroccan crisis in , Germany only succeeded in strengthening the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France. The reforms meant that the Lords could not veto legislation that had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions, and that parliament itself would be dissolved after five years, not seven. In separate legislation, pay for members of parliament was introduced. December National Insurance Act provides cover against sickness and unemployment Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George devised a contributory scheme of health insurance for those in employment, which provided payment for medical treatment. Grafted on to the act was a limited plan for unemployment benefit drawn up by Winston Churchill. With this legislation, the Liberals laid the foundations of the Welfare State. In response, Ulster Protestants and unionists formed the Ulster Volunteer Force, a paramilitary force which threatened the government with civil war if the measure was carried. The army was divided within itself, representing a potential flashpoint for the government. The Austro-Hungarian government blamed Serbia and used the killing as a pretext for war. Britain, as guarantor of Belgian neutrality, told Germany to withdraw. The ultimatum expired on 4 August and Britain duly declared war. It retreated after an initial engagement close to the Belgian border at Mons, then took part in a successful counter-attack on the river Marne in early September. Already fighting Russia, Germany now faced a trench-based war of attrition on two fronts. The Germans tried unsuccessfully to break the line at Ypres in a battle which lasted until 22 November. British forces suffered 54, casualties. Britain, France and Russia responded with declarations of war. The implications for Britain, with a vulnerable empire stretching across the Middle East to India and including a large Muslim population, were considerable. A combined force of British, New Zealand, Australian and French colonial troops were unable to break out of their beachheads and the campaign ultimately ended in defeat, with all troops evacuated by the end of the year. The sinking aroused widespread anti-German feeling in Britain. The principal beneficiaries of this coalition in terms of the top jobs remained the Liberals rather than the Conservatives. However, the wind was not favourable, and gains were limited. The battle continued until mid-October. Conscription enabled it to do both. Opposition to the measure in the House of Commons was limited 36 votes to , but parliament still acknowledged the rights of the individual in allowing conscientious objection. Most of the population was

unsupportive and the rebellion was crushed within a week. The British executed the leaders, inadvertently making martyrs of the rebels and inspiring those who followed. The rapid advance on Baghdad outstripped itself and the troops fell back to Kut-el-Amara, where they were encircled. Efforts to relieve the garrison failed and it surrendered. British prestige in the Middle East plummeted. The British lost more ships than the Germans, but the German fleet was rendered unable to put to sea again, thereby ensuring British naval supremacy remained intact. On the Western Front, the French and British attacked astride the river Somme, where their two armies met. On 1 July, the British army suffered its worst casualties in a single day - 57,000 men, of whom nearly 20,000 were killed. The battle continued until 18 November. Once problems with reliability were overcome, the British and French used their new weapon to considerable effect against the Germans. His Liberal colleague and Minister for Munitions David Lloyd George, with the support of the Conservatives, used the split to force Asquith out and replace him as prime minister. Lloyd George set up a war cabinet whose members were freed from other cabinet duties. They failed and the campaign prompted the United States, the principal neutral power, to declare war on Germany on 6 April. The fighting continued until 18 November, ending on the ridge at Passchendaele. By then, unusually heavy rains and the destruction of the landscape by heavy shelling had turned the ground to an impassable morass of mud. The electorate increased to 21 million, of which 8 million were women, but it excluded working class women who mostly failed the property qualification. The terms were humiliating. Opposition to the treaty helped ignite the Russian Civil War, which lasted until 1921. After a short but stunning bombardment, the Germans attacked across the old Somme battlefields and made the greatest advance on the Western Front since 1914. It was eventually halted east of Amiens, France. In response, the Allies gave French general Ferdinand Foch overall responsibility for coordinating their armies on the Western Front. Despite the stunning success of the offensive, the German army had significantly overstretched itself without achieving a decisive victory - a factor that would contribute to its eventual defeat. The British broke through the principal German fortified defences, the formidable Hindenburg line, on the following day, and the advance continued unabated into October. Unlike the negotiations with the other enemy powers, these were bilateral talks between the British and the Turks, with no French or Russian involvement. Despite onerous terms, Germany eventually capitulated and signed an armistice that brought the fighting on the Western Front to a halt at 11am on 11 November. In 1907, he advised on the Government of India Act. He became Baron Sinha of Raipur. One of the treaties prepared at the conference, the Treaty of Versailles, imposed harsh reparations on Germany, and is widely considered to have contributed to the eventual outbreak of World War Two. The Liberal government feared this mass rally was the beginning of a working class revolution along the lines of the Russian Revolution of 1917. The rally was broken up by police, and troops and tanks were deployed on Clydeside. In reality, the protesters objectives were not that revolutionary - a shorter working week and a living wage. Mohandas Gandhi of the Indian Congress Party asked Indians to use non-violent civil disobedience in protest against the act, and to refuse to cooperate with the British government. More than 200 people were killed. Led by Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian Congress Party now became a nationwide movement committed to independence. With the IRA unable to deliver a decisive victory, and the British government increasingly worried about rising casualties and international criticism over its conduct of the war, a truce was called in July. Constance Markievicz became the first woman MP in 1918, but as a member of Sinn Fein she had refused to take her seat. More reforms were to be discussed in ten years. The Congress Party responded with strikes and boycotts of British goods. This was declared illegal and Congress leader Mohandas Gandhi was imprisoned. Women could now become magistrates, solicitors and barristers. France and Britain were commanded to govern their mandates in the interests of their inhabitants, until these territories were ready to be admitted to the League of Nations. The British took over two areas that had previously formed part of the now defunct Ottoman Empire. In May 1920, Arab unrest caused Samuel to halt Jewish immigration. July Unemployment reaches a post-war high of 20%. Deprivation was widespread and industrial relations deteriorated. In an effort to quell the unrest, Emir Faisal was made king and administrator of the country. King Faisal was a member of the Hashemite family, who had been important British allies against the Ottoman Empire. The fact that the treaty still bound Ireland to Britain caused deep conflict and led to the outbreak of the Irish Civil War. The pro-treaty faction under Michael Collins accepted partition and

