

Benthamite Reviewing The First Twelve Years Of The Westminster Review 1824 1836

This is a cutting-edge collection of original essays on the connections and structures that made the Atlantic world a coherent regional entity.

This newly revised and updated edition of A History of Western Ethics is a coherent and accessible overview of the most important figures and influential ideas of the history of ethics in the Western philosophical tradition.

How to Find Out About the Victorian Period: A Guide to Sources of Information focuses on the Victorian period of Great Britain. The book first discusses the study of the Victorian period and general guides to the literature. The use of books, periodical articles, theses, and bibliographies in the study of this period in British history is emphasized. The text underscores the value of Victorian periodicals and newspapers in the study of the Victorian period. Guides to special collections and source materials on this period are discussed. These include guides to collection of books and manuscripts, libraries and their collections, archives and manuscripts, and government publications. The book also presents guides to the study of the Victorian church. These include encyclopedias and dictionaries, biographical works, and theses. Guides on the kind of education, development of science, visual arts, music, and literature of the Victorian period are also described. The text is a fine reference for readers who are interested in British history, particularly the Victorian era.

Explores Bentham's political philosophy in its historical and intellectual context and in the light of his own later re-assessment of his philosophical project.

The Invention of Philosophy in English

Shelley and His Circle, 1773-1822

Gender, Critical Writing, and the Politics of Belonging

James Mill's Utilitarian Logic and Politics

Bentham's Later Years

Benthamite Reviewing; the First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review, 1824-1836, by George L. Nesbitt

Free Trade's First Missionary

Fionnuala Dillane revisits the first decade of Marian Evans's working life to explore the influence of the periodical press on her emergence as George Eliot, and on her subsequent responses to fame. This interdisciplinary study discusses the significance of Evans's work as a journalist, editor and serial-fiction writer in the periodical press from the late 1840s to the late 1850s and positions this early career against critical responses to Evans's later literary persona, George Eliot. Dillane argues that Evans's association with the nineteenth-century periodical industry, that dominant cultural force of the age, is important for its illumination of Evans's understanding of the formation of reading audiences, the development of literary genres and the cultivation of literary celebrity.

An ambitious new history of philosophy in English that broadens the canon to include many lesser-known figures Ludwig Wittgenstein once wrote that “philosophy should be written like poetry.” But philosophy has often been presented more prosaically as a long trudge through canonical authors and great works. But what, Jonathan Rée asks, if we instead saw the history of philosophy as a haphazard series of unmappped forest paths, a mass of individual stories showing endurance, inventiveness, bewilderment, anxiety, impatience, and good humor? Here, Jonathan Rée brilliantly retells this history, covering such figures as Descartes, Locke, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Mill, James, Frege, Wittgenstein, and Sartre. But he also includes authors not usually associated with philosophy, such as William Hazlitt, George Eliot, Darwin, and W. H. Auden. Above all, he uncovers dozens of unremembered figures—puritans, revolutionaries, pantheists, feminists, nihilists, socialists, and scientists—who were passionate and active readers of philosophy, and often authors themselves. Breaking away from high-altitude narratives, he shows how philosophy finds its way into ordinary lives, enriching and transforming them in unexpected ways.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century the British capital witnessed a growing polarisation between metropolitan Whig politicians and the increasingly vocal political force of London radicalism - a tension exacerbated by urban, and in many respects specifically metropolitan, issues. Though Whiggery was a political creed based on tenets such as the defence of parliament and free trade, it has been traditionally thought out of place and out of favour in large urban settings, in part because of its association with aristocracy. By contrast, this book shows it to have been an especially potent force in the early Victorian capital where continual conflict between Whigs and radicals gave the metropolitan constituencies a singularly contested and particularly vibrant liberal political culture. From the mid-1830s, vestry-based metropolitan radicals active in local governing structures began to espouse an anti-Whig programme, aimed in part at undermining their electoral strength in the metropolitan constituencies, which emphasised the preservation and extension of "local self-government". This new cause displaced the older radical rhetorics of constitutional "purification" and "re-balance", and in so doing drove metropolitan radicalism away from its earlier associations and towards a retrenchment-obsessed and anti-aristocratic liberalism.

