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Nothing provided

The Handbook of Deviant Behavior presents a comprehensive, integrative, and accessible overview of the contemporary body of knowledge in the field of social deviance in the twenty-first century. This book addresses the full range of scholarly concerns within this area – including theoretical, methodological, and substantive issues – in over seventy original entries, written by an international mix of recognized scholars. Each of these essays provides insight not only into the historical and sociological

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evolution of the topic addressed, but also highlights associated notable thinkers, research findings, and key published works for further reference. As a whole, this Handbook undertakes an in depth evaluation of the contemporary state of knowledge within the area of social deviance, and beyond this considers future directions and concerns that will engage scholars in the decades ahead. The inclusion of comparative and cross-cultural examples and discussions, relevant case studies and other pedagogical features make this book an invaluable learning tool for undergraduate and post graduate students in disciplines

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such as criminology, mental health studies, criminal theory, and contemporary sociology.

The problem of the poor grew in the early modern period as populations rose dramatically and created many extra pressures on the state. In Northern Europe, cities were going through a period of rapid growth and central and local administrations saw considerable expansion. This volume provides an outline of the developments in health care and poor relief in the economically important regions of Northern Europe in this period when urban poverty became a generally recognized problem for both magistracies and governments.

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With contributions from international scholars in the field, including Jonathan Israel, Paul Slack and Rosalind Mitchison, this volume draws on research into local conditions and maps general patterns of development.

In Search of Moral Authority: The Discourse on Poverty, Poor Relief, and Charity in French Colonial Vietnam is a pioneering exploration of the discourses on poverty and poor-relief activities in early twentieth-century Northern Vietnam. Treating poverty as a socially constructed idea, Van Nguyen-Marshall argues that poor relief was a domain where both French colonialists and Vietnamese intellectuals vied for

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moral authority. For the French colonial officials, poor relief fell within the purview of the French «civilizing» mission, the official justification for imperialism. However, the colonial agenda, racial prejudices, and the French administrators' own ambivalent attitudes toward the poor made any attempt at poor relief doomed for failure. For Vietnamese intellectuals, the discourse and activities on poor relief became a rallying call for patriotism, nationalism, and, for some, anti-colonialism. In Search of Moral Authority deals with social issues such as charity and poor relief, as well as the construction of national and gender identity by

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Vietnamese intellectuals. This book is essential reading for students and specialists of Vietnamese history as well as those interested in issues of poverty, public welfare, and charity.

Christians and the Jewish
Language in Early Modern
Germany

With Us Always
Roles of Social Conformity in
Deviance in Poverty: A Study on
Working Poverty and Educational
Investment in Bangladesh
1500 To The Present
Religious Change and Confessional
Coexistence in Upper Lusatia,
1520-1635

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"Disease may not discriminate, but it can help those who do.

Focusing on San Francisco between 1860 and 1940, Susan Craddock considers that the devastations caused by tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, and syphilis were derived in part from their use as political tools and disciplinary mechanisms."

"The recent outbreaks of AIDS in San Francisco and tuberculosis in New York suggest that little has changed - and that, as Craddock argues, unless health policies begin to

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*address economic inequity,
poor housing, and racial
and gender discrimination,
disease will continue to
characterize and shape
urban society."*--BOOK

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*This study provides an
accessible and
authoritative account of
poverty and deviance
during the early modern
period, informed by those
perspectives on the role
of the poor themselves in
the provision of welfare
services characteristic of*

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much recent social history. Robert Jütte shows how the notions of poverty and social deviance that preoccupied much contemporary thought saw their ultimate fruition in the systematic programmes for social welfare that emerged during the nineteenth century. Contrary to the once-traditional historical emphasis on the ameliorative role of individual reformers, Professor Jütte's account looks much more closely at the poor themselves, and the complex network of

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social and communal relationships they inhabited. He examines the lives not only of poor relief recipients but of the vast number of destitute individuals who had to find other means to stay alive, and how these people shaped their own patterns of survival within given communities. This series of essays offers new perspectives on the longer-term context and development of the Scottish Reformation, emphasising changes and continuities in religious life in early modern

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Scotland, and synthesising the fruits of the latest research in the field. This is a study of the organisation and practical operation of the system of poor relief in Emden from the late 15th century to the end of the 16th. The city went through dramatic economic, confessional and constitutional changes during this period and so offers an ideal setting for the study of the emergence and development of a highly organised, multi-jurisdictional system of social welfare in the early modern

