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Agricultural Revolution In England: The Transformation Of The Agrarian Economy 1500 1850 (Cambridge Studies In Historical Geography)

*The 'Industrial
Revolution' was a
pivotal point in British
history that occurred
between the mid-
eighteenth and mid-
nineteenth centuries and
led to far reaching*

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transformations of society. With the advent of revolutionary manufacturing technology productivity boomed.

Machines were used to spin and weave cloth, steam engines were used to provide reliable power, and industry was fed by the construction of the first railways, a great network of arteries feeding the factories. Cities grew as people shifted from agriculture to industry and commerce. Hand in hand with the growth of

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cities came rising levels of pollution and disease. Many people lost their jobs to the new machinery, whilst working conditions in the factories were grim and pay was low. As the middle classes prospered, social unrest ran through the working classes, and the exploitation of workers led to the growth of trade unions and protest movements. In this Very Short Introduction, Robert C. Allen analyzes the key features of the

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Industrial Revolution in Britain, and the spread of industrialization to other countries. He considers the factors that combined to enable industrialization at this time, including Britain's position as a global commercial empire, and discusses the changes in technology and business organization, and their impact on different social classes and groups. Introducing the 'winners' and the 'losers' of the

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Industrial Revolution, he looks at how the changes were reflected in evolving government policies, and what contribution these made to the economic transformation. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert

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authors combine facts,
analysis, perspective,
new ideas, and
enthusiasm to make
interesting and
challenging topics
highly readable.

First published in 1982.

Until the nineteenth-
century the history of
agriculture was the
history of mankind but
it has not perhaps
received the wide
attention that this
importance justifies. In
this study, the author
reviews for the student
of agricultural history

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successive attempts to describe and explain agricultural changes that are not specific to a limited area or a particular time. In a sense *The Dynamics of Agricultural Change* is a systematic historical geography of agriculture. Some of the models the author explores have been developed within agricultural history; some, drawn from other disciplines, can be applied fruitfully to it. What is the

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relationship between population growth and agricultural development? Between environmental changes and those in agriculture? What was the effect of the industrial revolution? And has there been an agricultural revolution? This book suggests to university students of economic history, historical geography and agriculture, a number of stimulating ways of interpreting and reinterpreting

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*agricultural history.
How can we best
understand the impact of
revolutionary
technologies on the
business cycle, the
economy, and society?
Why is economics
meaningless without
history and without an
understanding of
institutional and
technical change? Does
the 'new economy' mean
the 'end of history'?an
we best understand the
impact of revolutionary
technologies on business
organization and the*

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business cycle? These are some of the questions addressed in this authoritative analysis of modern economic growth from the Industrial Revolution to the 'New Economy' of today. Chris Freeman has been one of the foremost researchers on innovation for a long time and his colleague Francisco Louçã is an outstanding historian of economic theory and an analyst of econometric models and methods.

Together they chart the

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history of five
technological
revolutions: water-
powered mechanization,
steam-powered
mechanization,
electrification,
motorization, and
computerization. They
demonstrate the
necessity to take
account of politics,
culture, organizational
change, and
entrepreneurship, as
well as science and
technology in the
analysis of economic
growth. This is an well-

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informed, highly topical, and persuasive study of interest across all the social sciences. Contrary to those who regard the economic transformation of the West as a gradual process spanning centuries, Peter D. McClelland claims the initial transformation of American agriculture was an unmistakable revolution. He asks when a single crucial question was first directed persistently, pervasively, and

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systematically to farming practices: Is there a better way? McClelland surveys practices from crop rotation to livestock breeding, with a particular focus on the change in implements used to produce small grains. With wit and verve and an abundance of detail, he demonstrates that the first great surge in inventive activity in agronomy in the United States took place following the War of

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1812, much of it in a fifteen-year period ending in 1830. Once questioning the status quo became the norm for producers on and off the farm, according to McClelland, the march to modernization was virtually assured. With the aid of more than 270 illustrations, many of them taken from contemporary sources, McClelland describes this stunning transformation in a manner rarely found in the agricultural

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literature. How
primitive farming
implements worked, what
(Cambridge Studies in
Historical Geography)

their defects were, and
how they were initially
redesigned are explained
in a manner intelligible
to the novice and yet
offering analysis and
information of special
interest to the expert.