This study defines the relationship between humanism and liberalism by comparing the two Victorian figures who were most concerned with the preservation of humanistic values in a free and democratic society: Matthew Arnold and John Stuart Mill. The book sets apart Arnold and Mill from their contemporaries and points out their similarities to one another in discussions of their theories of history, poetry, their celebration of the contemplative life and their willingness to welcome democracy. At the same time it examines the differences between the two men, which he uses to create a dialogue between humanism and liberalism on the question of how a high cultural ideal can be realized in democratic society.

The Rise of Free Trade Imperialism

English Literature and the Industrialization of Publishing, 1800-1850

Journals, Intellectuals, and the State

Marian Evans and the Periodical Press

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

The Genesis of a Theory

The Economy of Literary Form

This neatly conducted argument, examining the phenomenon of 'romanticism', is a model survey of how changes in literary taste are brought about.

Reviewing Political Criticism examines the rise of the "review" form of journal publication, from the early eighteenth to the early twenty-first centuries. The review belongs to a long tradition of written political criticism that first advised, then revised, and with the increased confidence afforded to civil society by the rise of market capitalism, subsequently challenged and even transformed the state's view on what and how it governed. Chaves investigates the crucial nexus of intellectual debate with political judgment over this time, and highlights the review's central role in upholding this connection. Focusing upon critical moments that required the exercise of political judgment, the book explains this journal form as a means of political practice, one that essentially "re-views" the state's view of how society should be ordered. To understand critical activity, one must reflect on where this activity takes place-on the institutions of criticism that sustain it. Referred to by some as the "natural habitat" of intellectuals, journals, as the institutionalized sites of theoretical discourse, are often overlooked. This groundbreaking book offers a concentrated critique of the review form of journal publication as a medium for political thought and action, as a decisive site for political judgment by the state's conservers and critics.

The Critical Heritage gathers together a large body of critical sources on major figures in literature. Each volume presents contemporary responses to a writer's work, enabling students and researchers to read for themselves, for example, comments on early performances of Shakespeare's plays, or reactions to the first publication of Jane Austen's novels. The carefully selected sources range from landmark essays in the history of criticism to journalism and contemporary opinion, and little published documentary material such as letters and diaries. Significant pieces of criticism from later periods are also included, in order to demonstrate the fluctuations in an author's reputation. Each volume contains an introduction to the writer's published works, a selected bibliography, and an index of works, authors and subjects.

A guide to historical literature on England between 1760 and 1837, emphasising more recent work.

Sir John Bowring in Europe and Asia

The Early Feminists

Witcraft

Utility and Democracy

Soundings in Atlantic History

European Literatures in Britain, 18–15–1832: Romantic Translations

John Stuart Mill and Freedom of Expression

The arguments advanced in the second chapter of On Liberty (1859) have become the touchstone for practically every discussion of freedom of speech, yet the broader development of John Stuart Mill's ideas concerning intellectual liberty has generally been neglected. This work attempts to fill that lacuna by looking beyond On Liberty, in order to understand the evolution of Mill's ideas concerning freedom of thought and discussion.

Dr Berg argues that technical change was one of the foremost theoretical concerns of Ricardo and his successors, and the foundation for their distinctly optimistic view of the future. She shows how the Machinery Question reflected the social conditions in which the status of Political Economy as a discipline was established, and concludes that by the 1840s the divisions over machinery were firmly embedded in the great rival creeds of the future, liberalism and socialism. Popularizing Classical Economics analyzes the theoretical contributions of two British Economists, Henry Brougham and William Ellis, and describes how they popularized economic ideas from the early 1800s through the 1860s. Efforts to spread economic ideas to the lay public have been little studied and few individuals have been recognized for their efforts. This book traces the efforts of Brougham and Ellis to spread classical economic ideas through education of both adults and children.

