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Chapter 1 : List of wars involving the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

Christian Social Thought in Great Britain Between the Wars pays special attention to the League of the Kingdom of God and the Christendom Group in the Church of England; and it argues that, given the confusion and anxiety of the age, Christian theorists for the most part neither rose above nor sunk beneath its standards of discourse.

In 1895, the London Morning Post sent him to cover the Boer War in South Africa, but he was captured by enemy soldiers almost as soon as he arrived. By the time he returned to England in 1896, the year-old Churchill had published five books. His work on behalf of progressive social reforms such as an eight-hour workday, a government-mandated minimum wage, a state-run labor exchange for unemployed workers and a system of public health insurance infuriated his Conservative colleagues, who complained that this new Churchill was a traitor to his class. Churchill and Gallipoli In 1915, Churchill turned his attention away from domestic politics when he became the First Lord of the Admiralty akin to the Secretary of the Navy in the U. Noting that Germany was growing more and more bellicose, Churchill began to prepare Great Britain for war: He established the Royal Naval Air Service, modernized the British fleet and helped invent one of the earliest tanks. In an attempt to shake things up, Churchill proposed a military campaign that soon dissolved into disaster: Churchill hoped that this offensive would drive Turkey out of the war and encourage the Balkan states to join the Allies, but Turkish resistance was much stiffer than he had anticipated. After nine months and 250,000 casualties, the Allies withdrew in disgrace. After the debacle at Gallipoli, Churchill left the Admiralty. Churchill Between the Wars During the 1920s and 1930s, Churchill bounced from government job to government job, and in 1924 he rejoined the Conservatives. Especially after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Churchill spent a great deal of time warning his countrymen about the perils of German nationalism, but Britons were weary of war and reluctant to get involved in international affairs again. A year later, however, Hitler broke his promise and invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war. Chamberlain was pushed out of office, and Winston Churchill took his place as prime minister in May 1940. You ask, what is our policy? It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: It is victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival. France fell to the Nazis in June 1940. In July, German fighter planes began three months of devastating air raids on Britain herself. Though the future looked grim, Churchill did all he could to keep British spirits high. He gave stirring speeches in Parliament and on the radio. Roosevelt to provide war supplies "ammunition, guns, tanks, planes" to the Allies, a program known as Lend-Lease, before the Americans even entered the war. The Iron Curtain The now-former prime minister spent the next several years warning Britons and Americans about the dangers of Soviet expansionism. In 1955, year-old Winston Churchill became prime minister for the second time. He retired from the post in 1955. He died in 1965, one year after retiring from Parliament.

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Chapter 2 : European wars of religion - Wikipedia

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Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The Empire was a fragmented collection of practically independent states with an elected Holy Roman Emperor as their titular ruler; after the 14th century, this position was usually held by a Habsburg. The Austrian House of Habsburg, who remained Catholic, was a major European power in its own right, ruling over some eight million subjects in present-day Germany, Austria, Bohemia and Hungary. A vast number of minor independent duchies, free imperial cities, abbeys, bishoprics, and small lordships of sovereign families rounded out the Empire. Lutheranism, from its inception at Wittenberg in 1517, found a ready reception in Germany, as well as German-speaking parts of Hussite Bohemia where the Hussite Wars took place from 1419 to 1434, and Hussites remained a majority of the population until the Battle of White Mountain. The preaching of Martin Luther and his many followers raised tensions across Europe. In Northern Germany, Luther adopted the tactic of gaining the support of the local princes and city elites in his struggle to take over and re-establish the church along Lutheran lines. The Elector of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse and other North German princes not only protected Luther from retaliation from the edict of outlawry issued by the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, but also used state power to enforce the establishment of Lutheran worship in their lands, in what is called the Magisterial Reformation. Church property was seized, and Catholic worship was forbidden in most territories that adopted the Lutheran Reformation. The political conflicts thus engendered within the Empire led almost inevitably to war. Rebellions of Anabaptists and other radicals[edit] Further information: The first large-scale violence was engendered by the more radical element of the Reformation movement, who wished to extend wholesale reform of the Church to a similar wholesale reform of society in general. It consisted of a series of economic as well as religious revolts by Anabaptist peasants, townsfolk and nobles. The conflict took place mostly in southern, western and central areas of modern Germany but also affected areas in neighboring modern Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands for example, the Anabaptist riot in Amsterdam [13]. At its height, in the spring and summer of 1534, it involved an estimated 100,000 peasant insurgents. Contemporary estimates put the dead at 10,000. This played a major part in the rejection of his teachings by many German peasants, particularly in the south. Here a group of prominent citizens, including the Lutheran pastor turned Anabaptist Bernhard Rothmann, Jan Matthys, and Jan Bockelson "John of Leiden" had little difficulty in obtaining possession of the town on January 5, 1535. He legalized polygamy and took sixteen wives, one of whom he personally beheaded in the marketplace. Community of goods was also established. After obstinate resistance, the town was taken by the besiegers on June 24, 1536, and then Leiden and some of his more prominent followers were executed in the marketplace. The Catholic cantons in response had formed an alliance with Ferdinand of Austria. After numerous minor incidents and provocations from both sides, a Catholic priest was executed in the Thurgau in May 1535, and the Protestant pastor J. Keyser was burned at the stake in Schwyz in 1535. Gall, and marched to Kappel at the border to Zug. Open war was avoided by means of a peace agreement Erster Landfriede that was not exactly favourable to the Catholic side, which had to dissolve its alliance with the Austrian Habsburgs. Tensions remained essentially unresolved. Switzerland was to be divided into a patchwork of Protestant and Catholic cantons, with the Protestants tending to dominate the larger cities, and the Catholics the more rural areas. In 1531, tensions between Protestants and Catholics re-emerged and led to the outbreak of the First War of Villmergen. The Catholics were victorious and able to maintain their political dominance. The Toggenburg War in 1531 was a conflict between Catholic and Protestant cantons. According to the Peace of Aarau of 11 August and the Peace of Baden of 16 June 1531, the war ended with the end of Catholic hegemony. The Sonderbund War of 1845 was also based on religion. Schmalkaldic War