Exceptionalism and
Industrialisation

A Social History of the
Countryside Since 1900

The Cambridge Economic
History of Modern
Britain

The British Industrial

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Revolution

*The British Industrial
Revolution in Global
Perspective*

*Knowledge, Technology,
and Nature, 1750-1840*

This book traces the shift from medieval to modern institutions in English agriculture. It explores their importance for productivity growth, income distribution, and the contribution of agriculture to British economic development.

Robert C. Allen's pioneering study shows that, contrary to the general assumption of many historians, small-scale farmers in the open-field system were responsible for a considerable

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proportion of the productivity growth achieved between the Middle Ages and the nineteenth century. The process of enclosure and the replacement of these yeomen by large-scale tenant farming relying on wage labour had relatively little impact on the agricultural contribution to economic development during the industrial revolution.

Enclosures and large farms enriched landowners without benefiting consumers, workers, or farmers. Thoroughly grounded in the archival sources, and underpinned by rigorous economic analysis, *Enclosure and the Yeoman* is a scholarly

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and challenging reassessment of the history of English agriculture. It will be indispensable reading for all historians concerned with the making of modern Britain. T.S. Ashton has sought less to cover the field of economic history in detail than to offer a commentary, with a stress on trends of development rather than on forms of organization or economic legislation. This book seeks to interpret the growth of population, agriculture, manufacture, trade and finance in eighteenth-century England. It throws light on economic fluctuations and on the changing conditions of the wage-earners.

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The approach is that of an economist and use is made of hitherto neglected statistics. But treatment and language are simple. The book is intended not only for the specialist but also for others who turn to the past for its own sake or for understanding the present. This book was first published in 1955.

This economic, social and cultural analysis of the nature and variety of production and consumption activities in households in Kent and Cornwall yields important new insights on the transition to capitalism in England.

Detailed study of the role of

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overseas trade and Africans in
the Industrial Revolution.

As Time Goes By
British Economic Growth,
1270–1870

Essays in Honour of Nicholas
Brooks

Enclosure and the Yeoman
The Science and Culture of
Nutrition, 1840-1940

The Agricultural Revolution,
1750-1880

Why did the industrial revolution
take place in eighteenth-century
Britain and not elsewhere in Europe
or Asia? In this convincing new
account Robert Allen argues that the
British industrial revolution was a
successful response to the global

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economy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He shows that in Britain wages were high and capital and energy cheap in comparison to other countries in Europe and Asia. As a result, the breakthrough technologies of the industrial revolution - the steam engine, the cotton mill, and the substitution of coal for wood in metal production - were uniquely profitable to invent and use in Britain. The high wage economy of pre-industrial Britain also fostered industrial development since more people could afford schooling and apprenticeships. It was only when British engineers made these new technologies more cost-effective

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during the nineteenth century that
the industrial revolution would
spread around the world.

"The Enclosures in England: An
Economic Reconstruction" by
Harriett Bradley. Published by
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accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

The development of landscape painting in England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has attracted considerable attention. The art of Gainsborough, Stubbs, Constable, Turner and the Norwich School is accepted as part of the British heritage, and the countryside as depicted by these artists is familiar not only to the specialist, but to most of us today.

Nevertheless, this was an artificial landscape, one that had been created by the improving farmers of the period. The changes in the British landscape as a result of the new farming methods introduced by

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the agricultural revolution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is the theme of Dr. Fussell's study.

The author examines the introduction of the new methods of farming in the seventeenth century, the growing adoption of the new systems that led to the numerous Enclosure Acts of the eighteenth century, the consequent transformation of the countryside, and the growth of demand for landscape painting among the nobility and richer landowners.

First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Myth, Rulership, Church and Charters

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Economy 1500-1850

Crop, Stock and Furrow

The Real Agricultural Revolution

(Cambridge Studies In
Historical Geography)
The Agricultural Revolution in
South Lincolnshire

Agricultural Enlightenment

Landscape Painting and the

Agricultural Revolution

How best to foster agricultural development in the Third World has long been a subject of debate and from a European perspective the persistent failure to design peasant-friendly technology is puzzling. From the late 19th century, for example, various western European countries also underwent 'green revolutions' in which systematic attempts were made to promote the adoption of technological innovation by peasant-farmers. This book focuses on the development of public-sector plant-breeding in

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Germany from the late nineteenth century through its fate under National Socialism. Harwood uses this historical case study in order to argue that peasant-friendly research has an important role to play in future Green Revolutions.

A study of the course of English agricultural rents, from 1690 to the First World War.

A new edition of the leading textbook on the economic history of Britain, Volume 2 re-examines Britain's economic growth and decline during the twentieth century.

