

All Very Confusing Victorian Discipline

This book examines the changing roles of fathers in the nineteenth century as seen in the lives and fiction of Victorian authors. Fatherhood underwent unprecedented change during this period. The Industrial Revolution moved work out of the home for many men, diminishing contact between fathers and their children. Yet fatherhood continued to be seen as the ultimate expression of masculinity, and being involved with the lives of one's children was essential to being a good father. Conflicting and frustrating expectations of fathers and the growing disillusionment with other paternal authorities such as church and state yielded memorable portrayals of fathers from the best novelists of the age. The essays in this volume explore how Victorian authors (the Brontës, Dickens, Gaskell, Trollope, Eliot, Hardy, and Elizabeth Sewall and Mary Augusta Ward) responded to these tensions in their lives and in their fiction. The stern Victorian father cliché persisted, but it was countered by imaginative, involved, albeit faulty fathers and surrogate fathers. This volume poses fathering questions that are still relevant today: What does it mean to be a good father? And, with distrust in patriarchal authorities continuing to increase, are there any sources of authority left that one can trust? The figure of the governess is very familiar from nineteenth-century literature. Much less is known about the governess in reality. This book is the first rounded exploration of what the life of the home schoolroom was actually like. Drawing on original diaries and a variety of previously undiscovered sources, Kathryn Hughes describes why the period 1840-80 was the classic age of governesses. She examines their numbers, recruitment, teaching methods, social position and prospects. The governess provides a key to the central Victorian concept of the lady. Her education consisted of a series of accomplishments designed to attract a husband able to keep her in the style to which she had become accustomed from birth. Becoming a governess was the only acceptable way of earning money open to a lady whose family could not support her in leisure. Being paid to educate another woman's children set in play a series of social and emotional tensions. The governess was a surrogate mother, who was herself childless, a young woman whose marriage prospects were restricted, and a family member who was sometimes mistaken for a servant.

The first to engage Foucault's geographies in detail from a wide range of perspectives, this book is framed around his discussions with the journal *Hérodote* in the mid 1970s. The contributors (including a number of key figures such as David Harvey, Chris Philo, Sara Mills, Nigel Thrift, John Agnew, Thomas Flynn and Matthew Hannah) discuss just what they find valuable - and frustrating - about Foucault's geographies. This is a book which will both surprise and challenge.

Criminal Justice Ethics: Theory and Practice 2/e takes a sociological approach to criminal justice ethics by emphasizing the social and historical aspects of ethical inquiry. The author presents a unique discussion of ethical issues by exploring moral dilemmas faced by professionals in the criminal justice system before examining the major theoretical foundations of ethics. This distinct organization allows readers to understand real life ethical issues before grappling with philosophical approaches to the resolution of those issues.

Contrary to its popular image as dull and stodgy, the Victorian period was one of revolutionary change. In its politics, its art, its economic affairs, its class relationships, and in its religion, change was constant. A half-century after Queen Victoria's death, it was said that she was born in one world and died in another. The most interesting and valuable studies of the period take the long view, as does Schlossberg, in his fascinating analysis of religious life in this period. For the Victorians, religion was not cordoned off from the push and shove of real life. The early evangelicals got off to a shaky start, beset by hostility, but the movement spread within the churches despite the suspicion in which it was held. Evangelicals, frequently called Puritans by those who opposed them, called for fundamental reforms in both the Church and the society; a social ethic was part of their program of religious renewal. Their moral sense explains the social activism of both Church of England Evangelicals and Dissenters, including the half-century crusade for the abolition of slavery. Schlossberg shows how religion in England dealt with such issues as science and the effect of German scholarship on religious thinking. Church history cannot simply be explained by its response to external forces as much as by the internal responses to those challenges. The nature of the religious enterprise itself, its theologians, clergy, lay people--like all people and all institutions--all responded with alternatives. Schlossberg helps us understand the Victorian period, as well as the increasing secularity of English life today.