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and Second Schmalkaldic War Destruction of the fortress above the village of Godesberg during the Cologne War, ; the walls were breached by mines, and most of the defenders were put to death. Engraved by Frans Hogenberg, a Dutch engraver and artist of the 16th century. Following the Diet of Augsburg in , the Emperor demanded that all religious innovations not authorized by the Diet be abandoned by 15 April Failure to comply would result in prosecution by the Imperial Court. In response, the Lutheran princes who had set up Protestant churches in their own realms met in the town of Schmalkalden in December Here they banded together to form the Schmalkaldic League German: Schmalkaldischer Bund , an alliance designed to protect themselves from the Imperial action. Its members eventually intended the League to replace the Holy Roman Empire itself, [21] and each state was to provide 10, infantry and 2, cavalries for mutual defense. In the Emperor, pressed by external troubles, stepped back from confrontation, offering the " Peace of Nuremberg ", which suspended all action against the Protestant states pending a General Council of the Church. The moratorium kept peace in the German lands for over a decade, yet Protestantism became further entrenched, and spread, during its term. The peace finally ended in the Schmalkaldic War German: Schmalkaldischer Krieg , a brief conflict between and between the forces of Charles V and the princes of the Schmalkaldic League. The conflict ended with the advantage of the Catholics, and the Emperor was able to impose the Augsburg Interim , a compromise allowing slightly modified worship, and supposed to remain in force until the conclusion of a General Council of the Church. However various Protestant elements rejected the Interim, and the Second Schmalkaldic War broke out in , which would last until German princes could choose the religion Lutheranism or Catholicism of their realms according to their conscience. The citizens of each state were forced to adopt the religion of their rulers the principle of cuius regio, eius religio. Lutherans living in an ecclesiastical state under the control of a bishop could continue to practice their faith. Lutherans could keep the territory that they had captured from the Catholic Church since the Peace of Passau in The ecclesiastical leaders of the Catholic Church bishops that had converted to Lutheranism were required to give up their territories. Religious tensions remained strong throughout the second half of the 16th century. The Peace of Augsburg began to unravel as some bishops converting to Protestantism refused to give up their bishoprics. This was evident from the Cologne War 1583 , a conflict initiated when the prince-archbishop of the city converted to Calvinism. This prompted intervention by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria on behalf of the Catholics. By the end of the 16th century the Rhine lands and those of southern Germany remained largely Catholic, while Lutherans predominated in the north, and Calvinists dominated in west-central Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The latter formed the League of Evangelical Union in His lands would therefore fall to his nearest male relative, his cousin Ferdinand of Styria. Ferdinand, having been educated by the Jesuits , was a staunch Catholic. Beginning as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire , it gradually developed into a general war involving much of Europe, for reasons not necessarily related to religion. The war marked a continuation of the France-Habsburg rivalry for pre-eminence in Europe, which led later to direct war between France and Spain. Military intervention by external powers such as Denmark and Sweden on the Protestant side increased the duration of the war and the extent of its devastation. In the latter stages of the war, Catholic France, fearful of an increase in Habsburg power, also intervened on the Protestant side. The sack of Magdeburg in Episodes of widespread famine and disease devastated the population of the German states and, to a lesser extent, the Low Countries and Italy, while bankrupting many of the powers involved. In the territory of Brandenburg , the losses had amounted to half, while in some areas an estimated two thirds of the population died. The population of the Czech lands declined by a third. For decades armies and armed bands had roamed Germany like packs of wolves, slaughtering the populace like sheep. One band of marauders even styled themselves as "Werewolves". The war had proved disastrous for the German-speaking parts of the Holy Roman Empire. Germany lost population and territory, and was henceforth further divided into hundreds of largely impotent semi-independent states. The Imperial power retreated to Austria and the Habsburg lands. The Netherlands and Switzerland were confirmed independent. The peace institutionalised the Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist

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religious divide in Germany, with populations either converting, or moving to areas controlled by rulers of their own faith.