This engaging history of rural England and Wales during the twentieth century looks at the role of the countryside as both a place of work and of leisure and looks at the many crises it has suffered during that time.

Sowing Modernity

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(Cambridge Studies In
Agriculture In the Long Eighth Century
The Settler Revolution and the Rise of
the Angloworld

An Economic History of England: the
Eighteenth Century

*Addressing one of the most debated
revolutions in the history of our
species, the change from hunting
and gathering to farming, this title
takes a global view, and integrates
an array of information from
archaeology and many other
disciplines, including anthropology,
botany, climatology, genetics,
linguistics, and zoology.*

*This work powerfully asserts the
idea that rather than using
pesticides, the key to helping crops*

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resist attacks from pests is to improve their strength through natural processes. Many of industrial agriculture's fundamental principles for fighting disease, in particular the reliance on pesticides and fertilizers, are explained and convincingly challenged and a new set of guiding principles for an ecological agricultural system are presented as a genuine alternative to the widespread use of chemicals. Written specifically for students, this text is the first available survey of English agriculture between 1500 and 1850. It describes farming in the sixteenth century, analyzes the reasons for improvements and examines changes in the agrarian economy and society.

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Economy, 1500-1850
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Anglo-Saxon farming has traditionally been seen as the wellspring of English agriculture, setting the pattern for 1000 years to come – but it was more important than that. A rich harvest of archaeological data is now revealing the untold story of agricultural innovation, the beginnings of a revolution, in the age of Bede. Armed with a powerful new dataset, Farming Transformed explores fundamental questions about the minutiae of early medieval farming and its wider relevance. How old were sheep left to grow, for example, and what pathologies did cattle sustain? What does wheat chaff have to do with lordship and the market economy? What

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connects ovens in Roman Germany with barley maltings in early medieval Northamptonshire? And just how interested were Saxon nuns in cultivating the opium poppy? Farming Transformed is the first book to draw together the variegated evidence of pollen, sediments, charred seeds, animal bones, watermills, corn-drying ovens, granaries and stockyards on an extensive, regional scale. The result is an inter-disciplinary dataset of unprecedented scope and size, which reveals how cereal cultivation boomed, and new watermills, granaries and ovens were erected to cope with – and flaunt – the fat of the land. As arable farming grew at the expense of pasture, sheep and

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*cattle came under closer
management and lived longer lives,
yielding more wool, dairy goods,
and traction power for plowing.*

*These and other innovations are
found to be concentrated at royal,
aristocratic and monastic centers,
placing lordship at the forefront of
agricultural innovation, and farming
as the force behind kingdom-
formation and economic resurgence
in the seventh and eighth centuries.*

*The Rise and Fall of Peasant-
Friendly Plant Breeding*

*Africans and the Industrial
Revolution in England*

*Agricultural Regions and Agrarian
History in England, 1500-1750*

*Britain and its European Rivals,
1688–1815*

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*Popular Addresses Notes and Other
Fragments ... 1887*
(Cambridge Studies In
Historical Geography)

People like to believe in a past golden age of traditional English countryside, before large farms, machinery, and the destruction of hedgerows changed the landscape forever. However, that countryside may have looked both more and less familiar than we imagine. Take today's startling yellow fields of rapeseed, seemingly more suited to the landscape of Van Gogh than Constable. They were, in fact, thoroughly familiar to fieldworkers in seventeenth-century England. At the same time, some features that

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would have gone unremarked in the past now seem like oddities. In the fifteenth century, rabbit warrens were specially guarded to rear rabbits as a luxury food for rich mens tables; whilst houses had moats not only to defend them but to provide a source of fresh fish. In the 1500s we find Catherine of Aragon introducing the concept of a fresh salad to the court of Henry VIII; and in the 1600s, artichoke gardens became a fashion of the gentry in their hope of producing more male heirs. The common tomato, suspected of being poisonous in 1837, was transformed into a household vegetable by the end of the nineteenth century,

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thanks to cheaper glass-making methods and the resulting increase in glasshouses. In addition to these images of past lives, Joan Thirsk reveals how the forces which drive our current interest in alternative forms of agriculture a glut of meat and cereal crops, changing dietary habits, the needs of medicine have striking parallels with earlier periods in our history. She warns us that today's decisions should not be made in a historical vacuum: we can find solutions to our current problems in the experience of people in the past. First Published in 2005. This book argues that the agricultural revolution took place in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth

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centuries and not in the eighteenth
and nineteenth.

