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This synthesis is a clear assessment of 19th-century British women. It aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the key historiographical debates and issues, placing particular emphasis upon revisionist research. The book highlights not merely the ideologies and economic circumstances which shaped women’s lives, but highlights the sheer diversity of women’s own experiences and identities. In so doing, it presents a positive but nuanced interpretation of women’s roles within their own families and communities, as well as stressing women’s enormous contribution to the making of contemporary British culture and society.

The first book to look at British women writers and their contributions to historiography during the long eighteenth century, British Women Writers and the Writing of History, 1670-1820, asks why, rather than writing history that included their own sex, some women of this period chose to write the same kind of history as men—one that marginalized or excluded women altogether. But as Devoney Looser demonstrates, although British women’s historically informed writings were not necessarily feminist or even female-focused, they were intimately involved in debates over and conversations about the genre of history. Looser investigates the careers of Lucy Hutchinson, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Charlotte Lennox, Catharine Macaulay, Hester Lynch Piozzi, and Jane Austen and shows how each of their contributions to historical discourse differed greatly as a result of political, historical, religious, class, and generic affiliations. Adding their contributions to accounts of early modern writing refutes the assumption that historiography was an exclusive men’s club and that fiction was the only prose genre open to women.

Traditional analyses of nineteenth-century politics have assigned women a peripheral role. By adopting a broader interpretation of political participation, the author identifies how middle-class women were able to contribute to political affairs in the nineteenth century. Examining the contribution that women made to British political life in the period 1800-1870 stimulates debates about gender and politics, the nature of authority and the definition of political culture. This volume examines female engagement in both traditional and unconventional political arenas, including female sociability, salons, child-rearing and education, health, consumption, religious reform and nationalism. Richardson focuses on middle-class women’s social, cultural, intellectual and political authority, as implemented by a range of public figures and lesser-known campaigners. The activists discussed and their varying political, economic and religious backgrounds will demonstrate the significance of female interventions in shaping the political culture of the period and beyond.

This collection of essays recovers the names and careers of nineteenth-century British women playwrights. It aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the key historiographical debates and issues, placing particular emphasis upon revisionist research. The book highlights not merely the ideologies and economic circumstances which shaped women’s lives, but highlights the sheer diversity of women’s own experiences and identities. In so doing, it presents a positive but nuanced interpretation of women’s roles within their own families and communities, as well as stressing women’s enormous contribution to the making of contemporary British culture and society.

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argues, humor has long been viewed as a repressed feature of nineteenth-century femininity. However, in the works of writers such as Jane Austen, George Eliot, Elizabeth Gaskell, Anthony Trollope, and Henry James, Gillooly finds an understated, wryly amusing perspective that differs subtly but significantly in rhetoric, affect, and politics from traditional forms of comic expression. Gillooly shows how such humor became, for mostly female writers at the time, an unobtrusive and prudent means of expressing discontent with a culture that was ideologically committed to restricting female agency and identity. If the agony and emotional distance of irony and satire mark them as “masculine,” then for Gillooly, the passivity, indirection, and sympathy of the humor she discusses render it “feminine.” She goes on to disclose how the humorous tactics employed by writers from Burney to Wharton persist in the work of Barbara Pym, Anita Brookner, and Penelope Fitzgerald. The book won the Barbara Perkins and George Perkins Award given by the Society for the Study of Narrative Literature.