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Chapter 3 : American Abolitionism and Religion, Divining America, TeacherServe®©, National Humanities

Christian Social Thought in Great Britain Between the Wars by Bruce Wollenberg (Review). Anglican and Episcopal History, 68,

In February the British government decided to launch a military expedition, and Elliot and his cousin, George later Sir George Elliot, were appointed joint plenipotentiaries to China though the latter, in poor health, resigned in November. The British government decided in early to send an expeditionary force to China, which arrived at Hong Kong in June. The British fleet proceeded up the Pearl River estuary to Canton, and, after months of negotiations there, attacked and occupied the city in May. Subsequent British campaigns over the next year were likewise successful against the inferior Qing forces, despite a determined counterattack by Chinese troops in the spring of . The British held against that offensive, however, and captured Nanjing Nanking in late August , which put an end to the fighting. Peace negotiations proceeded quickly, resulting in the Treaty of Nanjing , signed on August . By its provisions, China was required to pay Britain a large indemnity, cede Hong Kong Island to the British, and increase the number of treaty ports where the British could trade and reside from one Canton to five. The British Supplementary Treaty of the Bogue Humen , signed October 8, , gave British citizens extraterritoriality the right to be tried by British courts and most-favoured-nation status Britain was granted any rights in China that might be granted to other foreign countries. Other Western countries quickly demanded and were given similar privileges. The second Opium War In the mids, while the Qing government was embroiled in trying to quell the Taiping Rebellion “64 , the British, seeking to extend their trading rights in China, found an excuse to renew hostilities. In early October some Chinese officials boarded the British-registered ship Arrow while it was docked in Canton, arrested several Chinese crew members who were later released , and allegedly lowered the British flag. Later that month a British warship sailed up the Pearl River estuary and began bombarding Canton, and there were skirmishes between British and Chinese troops. Trading ceased as a stalemate ensued. In December Chinese in Canton burned foreign factories trading warehouses there, and tensions escalated. The French decided to join the British military expedition, using as their excuse the murder of a French missionary in the interior of China in early . After delays in assembling the forces in China British troops that were en route were first diverted to India to help quell the Indian Mutiny , the allies began military operations in late . In May allied troops in British warships reached Tianjin Tientsin and forced the Chinese into negotiations. The treaties of Tianjin , signed in June , provided residence in Beijing for foreign envoys, the opening of several new ports to Western trade and residence, the right of foreign travel in the interior of China, and freedom of movement for Christian missionaries. In further negotiations in Shanghai later in the year, the importation of opium was legalized. The British withdrew from Tianjin in the summer of , but they returned to the area in June en route to Beijing with French and British diplomats to ratify the treaties. The Chinese refused to let them pass by the Dagu forts at the mouth of the Hai River and proposed an alternate route to Beijing. The British-led forces decided against taking the other route and instead tried to push forward past Dagu. They were driven back with heavy casualties. The Chinese subsequently refused to ratify the treaties, and the allies resumed hostilities. Later that month the Chinese signed the Beijing Convention , in which they agreed to observe the treaties of Tianjin and also ceded to the British the southern portion of the Kowloon Peninsula adjacent to Hong Kong.

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Chapter 4 : Britain - - Oxford Reference