believed the treaty would eventually lead to a republic. The war ended in victory for the pro-treaty Free State government under Collins who was assassinated but caused lasting bitterness. With his government fatally compromised, Lloyd George resigned. Law called a general election on 15 November. Ill health forced Bonar Law to retire in . He died six months later. Baldwin proposed to abandon free trade, hoping that tariff reform would help to beat unemployment - an unpopular measure.

Chapter 2 : BBC - History : British History Timeline

Sources in British Political History compiled for the British Library of Political and Economic Science by CHRIS COOK with Philip Jones.

Together with this descriptive analysis, the history of political thinking narrates the evolution of the political ideas and philosophy, and goes back to antiquity. Political history, and thus the history of political thinking throughout human existence stretches though up to Medieval period and the Renaissance. In the Age of Enlightenment, political entities expanded from basic systems of self-governance and monarchy to the complex democratic and communist systems that exist of the Industrialied and the Modern Era, in parallel, political systems have expanded from vaguely defined frontier-type boundaries, to the definite boundaries existing today. Aspects of political history[edit] The first "scientific" political history was written by Leopold von Ranke in Germany in the 19th century. His methodologies profoundly affected the way historians critically examine sources; see historiography for a more complete analysis of the methodology of various approaches to history. An important aspect of political history is the study of ideology as a force for historical change. One author asserts that "political history as a whole cannot exist without the study of ideological differences and their implications. Some historians identify the growing trend towards narrow specialization in political history during recent decades: The development of social history shifted the emphasis away from the study of leaders and national decisions, and towards the role of ordinary people, especially outsiders and minorities. Younger scholars shifted to different issues, usually focused on race, class and gender, with little room for elites. After social history itself began to fade, replaced with postmodern and cultural approaches that rejected grand narrative. The new political history[edit] Traditional political history focused on major leaders and had long played a dominant role among academic historians in the United States. The eclipse of traditional political approaches during the s was a major shock, though diplomatic history fell even further. Patterson argued that contemporary events, especially the Vietnam War and Watergate, alienated younger scholars away from the study of politicians and their deeds. Political history never disappeared, but it never recovered its dominance among scholars, despite its sustained high popularity among the reading public. Political historians were all right in a way, but you might not want to bring one home to meet the family. The ranks of traditional political historians are depleted, their assumptions and methods discredited, along with the Great White Man whose careers they chronicled. He describes how British political scholarship mostly ignored 20th century history due to temporal proximity to the recent past, the unavailability of primary sources, and the potential for bias. The article explores how transitions in scholarship have allowed for greater interest in 20th century history among scholars, which include less reliance on archival sources, methodological changes in historiography, and the flourishing of new forms of history such as oral history. This led to a considerable body of work interpreting the domestic policies of various states and the ways this influenced their conduct of foreign policy. France[edit] The French Annales School had already put an emphasis on the role of geography and economics on history, and of the importance of broad, slow cycles rather than the constant apparent movement of the "history of events" of high politics. It downplayed politics and diplomacy. The Annales were broadly influential, leading to a turning away from political history towards an emphasis on broader trends of economic and environmental change. Social history In the s and s, an increasing emphasis on giving a voice to the voiceless and writing the history of the underclasses, whether by using the quantitative statistical methods of social history or the more postmodern assessments of cultural history , also undermined the centrality of politics to the historical discipline. Leff noted how social historians, "disdained political history as elitist, shallow, altogether passe, and irrelevant to the drama of everyday lives. MaxRange also describes the background, development, external sources and major causes behind all political changes. MaxRange is a dataset defining level of democracy and institutional structure regime-type on a graded scale where every value represents a unique regimetype. Values are sorted from based on level of democracy and political accountability. MaxRange defines the value regimetype corresponding to all states and every month from to and updating. MaxRange is created and developed by Max Range, and is now associated with the

university of Halmstad, Sweden [15].

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Chapter 4 : Full text of "Sources In British Political History Vol 2()"

Sources in British Political History (Volume 1) by Cook. Palgrave Schol, Print UK, Volume 1. This is an ex-library book and may have the usual library/used-book markings www.nxgvision.com book has hardback covers.

Chapter 5 : The History of British Political Parties - Wikipedia

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The Institute of Historical Research (IHR), Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU The IHR is a member of the School of Advanced Study which is part of the University of London.

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Book Review: Chris Cook, Sources in British Political History, , Vol. I. (London: Macmillan, Â£10Â·) Christopher Hill Department of International Relations at the LSE Millennium.

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