Women's Theology in Nineteenth-Century Britain-Julie Melnyk 2019-07-16 First published in 1998. This collection of original essays identifies and analyzes 19th-century women’s theological thought in all its diversity, demonstrating the ways that women revised, subverted, or rejected elements of masculine theology in creating teachings of their own. While women’s religion has been widely studied, this is the only collection of essays that examines 19th-century women’s theology as such. A substantial introduction clarifies the relationships between religion and theology and discusses the barriers to women’s participation in theological discourse as well as the ways women overcame or avoided these barriers. The essays analyze theological ideas in a variety of genres. The first group of essays discusses women’s nonfiction prose, including women’s devotional writings on the Apocalypse; devotional prose by Christina Rossetti and its similarities to the work of Hildegarnd von Bingen; periodical prose by Anna Jameson and Julia Wedgwood; and the letters of Harriet and sisters of John Henry Newman. Other essays examine the novel, presenting analysis of the novels of novelists Emma Jane Worboise, Charlotte M. Yonge, and Mary Arnold Ward. Further essays discuss the theological ideas of two purity reformers, Josephine Butler and Elinice Hopkins, while the final essays move beyond Victorian Christianity to examine spiritualist and Buddhist theology by women. This collection will be important to students and scholars interested in Victorian culture and ideas-literary critics, historians, and theologians—and particularly to those in women’s studies and religious studies.

The Nineteenth Century-Henry Colin Gray Matthew 2000 This new eleven-volume series will span the history of the British Isles from the Roman Era to the present. Each volume consists of essays by leading historians who focus on key issues for the period—including society, economy, religion, politics, and culture. The chapters are at once wide-ranging surveys and searching analyses. They are written for the non-specialist but include new and important findings, making them equally valuable for academics across a range of disciplines. The Nineteenth Century is the inaugural volume in the series and covers the peak of Britain’s world power. The book sets out to describe the force and complexity of that age, to explore and to cover, in an interdisciplinary way, the political, economic, and cultural history of the British Isles between 1815 and 1901. It looks at the Victorian economy, as well as Victorian public life, as a cultural and political narrative. It includes chapters on women and domesticity; the interplay of religion, intellect, and science; art; architecture and the city; and the literature, theater, and music of the time. The book provides a vivid portrait of this crucial moment in British history and is ideal for both the student of modern history and the general reader.

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Women Writing Wonder-Julie L. J. Koehner 2021-10-05 Critical anthology of fairy tales by nineteenth-century British, French, and German women writers.


Before Victoria-Elizabeth Denlinger 2005-04-20 It might not have been the revolution that Mary Wollstonecraft called for in A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792), but the Romantic era did witness a dramatic change in women's lives. Combining literary and cultural history, this richly illustrated volume brings back to life a remarkable, though frequently overlooked, group of women who transformed British culture and inspired new ways of understanding feminine roles and female sexuality. What was this revolution like? Women were expected to be more moral, more constrained, and more private than in the eighteenth century, when women such as Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire crafted bold public personas. Genteel women no longer laughed aloud at bawdy jokes and noblewomen ran charity bazaars instead of private casinos. By 1800, motherhood had become a sacred calling and women who could afford to do so devoted themselves to the home. While this idealization of domesticity kept some women off the streets, it afforded others new opportunities. Often working from home, women wrote novels and poetry, sculpted busts, painted portraits, and conducted scientific research. They also seized the chance to do good, and crafted new public roles for themselves as philanthropists and reformers. Now-obscure female astronomers, photographers, sculptors, and mathematicians share these pages with celebrated writers such as Mary Shelley, her mother Mary Wollstonecraft, George Eliot, Elizabeth Gaskell, Anthony Trollope, and Henry James, argues, humor has long been viewed as a repressed feature of nineteenth-century femininity. However, in the works of writers such as Jane Austen, George Eliot, Elizabeth Gaskell, Anthony Trollope, and Henry James, Gillooly finds an understated, wryly amusing perspective that differs subtly but significantly in rhetoric, affect, and politics from traditional forms of comic expression. Gillooly shows how such humor became, for mostly female writers at the time, an unobtrusive and prudent means of expressing discontent with a culture that was ideologically committed to restricting female agency and identity. If the agony and emotional distance of irony and satire mark them as “masculine,” then for Gillooly, the passivity, indirection, and sympathy of the humor she discusses render it “feminine.” She goes on to disclose how the humorous tactics employed by writers from Burney to Wharton persist in the work of Barbara Pym, Anita Brookner, and Penelope Fitzgerald. The book won the Barbara Perkins and George Perkins Award given by the Society for the Study of Narrative Literature.