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Territorially the British empire was larger than ever. But the underlying reality was that Britain could no longer afford to build the bases or ships to defend its empire as it had before. By Britain had universal suffrage for the first time in history. A limited number of women were allowed to vote in , but by all women over the age of 21 could vote and Britain had universal suffrage for the first time in history. The electorate trebled, bringing in the first government under the Labour party to represent the views of the working class. US President Woodrow Wilson intended for imperialism to wither away, for it had been the source of many tensions before the war. No peace conference began with more idealistic aims than the one of . Many countries like Canada and other dominions who were representing themselves for the first time came to Paris enthusiastically. The League was to be an international body to regulate the world. Every nation was invited to join and send members to its international assembly. And yet 20 years later, another war would begin all over again, one that would kill 55 million people. France insisted that vindictive and punitive terms be inflicted upon its neighbour to satisfy its need for security. Adolf Hitler came to power on a programme to reverse the Versailles Treaty. Before , Germany had been the dynamo of the European economy. Economic misery and despair over her reduced status as a pariah nation paved the way in the post-war period for a desperate people to seek desperate solutions. Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in , on a programme to reverse the Versailles Treaty. He withdrew from the disarmament conference and left the League of Nations. The concepts of disarmament as a universal panacea and collective security to be enforced by the League of Nations were dead. They had already been exposed as hollow when the isolationist American congress prevented the United States from joining the League, and after the League failed to take action against Japan for seizing Manchuria in . Disappointed by her gains at the peace conference, Italy invaded Ethiopia in , while Germany created the air force Versailles had forbidden, began rearming and invaded the Rhineland up to the French border in . Britain escaped the extremist totalitarian movements that gained a stranglehold on much of the continent in the s and s. Women got the vote without difficulty in after four years of doing the civilian work of three million men who had been away fighting in the army - in munitions factories, on the land and as nurses on the Western Front. The period saw southern Ireland become a independent republic in all but name. The Wall Street Crash of brought worldwide economic collapse. The real concern was the economy. The European economic system had still not properly recovered 11 years after the war had ended. But in , a financial meltdown in New York, known as the Wall Street Crash, began a worldwide economic depression. America had to withdraw her massive loans to Europe. If the period before was in many ways a period of hope, in that the world seemed to be recovering from the trauma of war, the Depression put paid to it. In Britain in the s, unemployment soared to levels the country had never experienced before. In , proposed benefit cuts saw most ministers resigning from the Labour government. Ramsay Macdonald was left as prime minister of what was known as the National Government, for it was a cross-party coalition containing members of the Conservative and Liberal parties. Nevertheless, Britain was reluctant to lose the centre of her imperial trade. Britain found any excuse not to fight a war, though it had reluctantly begun to re-arm. A major problem was also brewing in the Mandate of Palestine, which Britain administered as part of the post-World War One peace. The Balfour Declaration that Palestine should become a Jewish homeland had to be reconciled with the rights of the indigenous Arab peoples, for the country had become a magnet for German Jews escaping Nazi persecution. But the greatest cloud on the horizon was Nazi Germany, which in seized Austria and Czechoslovakia. It was not until 3 September that Britain and France went to war with Germany in response to its invasion of Poland two days earlier. The rest of Europe remained neutral. But the air battle did not take place until August , after Belgium, Holland and France had all fallen to a concerted Nazi invasion begun on 10 May. Prime Minister Winston Churchill rejected a separate peace in Europe, and Britain stood

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alone against 2, miles of hostile coastline. The Battle of Britain, fought between Allied and German pilots in British skies during the summer of , was the first significant defeat Nazi Germany suffered since the war had begun a year earlier. The British Empire was a shadow of its former self. But even if Britain was not to be invaded and by early Hitler had instead set his sights on the Soviet Union it could still be greatly damaged. The bombing of London and other cities, known as the Blitz, continued. For Britain, with its empire, the war was always going to be worldwide, since British troops were needed in the Middle East to defend interests there, as well as the route to India. On 7 December , Japan attacked American ships at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and what had basically been a European conflict became truly global. At the end of April , Hitler committed suicide in Berlin as the city was besieged by Soviet troops. The Japanese only surrendered in August after atom bombs were dropped on the cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in preference to fighting a long land war. Meanwhile the British Empire was a shadow of its former self. Anti-colonial feeling and independence was in the air among British possessions in Africa and Asia. After , the Pacific Rim countries made treaties with America to protect them, for it was American troops who had saved Australia from invasion by the Japanese. She is working on a book about the Mayflower and early settlement in colonial New England.

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Chapter 5 : Anglo-American relations during the Civil War

The "rock-solid" relationship between the United States and Great Britain that President Barack Obama described during his March meetings with British Prime Minister David Cameron was, in part, forged in the fires of World Wars I and II.