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period. Utilising account books, church council minutes, wills, contracts, correspondence and guild records it focuses on the day-to-day operation of poor relief - how the many diverse institutions actually functioned. As elsewhere in Europe, the Reformation did not immediately result in swift changes in poor relief; the Roman Catholic components of the administration of social welfare were dissolved and replaced gradually. It was only when the vast changes in religious, social and

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economic life which occurred at the middle of the 16th century forced matters that the methods of relief for the needy were revolutionised. The city was flooded with refugees from the Dutch revolt, there were widespread and severe economic difficulties caused by bad harvests and skyrocketing prices, and the church underwent a period of intense Calvinisation; only then were Reformed institutions and methods introduced. At times, religious arguments dominated the poor relief

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debate, while at others the social welfare system was barely affected; the effectiveness of the new systems and institutions is illuminated by an analysis of the recipients of relief during the second half of the 16th century.

*The Patrons and Their Poor
Old Age and the English
Poor Law, 1500-1700*

*Perspectives on Deviance
and Social Control*

*The Routledge History of
Poverty, c.1450-1800*

*State, Conflict and Social
Order in Europe 1598-1700*

Down and Out in Early

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America

First published in 1996.

*Routledge is an imprint of
Taylor & Francis, an
informa company.*

*This thematically
organised text provides a
compelling introduction
and guide to the key
problems and issues of
this highly controversial
century. Offering a
genuinely comparative
history, Thomas Munck
adeptly balances Eastern
and Southern Europe,
Scandinavia, and the
Ottoman Empire against the
better-known history of
France, the British Isles*

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and Spain. Seventeenth-Century Europe - gives full prominence to the political context of the period, arguing that the Thirty Years War is vital to understanding the social and political developments of the early modern period - provides detailed coverage of the debates surrounding the 'general crisis', absolutism and the growth of the state, and the implications these had for townspeople, the peasantry and the poor - examines changes in economic orientation within Europe,

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as well as continuity and change in mental and cultural traditions at different social levels. Now fully revised, this second edition of a well-established and approachable synthesis features important new material on the Ottomans, Christian-Moslem contacts and on the role of women. The text has also been thoroughly updated to take account of recent research. This is a fully-revised edition of a well-established synthesis of the period from the Thirty Years War to the

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consolidation of absolute monarchy and the landowning society of the ancien régime.

Thematically organised, the book covers all of Europe, from Britain and Scandinavia to Spain and Eastern Europe. Important new material has been added on the Ottomans, on Christian-Moslem contacts and on the role of women, and the text has been thoroughly updated to take account of recent research.

*Poverty and Deviance in
Early Modern
Europe* Cambridge University

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Press

The Routledge History of Poverty, c.1450–1800 is a pioneering exploration of both the lives of the very poorest during the early modern period, and of the vast edifices of compassion and coercion erected around them by individuals, institutions, and states. The essays chart critical new directions in poverty scholarship and connect poverty to the environment, debt and downward social mobility, material culture, empires, informal economies,

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disability, veterancy, and more. The volume contributes to the understanding of societal transformations across the early modern period, and places poverty and the poor at the centre of these transformations. It also argues for a wider definition of poverty in history which accounts for much more than economic and social circumstance and provides both analytically critical overviews and detailed case studies. By exploring poverty and the poor across early modern

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Europe, this study is essential reading for students and researchers of early modern society, economic history, state formation and empire, cultural representation, and mobility.

*The Discourse on Poverty, Poor Relief, and Charity in French Colonial Vietnam
Routledge Handbook of Deviant Behavior*

*The Economy of Makeshifts
Charity, Self-Interest And Welfare In Britain*

*A Goy Who Speaks Yiddish
1650–1850*

By the time of the Calvinist Reformation, the cities of

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Holland had established a very long tradition of social provision for the poor in the civic community. Calvinists however intended to care for their own church members, who were by definition 'within the household of faith', through the deaconate, a confessional relief agency. This book examines the relationship between municipal and ecclesiastical relief agencies in the six chief cities of Holland - Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leiden, Amsterdam and Gouda - from the public establishment of the Reformed Church in 1572 to the aftermath of the Synod

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of Dort. The author argues that the conflict between charitable organizations reveal competing conceptions of Christian community that came to the fore as a result of the Dutch Reformation. This is the first comparative study of poor relief in Holland, which contributes to our understanding of the Reformation throughout Europe.