"Erickson analyzes the effects of a changing market on the relative cultural status of literary forms. Topics include the impact of technological changes in printing on English poetry; ideological focus and the market for the essay; and marketing the novel, 1820-1850."--"Book News, Inc., " Portland, Oregon. (Literary Criticism)

The Confidence of British Philosophers: An Essay in Historical Narrative

Henry Brougham and William Ellis

Jeremy Bentham

The First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review 1924-1836

Liberalism and Local Government in Early Victorian London

The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism

How to Find Out About the Victorian Period

This volume includes the complete texts of two of John Stuart Mill's most important works, Utilitarianism and On Liberty, and selections from his other writings, including the complete text of his Remarks on Bentham's Philosophy. The selection from Mill's A System of Logic is of special relevance to the debate between those who read Mill as an Act-Utilitarian and those who interpret him as a Rule-Utilitarian. Also included are selections from the writings of Jeremy Bentham, founder of modern Utilitarianism and mentor (together with James Mill) of John Stuart Mill. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation had important effects on political and legal reform in his own time and continues to provide insights for political theorists and philosophers of law. Seven chapters of Bentham's Principles are here in their entirety, together with a number of shorter selections, including one in which Bentham repudiates the slogan often used to characterize his philosophy: The Greatest Happiness of the Greatest Number. John Troyer's Introduction presents the central themes and arguments of Bentham and Mill and assesses their relevance to current discussions of Utilitarianism. The volume also provides indexes, a glossary, and notes.

This book redefines the origins of the women's rights campaigns in Britain. Contrary to the existing historiography, which argues that the Victorian Feminist movement began in the 1850s, this book, by bringing to light a wealth of unused sources, demonstrates that a vibrant community existed during the 1830s and 1840s. Previously neglected, this remarkable group of writers and reformers established both the ideologies and personnel network which provided the foundations of the women's rights campaigns of the coming decades.

Contents that gender politics were influential in the early development of literary criticism and the writings of female critics

The Rise of Free Trade Imperialism seeks to uncover some of the intellectual origins of the imperialism of the classic period, the sources from which later theories of imperialism were constructed, and the character of the ideology which underlay the dismantling of the old colonial system and the construction of the Victorian Pax Britannica. The author discusses the development and diffusion of a number of the central arguments of the 'science' of political economy, from the standpoint of a historian rather than an economist, which were crucial not only to the construction of theories of capitalist imperialism, but also served as a spur both to efforts at colonization, and to establishing a British Workshop of the World.

Utilitarian Philosophy and Politics

Dryden and Pope in the Early 19th Century

A Guide to Sources of Information

Matthew Arnold and John Stuart Mill

The Critical Review (1820-1828) and the Revival of Seventeenth Century Poetry

The Critical Heritage Volume 1 1794-1834

The idea of utility as a value, goal or principle in political, moral and economic life has a long and rich history. Now available in paperback, The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism captures the complex history and the multi-faceted character of utilitarianism, making it the first work of its kind to bring together all the various aspects of the tradition for comparison and texts recognised as having built the tradition of utilitarian thinking. It covers issues and critics that have arisen at every stage. There are entries on Plato, Epicurus, and Confucius and progenitors of the theory like John Gay and David Hume, together with political economists, legal scholars, historians and commentators. Cross-referenced throughout, each entry works and suggestions for further reading. Providing fresh juxtapositions of issues and arguments in utilitarian studies and written by a team of respected scholars, The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Utilitarianism is an authoritative and valuable resource.

Reformer, intellectual, colonial governor, Sir John Bowring (1792-1872) was the archetype of the ambitious men who made Britain the leading global power in the 19th century. Born to a modest trading family, he showed an aptitude for languages which led him to literature, then to radical politics in the struggles for liberty in France, Spain and Greece. Taken up by the literary world. But his emphasis was on action rather than theories. He became a high-profile advocate of free trade and a liberal foe of Karl Marx. As member of parliament he supported full suffrage and other radical causes. He modernized Britain's public accounts, invented the florin as a first step to decimalization, and became an industrial entrepreneur. Losing Canton, which led to the governorship of Hong Kong. As Britain's plenipotentiary in East Asia he negotiated a key treaty with King Mongkut of Siam but also started a war with China. His term as Governor of Hong Kong (1854-59) was plagued with problems. But there as elsewhere he left a legacy of liberal ideas. Bowring's impact was spread over so many fields th focus. This book brings his life and disparate achievements together, with a particular emphasis on his role in promoting free trade and his much criticized career in Asia. "John Bowring (1792-1872) was one of the most interesting and influential of Hong Kong's Governors. The career of this polymath exemplified an understanding of the relationship between economic reform, written by one of Asia's most distinguished journalists, shows how free trade became part of Hong Kong's DNA." —Chris Patten, Governor of Hong Kong, 1992-97 "Biographers shun polymaths. As a linguistic genius, free-wheeling entrepreneur, hymnist, colonial governor, Oriental plenipotentiary and the champion of self-determination, freedom of conscience

