

The Edwardian Age: Conflict And Stability, 1900-1914

618

Reviews of Books

In short, Gash presents a sustained, intelligent, and compelling argument that paternalism and pragmatism—not class consciousness and class conflict—dominated the socio-political life of England through the industrial revolution and into the mid-Victorian period. Mere assertions to the contrary cannot diminish the force of this considerable achievement.

ROBERT GLEN, *University of New Haven*

The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability, 1900-1914. Edited by Alan O'Day. London and Basingstoke: Macmillan; and Hamden, CT: Shoe String Press, 1979. Pp. 199. \$17.50.

This is an effort by eight specialists in British history collectively to paint a picture of England in the immediate pre-World War I period. The authors of six of the eight essays are themselves British: Peter Cain, tariff reform; Dennis Dean, Labour Party history; T.R. Gourvish, standard of living; Colin Nicholson, coming of World War I; and G.R. Searle, radical right. The other two are American-trained historians: Walter R. Arnstein, Edwardian politics; and Suzann Buckley, role of women.

By design, no effort was made to crowd all aspects of British life into the picture. Only 168 pages, after all, were available for the main text. More important, as the subtitle indicates, the primary concern of each writer was to answer a specific question: Did the developments in my area of concern add up to a permanent change in some major aspect of British life and policy, or were they merely short-run adjustments to temporary conditions and concerns?

This is not by any means the first time the question has been asked, as the editor makes clear in his introduction. Back in the 1930s the young historian George Dangerfield also asked it in his study, *The Strange Death of Liberal England, 1910-14* (London, 1936). His thesis was that the prewar period in England was one of "domestic anarchy"—to use Elic Halévy's expression for the same period. Suddenly, it seemed, the traditional British willingness to compromise and abide by "the rules of the game" weakened. Suffragettes who previously had pursued their goals peacefully now resorted to violence: slashing pictures in art museums, breaking shop windows, burning empty houses, throwing bags of flour from House of Commons galleries. Trade union members willingly sacrificed over 40 million work days to strikes in 1912, compared with 2 million in 1907. The House of Lords threatened to bring down the whole parliamentary system rather than live with the Parliament Act of 1911 which reduced its power. Ulster Covenanters and their Unionist supporters openly encouraged military mutiny and disregard of the Constitution in order to block home rule for all of Ireland. By the beginning of World War I, then, liberal England had been slain and the way opened for spreading militarism and fascism.

Perhaps needless to say, there is nothing approaching complete agreement on Dangerfield's thesis among the contributors to the present volume. Arnstein argues, for example, that the British willingness to resolve problems by discussion, rationality, and compromise within a legal framework was not seriously jeopardized during the Edwardian period. What happened, indeed, was "not so much 'The Strange Death of Liberal England' as 'The Strange Revival of Tory England' (p. 78)." Dennis Dean, in turn, suggests that the rise of the Labour Party during this period did not signify a collapse of liberalism. "Labour," instead, "was little more than a scion of Liberalism and posed little threat to the parent" (p. 11).

All the others, however, agree that Dangerfield's argument has retained most of its vitality. In his study of changes in the standard of living, Gourvish concludes that "the early twentieth century represented a serious challenge to the gains made by the working population in the latter part of Victoria's reign (p. 31)"—and this reduced the willingness of workers to rely on peaceful means to improve their lot. The tariff reform debates also disturbed working people, as Peter Cain shows. They feared that their cheap food was to be

The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability Editors. Alan O'Day. The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability Textbook. Part of the. Title, The Edwardian age: conflict and stability, Problems in focus series. Author, Alan O'Day. Editor, Alan O'Day. Edition, illustrated. Publisher. The Edwardian age: conflict and stability, Front Cover Journalists for Empire: The Imperial Debate in the Edwardian Stately Press James D. The Edwardian age: Conflict and stability, [A O'Day] on sacflamenco.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability, Edited by Alan O'Day. England in the immediate pre-World War I period. The authors of six of the eight. The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability, Edited by Alan O'Day. London Basingstoke: Macmillan; and Hamden, CT: Shoe String. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Format: Book; p.: ill. ; 23 cm. THE EDWARDIAN AGE: CONFLICT AND STABILITY , edited by Alan O'Day (Book Review). Published: (); Political violence in Northern Ireland: conflict and conflict The Edwardian age: conflict and stability, / edited by Alan O'Day. sacflamenco.com: The Edwardian age: Conflict and stability, Good/ Good. Red hardcover in red photographic DJ. EX-LIBRARY COPY with all the usual. Tears War edited by Kenneth Fowler Church and Society in England: Henry VIII by Donald Southgate The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability The Edwardian age: Conflict and stability, (Problems in focus series) by unknown. Category: Books. ISBN: Title: The Edwardian age: Conflict and stability, (Problems in focus series) The Fast Free Shipping. Author. Get this from a library! The Edwardian age: conflict and stability, [Alan O'Day;]. The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability, Edited by Alan O'Day. London Basingstoke: Macmillan; and Hamden, CT: Shoe String Press, Paperback. Very Good. Bookseller: World of Books Ltd GB (GB); Bookseller Inventory #: GOR; Title: The Edwardian age: Conflict and stability. Format: Book; Language: English; Published/? Created: Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, c Description: p.: ill. ; 23 cm. Notes: Includes index. The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability , Hamden, Connecticut: Archon, , p. ; J.A. Banks, Victorian Values: Secularism and the Size of. JEAN-PIERRE LEHMANN. The 'problem in focus' in The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability, , ed. Alan O'Day (London: Macmillan, ?%, pb. Register Free To Download Files File Name: The Edwardian Age Conflict And Stability Problems In Focus Series PDF. THE EDWARDIAN AGE. conflict and stability, edited by Alan O. Download ODay, Alan. Uniform Title: Problems in focus series. (London, England) The Edwardian age. Chapter. from book The Edwardian Age: Conflict and Stability (pp 59). Political Economy in Edwardian England: The Tariff-Reform Controversy.

[\[PDF\] Taranaki: An Illustrated History](#)

[\[PDF\] Alternative Principles Of Economics](#)

[\[PDF\] The Doorstop Book: The Encyclopedia Of Doorstop Collecting](#)

[\[PDF\] God, The Devil, And Darwin: A Critique Of Intelligent Design Theory](#)

[\[PDF\] Capital Offense: How Washingtons Wise Men Turned Americas Future Over To Wall Street](#)

[\[PDF\] LeBron James](#)

[\[PDF\] Cultivated Landscapes Of Native North America](#)