(Cambridge Studies In
Historical Geography)

This 2004 book explores the question of British exceptionalism in the period from the Glorious Revolution to the Congress of Vienna. Leading historians examine why Great Britain emerged from years of sustained competition with its European rivals in a discernible position of hegemony in the domains of naval power, empire, global commerce, agricultural efficiency, industrial production, fiscal capacity and advanced technology. They deal with Britain's unique path to industrial revolution and distinguish four themes on the interactions between its emergence

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as a great power and as the first industrial nation. First, they highlight growth and industrial change, the interconnections between agriculture, foreign trade and industrialisation. Second, they examine technological change and, especially, Britain's unusual inventiveness. Third, they study her institutions and their role in facilitating economic growth. Fourth and finally, they explore British military and naval supremacy, showing how this was achieved and how it contributed to Britain's economic supremacy.

This volume brings together a number of essays written by leading scholars in the field of early

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medieval English history. Focusing on three specific themes - myths, charters and warfare - each contribution presents a balance of both sources and interpretations. Furthermore, they link the subjects: warfare was the predominant theme in Anglo-Saxon myth; charters are an important source for military organisation and can also shed light on belief and cult. Several of the contributions take a wider perspective, looking at later interpretations of the Anglo-Saxon past, both in the Anglo-Norman and more modern periods. In all, the volume makes a significant addition to the study of Anglo-Saxon England, showing how seemingly

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unrelated topics can be used to
illuminate other areas.

New Perspectives on the Medieval
' Agricultural Revolution '

The Enclosures in England: An
Economic Reconstruction
Production and Consumption in
English Households 1600-1750
From the Black Death to the Present
Day

Why Did Foragers Become
Farmers?

**Through this book's
roughly 50 reference
entries, readers will
gain a better
appreciation of what
life during the**

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Industrial Revolution
(Cambridge Studies In
Historical Geography)
was like and see how the
United States and Europe
rapidly changed as

societies transitioned
from an agrarian economy
to one based on machines
and mass production. •

Provides entries on a
wide range of ideas,
individuals, events,
places, movements,
organizations, and
objects and artifacts of
the Industrial

Revolution that allow
readers to better grasp
the lasting significance
of the period • Offers a

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historical overview
Economy 1500-1850
essay that presents a
(Cambridge Studies In
narrative summary of the
Historical Geography)
causes of the Industrial
Revolution and a
timeline of the most
important events related
to the Industrial
Revolution • Includes
primary sources—each
introduced by a
headnote—that supply
contemporary
perspectives on vital
elements of social
history, especially the
actions and conditions
of laborers during the
Industrial Revolution,

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providing insights into
Economy 1500-1850
people's actions and
(Cambridge Studies In
motivations during this
Historical Geography)
time of transition

This is the first
systematic quantitative
account of British
economic growth from the
thirteenth century to
the Industrial
Revolution.

The Science and Culture
of Nutrition, 1840-1940
for the first time looks
at the ways in which
scientific theories and
investigations of
nutrition have made
their impact on a range

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of social practices and
Economy 1500 1850
ideologies, and how
(Cambridge Studies In
these in turn have
Historical Geography)

shaped the priorities
and practices of the
science of nutrition.
A concise, up-to-date
introductory text for
first examinations,
covering the period from
1750 to the present day.
The book includes a wide
selection of source
material in keeping with
the current trends in
history teaching.

Alternative Agriculture:
A History

The Death of Rural

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England
Economy 1500-1850
Gender, Work and Wages
(Cambridge Studies In
Replenishing the Earth
Historical Geography)
From the Industrial

Revolutions to the
Information Revolution
Agricultural Revolution
in England

Agricultural Enlightenment explores the modernization of the rural economy in Europe through the lens of the Enlightenment. It focuses on the second half of the eighteenth century and emphasizes the role of useful knowledge in the process of agrarian change and agricultural development. As such it invites economic historians to respond to the challenge issued by **Joel Mokyr** to look beyond

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quantitative data and to take seriously the argument that cultural factors, broadly understood, may have aided or hindered the evolution of agriculture in the early modern period (what people knew and believed had a direct bearing on their economic behavior [Mokyr, *The Enlightened Economy*]).

Evidence in support of the idea that a readily accessible supply of agricultural knowledge helps to explain the trajectory of the rural economy is drawn from all of the countries of Europe. The book includes two cases studies of rapid rural modernization in Scotland and Denmark where Agricultural Enlightenment was swiftly followed by full-scale Agricultural Revolution.