Publisher Description

The Age of Equipoise by W.L. Burn was published in 1964 and became a central text in the canon of interpretations of the Victorian period. The book subsequently fell out of favour but recent claims to establish a new interpretative standard have, paradoxically, prompted reviewers to cast back to Burn's work as the orthodox standard against which such claims should be judged. The essays in this volume by British and American contributors all engage, to varying degrees, with the notion of 'equipoise' and how it can help to illuminate the mid-Victorian period in ways which alternative formulations cannot. Some of the chapters develop arguments embedded in Burn's own book; others take up issues largely absent in *The Age of Equipoise*, such as the position of children, Britain's interaction with the wider world, and the threats the period experienced to its concept of masculine identity. Together the essays demonstrate the intricacy and turbulence of the forces of cohesion in Victorian society, along with the success of that culture in achieving a working, if shifting, *modus vivendi*. Moreover, they substantiate the argument that, whatever the limitations of Burn's work, 'equipoise' deserves rehabilitation as a powerful conceptual framework for making sense of mid-Victorian Britain.

About the Editor: Martin Hewitt is Director of the Leeds Centre for Victorian Studies and editor of the *Journal of Victorian Culture*. With Robert Poole he has recently produced an edition of *The Diaries of Samuel Bamford, 1858-61* (Sutton, 2000).

Originally published 1983. This book explores the nature of the social history of education. It examines what aspects of the history of education have been neglected and why. The themes explored include the relationship between education and the emergence of social science, the reputations of educationists, expectations of higher education in the twentieth century, the use of education against poverty and education as policy and case study.

This is the true story of a nine year old boy who, at the height of the Birmingham blitz, is transported from his 'all mod cons' city home to the safety of a house in a remote south Staffordshire hamlet. There he finds himself living in domestic and sanitary conditions that has remained unaltered for over a thousand years.

What about my anger? What about the rage I feel at times to get back at somebody, to get even, to punish, to get revenge? Should I be ashamed of it and sorry I feel this way? Or should I accept my anger as normal and natural, making sure I don't act on it? Or—is there a third alternative? Should I at times not only allow and accept by prize and cherish my anger?

The *Oxford Handbook of Victorian Literary Culture* is a major contribution to the dynamic field of Victorian studies. This collection of 37

original chapters by leading international Victorian scholars offers new approaches to familiar themes, including science, religion, and gender, and gives space to newer and emerging topics, including old age, fair play, and economics. Structured around three broad sections (on "Ways of Being: Identity and Ideology," "Ways of Understanding: Knowledge and Belief," and "Ways of Communicating: Print and Other Cultures"), the volume is sub-divided into nine sub-sections each with its own "lead" essay: on subjectivity, politics, gender and sexuality, place and race, religion, science, material and mass culture, aesthetics and visual culture, and theatrical culture. The collection, like today's Victorian studies, is thoroughly interdisciplinary and yet its substantial Introduction explores a concern which is evident both implicitly and explicitly in the volume's essays: that is, the nature and status of "literary" culture and the literary from the Victorian period to the present. The diverse and wide-ranging essays present original scholarship framed accessibly for a mixed readership of advanced undergraduates, graduate students and established scholars.

Dismissed from school for the crime of self-abuse, Master Edward returns to Victorian London in disgrace, to the home of the aloof, ancient father from whom he so looks forward to inheriting. There, however, the sensitive, delicate lad finds that his former governess has been replaced by a disturbingly lovely black-haired young lady scarcely older than himself and yet infinitely more self-assured. Miss Violetta already knows precisely why the boy has returned and since she can tell, she explains haughtily, that what passed for discipline and education at his previous school were woefully inadequate, she will see to both most painstakingly. The way to overcome temptation, Miss Violetta tells him with her dark eyes simmering, is not to turn and run but instead to face it squarely. To this end, with all of the rightful powers of her unquestioned office, the impeccably black-garbed governess will tease and tantalize and torment the poor boy endlessly. From the time that her special assistants, the smirking redheaded twins Janey and Jenny, bathe and shave the cringing lad every morning to the moment he is put away at night, naked and available for inspection in quarters right next to those of the gloatingly superior Miss Violetta, the disobedient young gentleman reels off-balance and unsure and confused. It is all in the high-sounding name of discipline and morality, of course, and Edward cannot help but obey. Yet from the closed and shuttered chambers of the red-wallpapered mansions of the most respectable families, through the fog-shrouded back alleys of soot and grime and sin, to the sweet-smelling haze of languorous opium dens, Edward soon realizes that before being taken in hand by the merciless Miss Violetta, he had not really even suspected the true meaning of discipline nor of utter and abject submission.

Help for parents homeschooling their children including general orientation, faith for healing perspective, and specific ideas for many kinds of learning challenges. Useable with any curriculum.