"Focusing on images and descriptions of movement and spectacle - everyday street activities, congregations in market piazzas, life in the Jewish ghetto and the plague hospital, papal and other ceremonial processions,

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public punishment, and pilgrimage routes - Rose Marie San Juan uncovers the social tensions and conflicts within seventeenth-century Roman society that are both concealed within and prompted by mass-produced representations of the city. These depictions of Rome - guidebooks, street posters, broadsheets and brochures, topographic and thematic maps, city views, and collectible images of landmarks and other famous sights - redefined the ways in which public space was experienced, controlled, and utilized, encouraging tourists, pilgrims, and penitents while constraining

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the activities and movements of women, merchants, dissidents, and Jews."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The decades from the 1870s to the 1930s were a time of intensive social reforms. For the first time, European states began to take on responsibility for the material wellbeing of all their citizens. The quest for the elimination of poverty was closely linked to ideas of progress and national competitiveness, and the notion of social rights gained ground. But this strife for social

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improvement also raised the issue of social conformity in new ways: how were those citizens to be dealt with who would not or could not adhere to the rules? This edited collection opens new perspectives on the history of the emerging welfare state by focusing on its margins. Taking the sociological concept of 'deviance' as an unifying approach, the contributions explore the shifting attitudes towards loafers, negligent family fathers, beggars, vagrants, criminals, the mentally 'abnormal' – groups among the poorer population who seemed to be a particular

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obstacle to the ambitions of modern welfare policies.

Deviance and Social Control:

A Sociological Perspective

provides a sociological examination of deviant behavior in society, with a significant focus on the major theories of deviance

and society's reaction to deviance. Authors Michelle Inderbitzin, Kristin A.

Bates, and Randy R. Gainey use sociological theories to illuminate issues related to deviant behavior, offering clear overviews and

perspectives in the field as well as introductions to classic and current

research. A unique text/reader format combines

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substantial original chapters that clearly explain and outline the sociological perspectives on deviance with carefully selected articles from leading academic sources. FREE DIGITAL TOOLS INCLUDED WITH THIS TEXT SAGE Edge gives instructors the edge they need to succeed with an array of teaching tools in one easy-to-navigate website. Learn more: edge.sagepub.com/inderbitzin3e

From Aristotle to Zuckerberg
Poverty and Public Policy in Modern America
Biographies of a Reformation
City of Plagues
Poor Relief and Protestantism

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In Search of Moral Authority

Based on documents from two Suffolk villages, this study examines the operation of the poor law and the individual effort the elderly poor needed to make to survive.

Biographies of a Reformation: Religious Change and Confessional Coexistence in Upper Lusatia, c. 1520–1635 investigates how religious coexistence functioned in six towns in the multiconfessional region of Upper Lusatia

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in Western Bohemia. Lutherans and Catholics found a feasible modus vivendi through written agreements and regular negotiations. This meant that the Habsburg kings of Bohemia ruled over a Lutheran region. Lutherans and Catholics in Upper Lusatia shared spaces, objects, and rituals. Catholics adopted elements previously seen as a firm part of a Lutheran confessional culture. Lutherans, too, were willing to incorporate

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Catholic elements into their religiosity. Some of these overlaps were subconscious, while others were a conscious choice. This book provides a new narrative of the Reformation and shows that the concept of the 'urban Reformation', where towns are seen as centres of Lutheranism has to be reassessed, particularly in towns in former East Germany, where much work remains to be done. It shows that in a region like

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Upper Lusatia, which did not have a political centre and underwent a complex Reformation with many different actors, there was no clear confessionalization. By approaching the Upper Lusatian Reformation through important individuals, Martin Christ shows how they had to negotiate their religiosity, resulting in cross-confessional exchange and syncretism. This interdisciplinary volume illuminates the shadowy history of the

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disadvantaged, sick and those who did not conform to the accepted norms of society. It explores how marginal identity was formed, perceived and represented in Britain and Europe during the medieval and early modern periods. It illustrates that the identities of marginal groups were shaped by their place within primarily urban communities, both in terms of their socio-economic status and the

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spaces in which they lived and worked. Some of these groups - such as executioners, prostitutes, pedlars and slaves - performed a significant social and economic function but on the basis of this were stigmatized by other townspeople. Language was used to control and limit the activities of others within society such as single women and foreigners, as well as the victims of sexual crimes. For many, such as lepers and the

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disabled, marginal status could be ambiguous, cyclical or short-lived and affected by key religious, political and economic events. Traditional histories have often considered these groups in isolation. Based on new research, a series of case studies from Britain and across Europe illustrate and provide important insights into the problems faced by these marginal groups and the ways in which medieval

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and early modern communities were shaped and developed.