In Britain the conflict became one of the most debated topics of the day, leading to a proliferation of pamphlets, newspaper reports and letter-writing campaigns, as well as pro-Confederate balls, anti-slavery petitions and cotton boycotts. The two nations were also often competitors, suspicious of one another, particularly with regard to the British northern provinces and in relation to Central and Southern America. British investment in the United States was considerable, and the cotton mills of northern Britain and Ireland relied on the Southern states for their raw materials. Industrial developments, notably the railways, were also often financed through British banks and companies. As part of the British Empire, the British North American provinces and the Caribbean formed important markets and sources of raw material. Such considerations informed the course of the war. The Confederate states believed that British and other European reliance on their slave-plantation produced cotton would ensure early recognition for their independence, a factor that led to the announcement of the secession from the Union. No power on earth dares to make war upon it. British mill owners, it was believed, could not risk their machines falling quiet. These views often differed according to social class and from region to region. Historians continue to debate the nature and importance of these divisions. It is usually argued that the British ruling and middle classes took the view that Southern society owed much to British aristocratic and gentlemanly manners and outlook, while the North represented industrial competition with Britain, and remained a bastion of Yankee independence, forever revelling in its overthrow of British rule in the s and s. Those giving their support to the Southern states feared Northern industrial competition and saw widespread democracy as a source of political breakdown and civil strife. In contrast, radicals and the lower-middle and working classes firmly supported the democratic, anti-slavery, industrialised North. The Emancipation Proclamation of helped to galvanise support of the Union among many in Britain, confirming the war as a campaign for democracy and against slavery. Many thousands of copies were sold in the Britain, and the anti-slavery novel also inspired a range of songs, poems, plays and paintings. However, these neat distinctions have increasingly been criticised by historians. The notion of northern, working-class support for the North may have been promulgated by Richard Cobden and John Bright as part of their political campaigns, rather than having being something that was widely shared. Regional studies have shown that many areas in the north of England, such as Lancashire, and particularly Liverpool, were strongly pro-Confederate. Detailed studies of the press have also revealed the importance of the issue of slavery to the British debate, notably the damage done to the Confederate case and widespread scepticism of Union anti-slavery feeling. Britain and the World The Civil War took place within a global context, with important strategic implications for the British Empire. Britain had recently fought in the Crimean War " and was reeling from the Indian Rebellion of " Key Events As well as economic ties, public opinion and strategic realities, a series of events became key flashpoints in the relationship between America and Britain. The Trent Affair was a diplomatic incident of the first order. The Emancipation Proclamation On 22 September , following Union victory at the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln drafted an executive order " referred to as the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation " which stated that if the Confederate States did not return to the Union by 1 January , slaves residing in the rebelling areas of the country would be free. This applied to the majority of slaves in America. The Union cause became tied to abolition as a result. The move largely ruled out the possibility of Britain recognising Southern independence, given its commitment to slavery. Many beyond American saw the Emancipation Proclamation as part of a wider fight for democracy against the institution of slavery. The President replied directly to the mill workers in January , thanking them for their support in the face the personal hardship that befell them whilst the cotton trade was restricted.

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Chapter 6 : What was the relationship between Great Britain and its American colonies

This is a list of wars involving the United Kingdom and its predecessor states (such as the Kingdom of Great Britain, and generally the British Isles). Notable militarized interstate disputes are included.

Bucklin Family History Wars from 1618 to 1649 that were important to the development of the United States Wars between 1618 and 1649 that were important to American colonists: Wikipedia has some great summaries, so, due to their rules of use, below we borrow heavily from Wikipedia. It mainly took place in the territory of Germany. Beginning as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire, it gradually developed into a general war involving much of Europe, for reasons not necessarily related to religion. The war marked the culmination of the France-Habsburg rivalry for pre-eminence in Europe, which led to further wars between France and the Habsburg powers. Episodes of widespread famine and disease devastated the population of the German states and, to a lesser extent, the Low Countries and Italy. The male population of the German states was reduced by almost half. The population of the Czech lands declined by a third. The Swedish armies alone destroyed 2, castles, 18, villages and 1, towns in Germany, one-third of all German towns. The first and second civil wars pitted the supporters of King Charles I against the supporters of the Long Parliament, while the third war saw fighting between supporters of King Charles II and supporters of the Rump Parliament. It was more than a secular war, religion played perhaps the major role. For example, the English Civil Wars began when King Charles I tried imposing an Anglican Prayer Book upon Scotland, and when this was met with resistance from the Scotch Covenanters, he needed an army to impose his will. However, this forced him to call an English Parliament to raise new taxes to pay for the army. The English Parliaments were not willing to grant Charles the revenue he needed to pay for the Scottish expeditionary army unless he addressed their grievances. By the early 1640s, Charles was in a state of near permanent crisis management. For example, in August 1642, Charles finally agreed upon terms with the Scotch and their armies invading England, but two months later the Irish Rebellion of 1641 broke out, putting him back into financial and political crisis. The monopoly of the Church of England on Christian worship in England ended with the victors consolidating the established Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland. Read more about the English Civil Wars here. The name refers to the two main enemies of the British: The conflict, the fourth such colonial war between France and Spain on one side, and Great Britain on the other side, resulted in the British conquest of all of New France east of the Mississippi River, as well as Spanish Florida. The outcome was one of the most significant developments in a century of Anglo-French conflict. Spain lost Florida, but to compensate its ally, Spain, for its loss of Florida, France ceded its control of French Louisiana west of the Mississippi. Foreign nations, including France and Spain, later allied with the American colonists and still later declared war on Britain. England could hardly risk taking more of their troops to America, at a time when France and Spain could very well have decided to invade England. In early 1778, shortly after an American victory at Saratoga where an entire British army surrendered France signed a treaty of alliance with the United States, and declared war on Britain that summer. French involvement proved decisive, with a French naval victory in the Chesapeake leading to the surrender of a second British army at Yorktown in 1781. At that point Spain and the Dutch Republic also went to war with Britain over the next two years. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended the war among the countries, with all recognizing the sovereignty and independence of the United States within the territory bounded by what is now Canada to the north, Florida to the south, and the Mississippi River to the west.