Between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, Western societies abandoned public executions in favor of private punishments, primarily confinement in penitentiaries and private executions. The transition, guided by a reconceptualization of the causes of crime, the nature of authority, and the purposes of punishment, embodied the triumph of new sensibilities and the reconstitution of cultural values throughout the Western world. This study examines the conflict over capital punishment in the United States and the way it transformed American culture between the Revolution and the Civil War. Relating the gradual shift in rituals of punishment and attitudes toward discipline to the emergence of a middle class culture that valued internal restraints and private punishments, Masur traces the changing configuration of American criminal justice. He examines the design of execution day in the Revolutionary era as a spectacle of civil and religious order, the origins of organized opposition to the death penalty and the invention of the penitentiary, the creation of private executions, reform organizations' commitment to social activism, and the competing visions of humanity and society lodged at the core of the debate over capital punishment. A fascinating and thoughtful look at a topic that remains of burning interest today, *Rites of Execution* will attract a wide range of scholarly and general readers.

CONFUSION revisits the seminal moment when liberals threw in their lot with the conservatives. In CONFUSION, some of Australia's foremost political historians including Marian Quartly and Stuart Macintyre revisit the seminal moment when liberals threw in their lot with the conservatives. In May 1909, Alfred Deakin, the radical liberal doyen, struck an agreement for a controversial 'fusion' with the anti-Labor factions, with the new grouping later adopting the name 'Liberal Party'. After a heated campaign, Labor won the 1910 election, forming the first majority government in the history of the Commonwealth. How had this occurred? For most of the previous decade Labor and Deakin had been allies. Was the anti-Labor alliance the inevitable outcome of middle-class men rallying against the growing electoral might of the workers' party? What were the long-term consequences for both sides of politics? With Labor in power federally and in all but one state, the non-Labor side of politics has been plunged into a period of introspection about its coalition arrangements, and about the legitimate traditions of Australian liberalism. Can the current Liberals learn from the events of a century ago?

In this contribution to the history and sociology of punishment, Carroll-Burke (sociology, U. of California, Davis) provides the first major study of the sociopolitical forces that shaped the Irish Convict System (ICS) in the mid-19th century. The author analyzes the structural design, record-keeping technologies, and forms of disciplinary pedagogy of the ICS, in the context of the new social science-influenced view of behavior as malleable. He also critiques Foucault's *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* (1977) in light of this case study. Based on a master's dissertation at the U. of Ireland (no date given). Distributed in the US by ISBS. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

This volume deals with the great changes which have taken place in the practice of the history of education in present years. It brings together a number of important articles on the subject which are not easily available to the ordinary reader.

Sounding 1: BEFORE 1840 The notes, journals and characters of Aboriginal Protectors William Thomas and his Chief George Robinson form the backbone of this compilation. With this ethnographic material we learn something of the Kulin worldview into this mostly white-fella history. Sounding 1: Before 1840 describes the initial British and European experiences, events, observations, intentions, self-serving judgements, ignorance, naivete, treachery and so on when they found Oz and proclaimed the continent theirs by the now obvious fiction of terra nullius – Latin legalese for 'land belonging to no people'. The reader may enjoy separating the grains of truth from the chaff propaganda of Empire capitalism or racist / sectarian Christian bible dogma that was the self-serving mindset of the white land-takers. Batman and Fawkner's land-hunting deals with local koori's along with the re-emergence of the remarkable wild white castaway Buckley made their mark on the first settlement at Melbourne. The focus widens in 1836 with Surveyor-General Major Mitchell's and his Wuradjuri guides 'conquering the interior' from the Murray near Mildura to the Western District at Portland and then back north-east across the state to the Murray upstream at Albury. His wheel tracks opened up Victoria from the north. First contact race interactions at Port Phillip and the notion of cultural-coexistence during the first five years leads to the role of 'successful battler' and publican Fawkner in the colonial invasion process from Kulin country to sheep-run to city. Sounding 1 then winds up with Melbourne's first executions and descriptions of Port Phillip as the money melting pot forming the Melbourne hub of world capitalism. Twentieth century academic studies now identify native religion, language zones, tribal locations and clan heads at the time of dispossession by pirate capitalism. In describing the Australian land-rush the chapter echoes oscillate between history, sociology, race theory, trade and class wars, whaling and sealing, imperialism