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Burden of History—Antoinette Burton 2000-11-09 In this study of British middle-class feminism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Antoinette Burton explores an important but neglected historical dimension of the relationship between feminism and imperialism. Demonstrating how feminists in the United Kingdom appropriated imperialistic ideology and rhetoric to justify their own right to equality, she reveals a variety of feminisms grounded in notions of national superiority. According to Burton, Victorian and Edwardian feminists such as Josephine Butler, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, and Mary Carpenter believed that the native women of colonial India constituted a special ‘white woman’s burden.’ Although there were a number of prominent Indian women in Britain as well as in India working toward some of the same goals of equality, British feminists relied on images of an enslaved and primitive ‘Oriental womanhood’ in need of liberation at the hands of their emancipated British ‘sisters.’ Burton argues that this unquestioning acceptance of Britain’s imperial status and of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority created a set of imperial feminist ideologies, the legacy of which must be recognized and understood by contemporary feminists.

An Enquiry Into the Duties of the Female Sex—Thomas Gisborne 1797

Women Reviewing Women in Nineteenth-Century Britain—Joanne Wilkes 2016-02-17 Focusing particularly on the critical reception of Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot, Joanne Wilkes offers in-depth examinations of reviews by eight female critics: Maria Jane Jewsbury, Sara Coleridge, Hannah Lawrence, Jane Williams, Julia Kavanagh, Anne Mozley, Margaret Oliphant and Mary Augusta Ward. What they wrote about women writers, and what women wrote about them tell us a good deal about themselves as women writers, reveal the distinctive character of nineteenth-century women’s contributions to literary history. Wilkes explores the different choices these critics, writing when women had to grapple with limiting assumptions about female intellectual capacities, made about how to disseminate their own writing. While several publishing in periodicals wrote anonymously, others published books, articles and reviews under their own names. Wilkes teases out the distinctiveness of nineteenth-century women’s often ignored contributions to the critical reception of canonical women authors, and also devotes space to the pioneering efforts of Lawrence, Kavanagh and Williams to draw attention to the long tradition of female literary activity up to the nineteenth century. She draws on commentary by male critics of the period as well, to provide context for this important contribution to the recuperation of women’s critical discourse in nineteenth-century Britain.

British Women Short Story Writers—Emma Young 2015-06-30 Essays tracing the evolving relationship between British women writers and the short story genre from the late Nineteenth Century to the present day. What is the relationship between the British woman writer and the short story? This collection examines what this versatile genre offers women writers, and what this can tell us about the society and culture they inhabit. From the rise of the modern printing press at the end of the Nineteenth Century through to the present digital age, these essays examine how the short story has been deployed and reworked by women writers and how they have influenced and shaped the genres development. Considering the effect of literary inheritances, societal and cultural change, and shifting publishing demands, this collection traces the evolution of the genre through to its continued appeal to women writing today. From the New Woman to contemporary feminisms, women’s anthologies to microfiction, modernist writers to the contemporary works of Sarah Hall and Helen Simpson, the chapters in this collection investigate a crucial yet under-examined field of British literature. Key Features and Benefits: Chapters discussing a range of gender and genre issues since the fin-de-sic e to the present day. Sets out a clear trajectory to map both the historical and literary connections and divergences between British short story writing throughout the century. Offers a comprehensive account of the genres development to provide scholars with a unique insight into a largely neglected aspect of womens writing. Includes new readings of canonical authors alongside more recent theoretical approaches, innovations and lesser-discussed writers.