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Chapter 7 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Overview: Britain, -

The United States and the United Kingdom fought each other in the American Revolution and again in the War of 1812. During the Civil War, the British were thought to have sympathies for the South, but this did not lead to a military conflict.

Most people today think of the War for Independence as a purely secular event, a chapter in political, constitutional, military, and diplomatic history. They envision an initial resistance to the British empire triggered mainly by constitutional objections to taxation without representation; a colonial war of liberation won by a timely alliance with the French and the inspired strategies of Nathanael Greene and George Washington in the South; and, finally, republican governments at both the state and national levels being set in place by founding fathers whose most absorbing concerns were political rather than religious. This cartoon depicts the angry response of Boston Congregationalists to the specter of an Anglican bishop being appointed by the King. Note the blend of civil and religious rebellion in the banner left: And, indeed, that is the question that particularly intrigues many contemporary historians: What was the role played by religion in the emergence of mass support for the cause of colonial independence and military mobilization against the British? A big topic, and the question is: How do you address it in the classroom? What follows are two practical suggestions—approaches that work with the college freshmen I teach and could easily be adapted to high school juniors and seniors. The first is to get students thinking about possible connections between the First Great Awakening and the American Revolution. You can do that by encouraging them to consider the experiences of colonials in the decades just before the onset of the imperial crisis in the mid 1700s, which for many included being swept up in evangelical revivals, perhaps even being converted. In other words, the members of the revolutionary generation had faced, as individuals, important choices about their fundamental religious beliefs and loyalties, and that experience may have prepared them to make equally crucial and basic decisions about their political beliefs and loyalties. More important, no small number of those men and women who converted during the First Great Awakening had defied traditional authorities to uphold their new religious convictions. Some had criticized and ultimately rejected their former ministers or churches for not being sufficiently evangelical, while others had challenged the legitimacy of state-supported churches, which they deemed enemies to individual religious freedom. In short, this was a generation of people who had, during their youth, been schooled in the importance of self-determination and even rebellion against the existing hierarchies of deference and privilege. This celebrated and admirably brief and accessible treatise was the eighteenth-century equivalent of a runaway bestseller. Published in January of 1776, it became an overnight sensation—a pamphlet pored over by people in the privacy of their homes and read aloud in taverns and other public gathering places everywhere in British North America. Why did *Common Sense* succeed so brilliantly as a piece of political propaganda? Among other reasons, because it is a kind of secular sermon, an extraordinarily adroit mingling of religion and politics. Look at the opening paragraphs "Time makes more converts than reason. Review his assault on monarchy, which boils down to the proposition that all kings are blasphemous usurpers who claim a sovereign authority over other human beings that rightfully belongs only to God. Consider his assertion that the colonies are an asylum of religious liberty, implying that Americans must pass from argument to arms to protect freedom of conscience for religious dissenters. Ironically, Thomas Paine was anything but an orthodox Christian. For that reason alone and there are many others besides , introducing your students to this stirring classic is one of the best moves you could make. He was—and remains—an irresistibly compelling spokesperson for the republican tradition, and *Common Sense* stands as the best example of how deeply politics and religion were intertwined for many men and women of the revolutionary generation. Historians Debate It is only within the last half century that historians have turned their attention to this relationship—and more recently still that many have come to see religion as essential to understanding the political culture of revolutionary America. The first scholars to approach this subject, Perry Miller and Edmund Morgan, advanced strong arguments for the formative influence of Puritanism upon the

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resistance to Britain. More recent historical inquiry has focused on connections between the Great Awakening and the American Revolution. Most historians today reject this neat dichotomy, mainly because so many nonevangelical Christians and otherwise, both in New England and elsewhere played such prominent roles in advancing the rebel cause. Even so, many historians now believe that the religious ferment churned up by the Great Awakening in the decades immediately preceding the revolutionary crisis had profound implications for American politics. Most scholars of this persuasion characterize late colonial America as a society steeped in religious enthusiasm and riven by wrangling among competing denominations and opposition to established churches. That contentious spiritual climate, they believe, at once revived older traditions of Protestant dissent, particularly the opposition to the divine right of kings, and lent impetus to popular and individualistic styles of religiosity that defied the claims of established authorities and venerable hierarchies—first in churches, and later, in the 1760s and 1770s, in imperial politics. Indeed, many scholars of this stripe argue that what brought on the American Revolution was a merging of the traditions of radical Protestant dissent and republicanism. She holds a Ph. D. Heyrman is the author of *Commerce and Culture*:

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Chapter 8 : Religion and the American Revolution, Divining America, TeacherServe®®, National Humanities

The years between the world wars were Britain's last hurrah as the great imperial power it had been for the previous years. The country was £ million in debt to the US for war loans, which.