nearly 150 years for a comprehensive but candid account that does justice to his extraordinary range of achievements. That it comes from a kinsman with an equal breadth of vision is an added bonus." —John Keay, author of China: A History and The Honourable Company: A History of the English East India Company "One hundred and forty years after his death, John Bowring's life deserves. From the pages of this fast-paced and well-written biography, Bowring emerges not as the heinous villain who tricked Britain into launching a nasty imperialist war against China in 1858, but as a multifaceted character dedicated to political reform, religious freedom, and above all free trade. Philip Bowring acknowledges that John Bowring judgment, but also that he lived his life by the ideas for which he stood, had an astonishing command of foreign languages, was a dedicated family man, and made an impact throughout East and Southeast Asia which is still felt in many ways today. This is a remarkable book on a remarkable life." —Hans van de Ven, Professor of Modern Chinese History, Cambridge University "The Oxford Handbook of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who's who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual's place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated bibliography.

"Bowersock's fascinating lectures add much to the new perception of the early empire as a time of experiment and cultural cross-fertilization."—Averil Cameron, author of Christianity and the Rhetoric of Empire "An exhilarating exploration of the multicultural world of the Roman empire. . . . Did the Latin and Greek novels' (from the comic Satyricon . . . contemporary w romantic narratives) with their exotic locations and dramatic incident, draw on Christian belief in resurrection and the Eucharist? . . . Bowersock dissects the body of the evidence with a skeptical scalpel and magically restores it intact and alive."—Susan Treggiari, author of Roman Marriage: Iusti Coniuges from the Time of Cicero to the Time of Ulpian "Conceived in erudition and boldness in equal parts. Fiction as History, controversial as some of its conclusions may seem, opens up a whole new vein in scholarship in this field, and shows that the ancient novel is worth the attention of not only literary scholars but historians as well. A much-needed book."—B. P. Reardon, editor of Collected Ancient Greek Novels

The Oxford Handbook of Transcendentalism

The Early Contributors To The Anti-Jacobin Review

The First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review, 1824-1836

Popularizing Classical Economics

The Social Life of Criticism

Late Georgian and Regency England, 1760-1837

Reviewing Political Criticism

This essay had its beginning in an investigation of changing attitudes to seventeenth-century Pre-Restoration poetry during the English Romantic period. In the course of that research, Jane Campbell discovered that a relatively little-known periodical, the Retrospective Review, which was published in London from 1820 to 1828, appeared to have played an interesting part in the rehabilitation of the poets of the earlier period. This book, then, is an attempt to outline the history of this review, to place it against its literary background, and to assess its role in the critical re-evaluation of the poets of the earlier seventeenth century—an age to which the Retrospective's contributors and their contemporaries looked with fascination as well as with an affectionate feeling of kinship.