Manliness and Masculinities in Nineteenth-Century Britain—John Tosh 2017-03-02 In the space of barely fifteen years, the history of masculinity has become an important dimension of social and cultural history. John Tosh has been in the forefront of the field since the beginning, having written A Man’s Place: Masculinity and the Middle-Class Home in Victorian England (1999), and co-edited Manful Assertions: Masculinities in Britainsince 1800 (1991). Here he brings together nine key articles which he has written over the past ten years. These pieces document the aspirations of the first contributors to the field, and the development of an agenda of key historical issues which have become central to our conceptualising of gender in history. Later essays take up the issue of periodisation and the relationship of masculinity to other historical identities and structures, particularly in the context of the family. The last two essays, published for the first time, approach British imperial history in a fresh way. They argue that the empire needs to be seen as a specifically male enterprise, answering to masculine aspirations and insecurities. This leads to illuminating insights into the nature of colonial emigration and the popular investment in empire during the era the New Imperialism.

The History of British Women’s Writing, 1830–1880—Lucy Harley 2018-09-22 This volume charts the rise of professional women writers across diverse fields of intellectual enquiry and through different modes of writing in the period immediately before and during the reign of Queen Victoria. It demonstrates how, between 1830 and 1880, the woman writer became an agent of cultural formation and contestation, appealing to and enabling the growth of female readership while issuing a challenge to the authority of male writers and critics. Of especial importance were shifting definitions of marriage, family and nation, of class, and of morality as well as new conceptions of sexuality and gender, and of sympathy and sensation. The result is a richly textured account of a radical and complex process of feminization whereby formal innovations in the different modes of writing by women became central to the aesthetic, social, and political formation of British culture and society in the nineteenth century.

Nineteenth-Century British Women’s Education, 1840–1900—Susan Hamilton 2007-08-28 This new six-volume collection from Routledge and Edinburgh brings together the key documents that record the Victorian feminist campaign to establish and improve girls’ and women’s education. The set is divided into two sections, both of which incorporate materials that argue for the improvement of girls’ and women’s education as well as arguments made against education for girls and women. The first section focuses on the debate surrounding the quality of women’s education and the question of access to higher education for women. This section also brings together documents from the feminist campaign with writing from the established press on the question of women’s higher education, and writings from the Social Sciences Association where many education reformers aires their views. The second section concentrates on the strengths and successes of Victorian women as educators, and highlights some of the most influential women in the field of education during this era. Implying widely on articles from the feminist and established press, government papers, newspapers, professional and association journals, as well as memoirs, addresses, pamphlets, and reviews, this essential collection gives researchers excellent and comprehensive access to nineteenth-century debates on improving girls’ and women’s education, and women’s work as educators.

Male Voices on Women’s Rights—Martine Monacelli 2017 This publication is a complement to the studies undertaken in recent years on men’s roles in the history of feminism. The collection of writings - drawn from diaries, essays, parliamentary speeches, pamphlets, newspaper articles and sermons - is spanning from 1809 to 1913, and includes a historical introduction and a short contextualising essay before each excerpt. Contents: Part I: Comrades in struggle; 1 ‘Aroused! Awake! Rescue your sex’ (William Thompson, 1825); 2 ‘Throw off the degrading yoke’ (R. J. Richardson, 1840); 3 The root causes of women’s subjection (J. S. Mill,
Victorious Century—David Cannadine 2019-09-12 A sweeping history of nineteenth-century Britain by one of the world's most respected historians. "An evocative account…[Cannadine] tells his own story persuasively and exceedingly well." —The Wall Street Journal To live in nineteenth-century Britain, however, maintained a stable polity at home, and as a result it quickly found itself in a position of global leadership. In this major new work, leading historian David Cannadine has created a bold, fascinating new interpretation of nineteenth-century Britain. Britain was a country that saw itself at the summit of the world and, by some measures, this was indeed true. It had become the largest empire in history; its political stability positioned it as the leader of the new global economy and allowed it to construct the largest navy ever built. And yet it was also a society permeated with doubt, fear, and introspection. Repeatedly, politicians and writers felt themselves to be staring into the abyss and what is seen as an era of irritating self-belief was in fact obsessed with its own fragilities whether as a great power or as a moral force. Victorious Century is a comprehensive and extraordinarily stimulating history—its author catches the relish, humor and stagnancy of the age, but also the dilemmas faced by Britain's citizens, ones we remain familiar with today.