and the monopoly East India Company army mates all pitted against the 'vanishing race' of hunter-gathering 'savages'. The dispossession was virtually complete in Victoria before the 1850's gold rushes transformed the sheep-runs into banker's dividend wealth for the 'winners'. Sounding 2: DISPOSSESSION AT MELBOURNE: Sounding 2 unfolds gently with a wistful early Melbourne memoir involving Batman's lost lawyer Gellibrand in 1836 but then we confront the frontier 'kill or be killed' point of necessity. The violent life, times and fate of mass murderer Fred Taylor who was first employed as overseer for banker Swanston's Bellarine peninsula land-grab sets the local dispossession tone. Taylor's repeated atrocities today exposes a credibility gap in Oz – between civilized progress and slaughter, that now looms over all else in Victoria's birth as an independent state in 1851. The winter of 1837 saw the first violent death of a white squatter and his servant by 'savage natives' north-west of Williamstown at Mt Cotterell. Town leaders such as Fawkner and 'police chief' Henry Batman formed a posse that also included clan heads from both the Melbourne and Geelong tribal areas. Buckley refused to take part in the vigilante party and its punitive actions belied the humanitarian standards expressed in Batman's treaty deed. This revenge slaughter and destruction of 'villages' by the white invaders forced the Sydney government to investigate and so began administering 'law and order' at Port Phillip. By 1838 Sydney trumped Batman's land-grab and the penal government of NSW on the one hand executing eight 'whites' for killing what the newspapers called 'savages', while on the other hand providing sufficient speedy cavalry to tackle black resistance in Victoria at places such as west of Colac and near Benalla after the Faithfull massacre. The arrival in 1839 of first governor La Trobe and the Aboriginal Protectorate plan then unfolds the development of town civic structures while tribal life disintegrates. Government and private measures to 'tame the naked Melbourne natives' culminated with the dawn Merri Creek round-up in October 1840 of hundreds of Kulin by Major Lettsom's redcoats and townsmen. This appears as the death blow to tribal life, and with the first shiploads of migrating British colonists arriving in 1841, near genocide for the Kulin, Mara, Kurnai and Murray River first-peoples.

Ranging from ancient times to the present, a survey of the evolution of the prison explores its relationship to the history of Western criminal law and offers a look at the social world of prisoners over the centuries

This new edition of an established text provides a lively, concise and up-to-date historical overview of the story of English literature. Focusing on how writing both reflects and challenges the periods in which it is produced, John Peck and Martin Coyle combine close readings of key texts with recent critical thinking on the interaction of literary works and culture. A Brief History of English Literature: • offers an engaging chronological narrative of all the main literary periods, from Anglo-Saxon times through to the present day • now features a new final chapter on twenty-first century literature and an updated Chronology and Further Reading section • places novels, poems, plays and other forms of writing in their social, political and cultural contexts • covers canonical and non-canonical texts. A true masterpiece of clarity and compression, this is essential reading for students of English Literature and general readers alike.

Looks at the history of anger in American daily life, discusses the expression of anger in colonial times

Cool. The concept has distinctly American qualities and it permeates almost every aspect of contemporary American culture. From Kool cigarettes and the Peanuts cartoon's Joe Cool to West Side Story (Keep cool, boy.) and urban slang (Be cool. Chill out.), the idea of cool, in its many manifestations, has seized a central place in our vocabulary. Where did this preoccupation with cool come from? How was Victorian culture, seemingly so ensconced, replaced with the current emotional status quo? From whence came American Cool? These are the questions Peter Stearns seeks to answer in this timely and engaging volume. American Cool focuses extensively on the transition decades, from the erosion of Victorianism in the 1920s to the solidification of a cool culture in the 1960s. Beyond describing the characteristics of the new directions and how they altered or amended earlier standards, the book seeks to explain why the change occurred. It then assesses some of the outcomes and longer-range consequences of this transformation.

A pioneering collection of personal accounts from criminal justice scholars, practitioners, and activists, and from current and former prisoners themselves.

An Age of Equipoise? Reassessing Mid-Victorian Britain Taylor & Francis

This text considers the developing law in England and Wales as it applies to the burgeoning and confusing subject of the rights of children. It examines the extent to which the emerging legal principles can be harnessed to fulfil those rights. Hugh Downs, legendary broadcaster at 20/20 and The Tonight Show, describes how an endlessly creative childhood lead to his career as a radioman and broadcaster. Topics examined include: his father's wayward attempt to automate their entire family home (down to the plumbing), a boyhood attempt to manufacture alcohol (until his Grandmother wrecked the still), being chased by a steam engine, klieg lights and their intense heat, cooking chicken in mud pits, Jack Paar and the role of television. This is an intimate and hilarious autobiography that celebrates the unique mix of whimsy, curiosity and discipline that defines the culture of broadcasting.