Utility and Democracy is the first comprehensive historical account of the political thought of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), the philosopher and reformer. Philip Schofield draws on his extensive knowledge of Bentham's unpublished manuscripts and original printed texts, and on the new, authoritative edition of The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham . A compelling narrative charts the way in which Bentham applied his utilitarian philosophy to the rapidly changing circumstances of his age. Schofield begins with a lucid account of Bentham's insights in the fields of logic and language, and in particular his theory of real and fictitious entities, which lie at the foundation of his thought. He proceeds to show how these insights brought Bentham to the principle of utility, which led him in turn to produce the first systematic defence of democracy from a utilitarian perspective. In contrast to previous scholarship, which claims that Bentham's 'conversion' or 'transition' to political radicalism took place either at the time of the French Revolution or following his meeting with James Mill in 1808 or 1809, Professor Schofield shows that the process began in or around 1804 when the notion of sinister interest emerged in Bentham's thought. Bentham appreciated that rulers, rather than being motivated by a desire to promote the greatest happiness of those subject to them, aimed to promote their own happiness, whatever the overall cost to the community. In his constitutional writings of the 1820s, which he addressed to 'all nations professing liberal opinions', Bentham argued that the proper end of constitutional design was to maximize official aptitude and minimize government expense, and that the publicity of official actions, within the context of a republican system of government where sovereignty lay in the people, was the means to achieve it. Bentham's commitment to radical reform led him to advocate the abolition of the British monarchy and House of Lords, the replacement of the Common Law with a codified system of law, and the 'euthanasia' of the Anglican Church.

The Oxford Handbook of Transcendentalism offers an eclectic, comprehensive interdisciplinary approach to the immense cultural impact of the movement that encompassed literature, art, architecture, science, and politics.

Benthamite ReviewingThe First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review, 1824-1836Benthamite ReviewingThe First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review 1924-1836Benthamite reviewing: the first twelve years of the Westminster review 1824-1836, N.Y., Columbia U.P., 1934

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BenthamCritical AssessmentsTaylor & FrancisUtility and DemocracyThe Political Thought of Jeremy BenthamOUP Oxford

Classical Political Economy the Empire of Free Trade and Imperialism 1750-1850

The First Twelve Years of the Westminster Review, 1824-36

Dictionary of World Biography

Benthamite Reviewing

The 17th and 18th Centuries

Benthamite reviewing: the first twelve years of the Westminster review 1824-1836, N.Y., Columbia U.P., 1934 bibl

The Machinery Question and the Making of Political Economy 1815-1848

First published in 1988, this encyclopedia serves as an overview and point of entry to the complex interdisciplinary field of Victorian studies. The signed articles, which cover persons, events, institutions, topics, groups and artefacts in Great Britain between 1837 and 1901, have been written by authorities in the field and contain bibliographies to provide guidelines for further research. The work is intended for undergraduates and the general reader, and also as a starting point for graduates who wish to explore new fields.

Studies of British Romanticism have traditionally tended to envisage it as an intensely local, indeed insular, phenomenon. Yet, just as the seemingly isolated British Isles became more and more central in international geo-political and economic contexts between the 1780s and the 1830s, so too literature and culture were characterized by an increasingly close and relevant dialogue with foreign and especially Continental European traditions, both past and contemporary. Diego Saglia casts new light on the significantly transformative impact of this dialogue on Britain during the years that saw a return to unimpeded cross-border cultural traffic after the end of the Napoleonic emergency. Focusing on modes of translation and appropriation in a variety of literary and cultural forms, this book reconsiders the notion of the supposed intrinsic insularity of Britain through the lens of new key questions about the national, international and transnational features of Romantic-period literature and culture.

James Mill's (1773-1836) role in the development of utilitarian thought in the nineteenth century has been overshadowed both by John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) and by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Of the three, the elder Mill is considered to be the least original and with the least important. If any, contributions to utilitarian theory. True as this statement may be, even those who have tried to challenge some of its aspects take the common portrayal of Mill – “the rationalist, the maker of syllogisms, the geometriician” – as given. This book does not. Studying James Mill's background has surprising results, with reference to influences outside the Benthamite tradition as well as unexpected implications for his contributions to debates of his time. The book focuses on his political ideas, the ways in which he communicated them and the ways in which he formed them in an attempt to reveal a portrait of Mill unencumbered from the legacy of Thomas Babington Macaulay's (1800-1859) brilliant essay "Utilitarian Logic and Politics".

Anti-Jacobins

An Encyclopedia

Critical Assessments

The Classical Utilitarians

Victorian Britain

Radical Unitarians and the Emergence of the Women's Rights Movement, 1831-51

Literature of Journalism