The religious affiliation of politicians and the religious makeup of voting constituencies are much in the news these days. So it was, too, in the years before the Civil War broke out. In both cases, evangelical Christians were most especially influential when pressing their moral issues forward into the public arena. Eventually the antislavery cause with its strong religious support helped to create the Republican party in the s. This development led directly into the sectional crisis of and the war that followed. Of course, some Southern slaveholders, including George Washington, recognized the discrepancy between the ideal of equality and its violation. Most Americans failed to see such a discrepancy. Northerners did not want to interfere with slavery in the South. Seldom questioning its morality, Southerners were used to a system of labor that had been a way of life since early colonial days. Yet even those slaveholders who felt a twinge of conscience feared insurrection might emerge from any massive effort at manumission. You can ask students why the free and slave states did not go their separate ways even before the writing of the Constitution. After all, slavery was practiced in the Northern states, though only in relatively small numbers. Northern legislatures freed most of the slaves in their states by the late s. The Two-Nation Emergence of Antislavery Evangelicalism Benjamin Lay The cause of immediate emancipation, as the abolitionists came to define it, had a different germ of inspiration from those Enlightenment ideals that Jefferson had articulated: That impulse sprang from two main sources: Both movements arose in England and America during the Age of Enlightenment—the eighteenth century. The pietism of the Quakers, a radically egalitarian Protestant sect, asserted the love of God for every human being, regardless of color, sex, or station in life. Even before the American Revolution, the most famous of the mid- and late eighteenth-century Quaker reformers, John Woolman, Anthony Benezet, Benjamin Lay, and later Benjamin Lundy began to publish their opinions and raise the issue of human bondage at Quaker meetings, largely in Pennsylvania. Even in Southern states where a greater number in the faith held slaves, their activities led to increased manumissions. Benjamin Lay, however, proved the most dramatic of the early Quaker advocates. As early as , he had addressed the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia, wearing a long cloak that he threw off to reveal a military outfit. It spilled over those seated nearby. To be sure, the Methodists under the leadership of John Wesley and some Baptist churches proclaimed slaveholding an evil. But the expansion of these faiths in the Southern states during the cotton boom of the early nineteenth century gradually stifled their antislavery convictions. Much more dynamic than the Quaker movement was another undertaking, not at first in America but in the leading cultural and naval power in the Western World, Great Britain. Throughout the s and s, the Rev. John Newton, a London vicar, preached fiery sermons against the horrors of the slave trade and his own participation in it. Newton converted to his cause William Wilberforce, a member of Parliament from Hull. All three were devout Anglican evangelicals with considerable social standing. Their writings, meetings, and speeches spread the word against the highly lucrative African slave trade and merged their efforts with those of wealthy and pious English Quakers. They included the factory-owner, Josiah Wedgwood, maker of Wedgwood china. The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, founded in , set a standard of religious work in politics that would be imitated across the Atlantic many years later. Students should be encouraged to see the film *Amazing Grace* which dramatizes the humane work of John Newton, the House of Commons reformer Wilberforce, and others in ending the brutal, forced transportation of Africans to the West. Indeed, the antislavery crusade in America owed much to the development of the British civic philanthropies that Wilberforce, Hannah More, and many others developed. Some, like the American Bible Society, still flourish. Stimulated by a gospel of hope and progress, churchmen distributed Holy Scriptures and religious tracts all over America, implanted Sunday schools to teach youngsters how to read scripture and simplified tracts, worked vigorously to suppress alcohol consumption,