In Genealogy of Obedience Justyna W?odarczyk provides both a historical account of the changing methods of dog training in America since the 1850s and theoretical reflections on how the understanding of training has been entangled in conceptualizations of race, class and gender.

Mandell Creighton was a historian and the first editor of the English Historical Review. His wife Louise, was an advocate of the Victorian women's movement. This text includes their writings and letters allowing us a glimpse into Victorian life. The 19th century has become especially relevant for the present—as one can see from, for example, large-scale adaptations of written works, as well as the explosion of commodities and even interactive theme parks. This book is an introduction to the novelistic refashionings that have come after the Victorian age with a special focus on revisions of Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre and Charles Dickens's Great Expectations. As post-Victorian research is still in the making, the first part is devoted to clarifying terminology and interpretive contexts. Two major frameworks for reading post-Victorian fiction are developed: the literary scene (authors, readers, critics) and the national-identity, political and social aspects. Among the works examined are Caryl Phillips's Cambridge, Matthew Kneale's English Passengers, Peter Carey's Oscar and Lucinda and Jack Maggs, Lloyd Jones's Mister Pip, Jean Rhys's Wide Sargasso Sea, D.M. Thomas's Charlotte, and Jasper Fforde's The Eyre Affair.

Warfare is hugely important. The fates of nations, and even continents, often rest on the outcome of war and thus on how its practitioners consider war. *The Human Face of War* is a new exploration of military thought. It starts with the observation that much military thought is poorly developed - often incoherent and riddled with paradox. The author contends that what is missing from British and American writing on warfare is any underpinning mental approach or philosophy. Why are some tank commanders, snipers, fighter pilots or submarine commanders far more effective than others? Why are many generals sacked at the outbreak of war? *The Human Face of War* examines such phenomena and seeks to explain them. The author argues that military thought should be based on an approach which reflects the nature of combat. Combat - fighting - is primarily a human phenomenon dominated by human behaviour. The book explores some of those human issues and their practical consequences. *The Human Face of War* calls for, and suggests, a new way of considering war and warfare.

This book explores an area of contemporary religion, spirituality and popular culture which has not so far been investigated in depth, the phenomenon of astrology in the modern west. Locating modern astrology historically and sociologically in its religious, New Age and millenarian contexts, Nicholas Campion considers astrology's relation to modernity and draws on extensive fieldwork and interviews with leading modern astrologers to present an invaluable contribution to our understanding of the origins and nature of New Age ideology. This book challenges the notion that astrology is either 'marginal' or a feature of postmodernism. Concluding that astrology is more popular than the usual figures suggest, Campion argues that modern astrology is largely shaped by New Age thought, influenced by the European Millenarian tradition, that it can be seen as an heir to classical Gnosticism and is part of the vernacular religion of the modern west.

First published in 1985, this classic of law and society scholarship continues to shape the research agenda of today's sociology of punishment. It is now republished with a new Preface by the author. *Punishment and Welfare* explores the relation of punishment to politics, the historical formation and development of criminology, and the way in which penal reform grew out of the complex set of political projects that founded the modern welfare state. Its analyses powerfully illuminate many of the central problems of contemporary penal and welfare policy, showing how these problems grew out of political struggles and theoretical debates that occurred in the first years of the 20th century. In conducting this investigation, David Garland developed a method of research which combines detailed historical and textual analysis with a broader sociological vision, thereby synthesizing two forms of analysis that are more often developed in isolation. The resulting genealogy will interest everyone who works in this field. "... a brilliant book ... the main arguments of *Punishment and Welfare* are undoubtedly some of the most tenacious and exciting to emerge from the field of criminology in many years." — Piers Bierne, *Contemporary Sociology* "... one of the most important pieces of work ever to emerge in British criminology. It is a study of depth, subtlety and complexity ... Garland's integration of close historical details with a broader sociological vision provides a model methodology...." — Stan Cohen, *British Journal of Criminology* "This study shows how early 20th-century penal policy was a function of the nation's social welfare practices. Garland's theory is as applicable to the 21st century as it is to that earlier era: A tour de force." — Malcolm Feeley, University of California–Berkeley

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