The Routine Handbook to Nineteenth-Century British Periodicals and Newspapers-Andrew King 2016-09-01 Providing a comprehensive, interdisciplinary examination of scholarship on nineteenth-century British periodicals, this volume reflects the current state of research and offers researchers an in-depth examination of contemporary methodologies. The impact of digital media and archives on the field informs all discussions of the print archive. Contributors illustrate their arguments with examples and contextualize their topics within broader areas of study, while also reflecting on how the study of periodicals may evolve in the future. The Handbook will serve as a valuable resource for scholars and students of nineteenth-century culture who are interested in issues of cultural formation, transformation, and transmission in a developing industrial and globalizing age, as well as those whose research focuses on the bibliographical and the micro case study. In addition to rendering a comprehensive review of the current state of research, this volume offers researchers a fresh, interdisciplinary, timely, cohesive, and concise, this collection’s fresh, revisionary approaches represent substantial contributions to scholarship in early modern material culture; book history and print culture; women’s literary and cultural history; library studies; and reading and collecting practices more generally.

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British Women and Cultural Practices of Empire, 1770-1940-Lana L. Dalley 2013 Economic Women: Essays on Desire and Dispossession in Nineteenth-Century British Culture, edited by Lana L. Dalley and Jill Rappoport, showcases the wide-ranging economic activities and relationships of real and fictional women in nineteenth-century Britain. This volume's essays chronicle the triumphs and setbacks of women who developed, described, contested, and exploited new approaches to economic thought and action. In their various roles as domestic employees, activists fighting for free trade, theorists developing statistical models, and individuals considering the cost of marriage and its dissolution, the women discussed here were givers and takers, producers and consumers. Bringing together leading and emerging voices in the field, this collection builds on the wealth of interdisciplinary economic criticism

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published in the last twenty years, but it also challenges traditional understandings of economic subjectivity by emphasizing both private and public records and refusing to identify a single female corollary to Economic Man. The scholars presented here recover game-changing stories of women's economic engagement from diaries, letters, ledgers, fiction, periodicals, and travel writing to reveal a nuanced portrait of Economic Women. Offering new readings of works by George Eliot, Bram Stoker, Wilkie Collins, Charlotte Riddell, and Ellen Wood, and addressing political economy, consumerism, and business developments alongside the ethics of exchange and family finances, Economic Women tells a story of ambivalence as well as achievement, failure as well as forward motion.

Female Education in 18th and 19th Century Britain - Nico H Bner 2011
Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, Martin Luther University (Institut fur Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: Women in 18th and 19th Century Britain, language: English, abstract: Let your children be brought up together; let their sports and studies be the same; let them enjoy, in the constant presence of those who are set over them, all that freedom which innocence renders harmless, and in which Nature rejoices. (MACAULAY 1790: 32) Eighteenth Century England was a time in which women had little to say in society. They did not have the right to vote, they were not allowed to own properties, when married and as the husband was the chief breadwinner, they were not supposed to work. As they could not leave the house alone without being considered a prostitute, they were confined to the home where they would have to take care of the children and the household, “a subordinate role […] in society” (AUGUSTIN 2005: 2). As a consequence, as girls did not need to go to school to learn their future tasks as housewives, they were educated at home by their mothers who acted as a role model. The entire eighteenth and well into the nineteenth century there was little change in how girls and women were educated. The old system of patriarchy was still well established but it began to crumble little by little. Women began to fight for their rights getting more and more supporters. This work is trying to shed light on this period’s progression from girls being educated poorly to girls having the same education as their brothers. The first chapter is going to show how gender differences were tried to be justified from a psycho-medical point of view, transferring the scientific findings to women’s roles in society. The second chapter will show how important women were beginning to challenge the old system, disproving the validity of the scientific findings. Here a subdivision between the...