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befriended sailors and young city apprentices far from home, placed prostitutes in domestic service, funded seminary training, and, as the first national lobbying effort and petition drive, urged Congress to stop the mails on Sundays. Success came in 1827. This hard-fought cause provided the abolitionists with early experience in organizing similar campaigns. With regard to the disposing of slaves, these gentlemen of property and standing first followed the English example of Sierra Leone. It was a repository on the African West Coast for slaves that the Royal Navy patrols caught in the illegal slave trade. Colonization proved utterly impractical as well as wrong-headed on many counts. She was the first of many devout women to defy the more conservative male leadership in the antislavery cause in both countries. Her influence was instrumental in the eventual passage of the Emancipation Act of 1833, which began the liberation of West Indian slaves, although she had died two years earlier. He advocated offering slaves the full rights of American citizenship with no stipulation that they had to leave the country. The newly installed president, the very pious Arthur Tappan, capitalized the enterprise, and his brother Lewis Tappan administered the recruitment of members, organized the distribution of antislavery tracts, hired newspaper editors, and helped to establish chapters and meetings. He was the tireless friend of Joseph Cinque, leader of the captured mutineers on the *Amistad*, whom the Supreme Court eventually ruled free. But students would be intrigued by this film. During the 1830s, the majority of abolitionists were Northern white churchgoers and their clergy. No less active were African Americans, within the denominational system and outside it. Walker was a free black, originally from the South, with literary skills, passionate convictions about freedom, wide knowledge of literature, and a strong religious consciousness. Did our Creator make us to be slaves to dust and ashes like ourselves? Less combative than Walker, and less murderous than Turner, who was captured and hanged, African-American lay and clerical leaders were also eager participants in the new movement. They included the wealthy sail-maker, James Forten of Philadelphia; his son-in-law Robert Purvis, also a respected Philadelphia businessman, along with these clergymen: Nearly all the AA-SS chapters were closely affiliated with one church or another as the organization grew throughout the 1830s. No less important were the female antislavery societies where such noted speakers as the Quaker Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the eloquent black Sojourner Truth, and others began their speaking careers. At its greatest strength in the latter years of that decade, about 1840, church people belonged to the AA-SS and its affiliates. Abolitionist Conversions The mode of conversion to abolitionism was identical with the revival style of worship. In 1825, the Tappan brothers recruited Charles Grandison Finney, the leading revivalist of the Second Great Awakening³⁵, to head the antislavery faculty at their newly founded Ohio college, Oberlin. That institution was later to supply scores of missionary educators into the South after the Civil War. The Tappans also befriended and funded the brilliant Theodore Dwight Weld, whose team of young itinerant disciples from Lane Seminary at Cincinnati braved hostile receptions and won many converts throughout western New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Northern Conservative Reaction The very appearance of this movement with its religious ideology alarmed newsmen, politicians, and ordinary citizens. They angrily predicted the endangerment of secular democracy, the mongrelization, as it was called, of white society, and the destruction of the federal union. Mob violence sometimes ensued. The abolitionist officers had sent bundles of tracts and newspapers to prominent clerical, legal, and political figures throughout the whole country. In the slave states, the reaction was apoplectic and more violent than in the North. The postal drive thus revealed the fierce determination of white southerners to control their labor force. Political Antislavery Abolitionist growth, however, had its price. The movement splintered in the late 1830s. Garrison assumed control, but the organization was never the same. Joshua Leavitt, and others entered the political arena and formed the Liberty Party. His nomination gained slight notice, but over the next decade, religious abolitionists grew ever more confident. They were to be instrumental in the evolution toward the Republican party and a major force in it beginning in the mid-1840s. Northerners, religious or not, grew ever more assertive about the vices of slave labor and the benefits of free labor. The religious element in the North found in the Republican party platform the inclusion of many of their preferences—from Sunday closings to prohibition. But also, the more radical evangelicals were concerned that God-defying slaveholding was a curse to be checked by federal law if not

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wholly abolished by statute. Brown and some twenty, armed white and black men seized a federal armory intending to distribute the munitions and incite a slave revolt. During two days of fighting, about half the men were killed and Brown and others were injured. Ultimately, Brown surrendered and was hanged. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the Rev. Brown claimed godly inspiration, even if the result prompted a bloody, internecine war. Currently these issues are no clearer than they ever were. The cause of black freedom owed much to the sacrificial work of inspired, dedicated men and women from the eighteenth century through the Civil War. Guiding Student Discussion What was the impetus for ending slavery? If the noble and righteous pronouncements of the founding fathers failed to abolish it, what did? How does the religious fervor of the transatlantic world relate to the antislavery cause? Discussion could center around one of two films: It is a grand portrayal of Newton, Wilberforce, and their friends in ending British participation in the Atlantic slave trade. Proslavery advocates were often themselves clergymen and the Biblical references to slavery in the ancient Mediterranean world gave substance to their theological views about bondage. The Northern antislavery clergy chiefly relied on the New Testament and the obvious moral failings of the system itself. Discussion of Biblical literalism and meanings could be a fruitful subject for debate. Books that may be of assistance Robert Abzug, *Cosmos Crumbling: American Reform and the Religious Imagination* The key figures of American political and social reform are given full exposure in this study, which also demonstrates how their efforts continue to affect our culture today. James Brewer Stewart, *Holy Warriors: The Abolitionists and American Slavery* *Ordinary Women in the Antislavery Movement* The author deals with a major figure in the antislavery crusade but shows the importance of religion in the development of the cause. William Frost, *The Quakers*. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, , 1:

Chapter 9 : Wars and Conflicts of England and Great Britain

The European wars of religion were a series of religious wars waged in 16th and 17th century Europe, devastating the continent and killing over 10 million people. The wars were fought in the aftermath of the Protestant Reformation (), which disrupted the religious order in the Catholic countries of Europe.