

**5HUM0325 - Peace, Power and Prosperity. British Society 1789-1914 B
(Semester B 2014/15)**

Assignment 1: essay

2500 words (50% total mark)

Answer one question. You must include at least one paragraph of historiography in your essay.

1. Who fared worse in Victorian Britain: the urban poor or rural labourers?
2. How successful were new paternalist industrial settlements AND/OR Howard's garden city movement in creating an alternative to the Victorian city?
3. Why did Asa Briggs term the nineteenth century 'an age of improvement', and to what extent was this the case?
*You may answer this question in relation to at least one of the following topics: parliamentary reform; social policy; industrialisation and trade; science and morality.
Think about how the historiography of this question has changed since Briggs published *The Age of Improvement* in 1959.*
4. To what extent did Britain become a more secular nation between 1789 and 1914?
5. How far were the British governments' policies towards Ireland from 1798 the main cause of the Rising of 1916?
6. How accurate is it to think of the Victorian and Edwardian Empire as 'Celtic' more than 'British'?
7. 'Charles Booth invented the concept of a poverty line, and Joseph Rowntree perfected it'. Discuss, with reference to changing attitudes towards solving the problem of poverty in the later nineteenth century.
8. To what extent can the development of Scottish AND/OR Welsh nationalism in the nineteenth century be explained by Benedict Anderson's concept of the nation as an 'imagined community'?
9. How and why did attitudes to marriage and divorce change in Britain in the nineteenth century?

10. Explain and analyse the significance of at least ONE of the following landmarks in nineteenth-century trade union history: the Tolpuddle martyrs (1834); the London Dock Strike (1889); the formation of the Independent Labour Party (1893); the Taff Vale case (1900-1).