A book for a varied audience:

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college students of agriculture and sociology; high school students of vocation agriculture; members of the American Agricultural Economics Association; people with a long-standing background in agriculture; and other readers interested in 20th century agriculture. The book reads like a story and is supplemented with excellent photographs, contrasting past practices with modern technology.

An Open Access edition is available on the LUP and OAPEN websites. Across Europe, the early medieval period saw the advent of new ways of cereal farming which fed the growth of towns, markets and populations, but also fuelled wealth disparities and the rise of lordship. These developments have

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sometimes been referred to as marking an 'agricultural revolution', yet the nature and timing of these critical changes remain subject to intense debate, despite more than a century of research. The papers in this volume demonstrate how the combined application of cutting-edge scientific analyses, along with new theoretical models and challenges to conventional understandings, can reveal trajectories of agricultural development which, while complementary overall, do not indicate a single period of change involving the extension of arable, the introduction of the mouldboard plough, and regular crop rotation. Rather, these phenomena become evident at different times and in different

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places across England throughout the period, and rarely in an unambiguously 'progressive' fashion. Presenting innovative bioarchaeological research from the ground-breaking Feeding Anglo-Saxon England project, along with fresh insights into ploughing technology, brewing, the nature of agricultural revolutions, and farming practices in Roman Britain and Carolingian Europe, this volume is a critical new contribution to environmental archaeology and medieval studies in England and beyond.

Contributors: Amy Bogaard; Hannah Caroe; Neil Faulkner; Emily Forster; Helena Hamerow; Matilda Holmes; Claus Kropp; Lisa Lodwick; Mark McKerracher; Nicolas Schroeder; Elizabeth

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Stroud; Tom Williamson.
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1500-1850 Cambridge University
Press

The Agrarian History of England
and Wales 2 Part Set:

The Industrial Revolution: History,
Documents, and Key Questions
Agricultural Rent in England,
1690-1914

Europe's Green Revolution and its
Successors

Rural Women Workers in
Nineteenth-century England
The Transformation of English
Farming, 1939-1985

Despite the growth of women's
history and rural social history in
the past thirty years, the work

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performed by women who lived in the nineteenth-century English countryside is still an under-researched issue. Verdon directly addresses this gap in the historiography, placing the rural female labourer centre stage for the first time. The involvement of women in the rural labour market as farm servants, as day labourers in agriculture, and as domestic workers, are all examined using a wide range of printed and unpublished sources from across England. The roles village women performed in the informal rural economy (household labour, gathering resources and exploiting systems of barter and exchange) are also assessed. Changes in

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women's economic opportunities are explored, alongside the implications of region, age, marital status, number of children in the family and local custom; women's economic contribution to the rural labouring household is established as a critical part of family subsistence, despite criticism of such work and the rise in male wages after 1850. NICOLA

VERDON is a Research Fellow in the Rural History Centre, University of Reading.

This 1989 volume continues the detailed account of the agrarian history of England and Wales, and with volumes IV and V provides a continuous comprehensive study for the whole of the period 1500 to

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1850. The century covered in the present volume has always been considered one of vital importance in agrarian history as being that of the classical 'agricultural revolution'. The work provides a fresh analysis and assessment of this period, particularly in the estimation, in terms more precise than ever before, of the extent of the growth of agricultural output, as well as of the prices that prevailed in the agricultural markets and the nature of those markets. Other important discussions provide the essential background of technical changes in agriculture and the changes in the rural landscape, the character of landownership and landed estates and social developments in the

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countryside. The volume finishes with a large statistical appendix. Pioneering study of the anglophone 'settler boom' in North America, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand between the early 19th and early 20th centuries, looking at what made it the most successful of all such settler revolutions, and how this laid the basis of British and American power in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The Industrial Revolution remains a defining moment in the economic history of the modern world. But what kind and how much of a revolution was it? And what kind of moment? could it have been? These are just some of the larger

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questions among the many that economic historians continue to debate. Addressing the various interpretations and assumptions that have been attached to the concept of the Industrial Revolution, Joel Mokyr and his four distinguished contributors present and defend their views on essential aspects of the Industrial Revolution. In this revised edition, all chapters—including Mokyr's extensive introductory survey and evaluation of research in this field—are updated to consider arguments and findings advanced since the volume's initial 1993 publication. Like its predecessor, the revised edition of *The British Industrial Revolution* is an essential

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