Perspectives on Deviance and Social Control provides a sociological examination of deviance and social control in society. Derived from the same author team's successful text/reader version, this concise and student-friendly resource uses sociological theories to illuminate a variety of issues related to deviant behavior and societal reactions to

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deviance. The authors briefly explain the development of major sociological theoretical perspectives and use current research and examples to demonstrate how those theories are used to think about and study the causes of deviant behavior and the reactions to it.

Focusing on the application—rather than just the understanding—of theory, the Second Edition offers a practical and fascinating exploration

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*of deviance in our
society.*

*"social Problems" and
Social Engineering in
Nationalist Nanjing,
1927-1937*

*Health Care and Poor
Relief in Protestant
Europe 1500-1700*

*A History of Private
Charity and Public
Welfare*

Philanthropy

*Useless to the State
Seventeenth-Century
Europe*

It has long been suggested that
poverty was responsible for a
criminal underclass emerging in

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Britain during the nineteenth century. Until quite recently, historians did little to challenge this perception. Using innovative quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques, this book looks in detail at some of the causal factors that motivated the poorer classes to commit crime, or act in ways that transgressed acceptable standards of behaviour. It demonstrates how the strategies that these individuals employed varied between urban and rural environments, and shows how the poor railed against legislative reforms that threatened the solvency of their households. In the process, this book provides the first solid appreciation of the complex relationship between crime and poverty in two distinct socio-

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economic regions between 1830 and 1885.

The degree to which the English Protestant Reformation was a reflection of genuine popular piety as opposed to a political necessity imposed by the country's rulers has been a source of lively historical debate in recent years. Whilst numerous arguments and documentary sources have been marshalled to explain how this most fundamental restructuring of English society came about, most historians have tended to divide the sixteenth century into pre and post-Reformation halves, reinforcing the inclination to view the Reformation as a watershed between two intellectually and culturally opposed periods. In contrast, this study takes a longer and more

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integrated approach. Through the prism of charity and lay piety, as expressed in the wills and testaments taken from selected London parishes, it charts the shifting religious ideas about salvation and the nature and causes of poverty in early modern London and England across a hundred and twenty year period. Studying the evolution of lay piety through the long stretch of the period 1500 to 1620, Claire Schen unites pre-Reformation England with that which followed, helping us understand how 'Reformations' or a 'Long Reformation' happened in London. Through the close study of wills and testaments she offers a convincing cultural and social history of sixteenth century Londoners and their responses to

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religious innovations and changing community policy.

The super-rich are silently and secretly shaping our world. In this groundbreaking exploration of historical and contemporary philanthropy, bestselling author Paul Vallely reveals how this far-reaching change came about. Vivid with anecdote and scholarly insight, this magisterial survey – from the ancient Greeks to today's high-tech geeks – provides an original take on the history of philanthropy. It shows how giving has, variously, been a matter of honour, altruism, religious injunction, political control, moral activism, enlightened self-interest, public good, personal fulfilment and plutocratic manipulation. Its narrative moves from the Greek man of honour and Roman patron,

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via the Jewish prophet and Christian scholastic – through the Elizabethan machiavel, Puritan proto-capitalist, Enlightenment activist and Victorian moralist – to the robber-baron philanthropist, the welfare socialist, the celebrity activist and today's wealthy mega-giver. In the process it discovers that philanthropy lost an essential element as it entered the modern era. The book then embarks on a journey to determine where today's philanthropists come closest to recovering that missing dimension. Philanthropy explores the successes and failures of philanthrocapitalism, examines its claims and contradictions, and asks tough questions of top philanthropists and leading thinkers – among them Richard Branson,

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Eliza Manningham-Buller, Jonathan Ruffer, David Sainsbury, John Studzinski, Bob Geldof, Naser Haghamed, Lenny Henry, Jonathan Sacks, Rowan Williams, Ngaire Woods, and the presidents of the Rockefeller and Soros foundations, Rajiv Shah and Patrick Gaspard. In extended conversations they explore the relationship between philanthropy and family, faith, society, art, politics, and the creation and distribution of wealth. Highly engaging and meticulously researched, Paul Valley's authoritative account of philanthropy then and now critiques the excessive utilitarianism of much modern philanthrocapitalism and points to how philanthropy can rediscover its soul. This important book provides a

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crucial examination of past attempts, both in this country and abroad, to balance the efforts of private charity and public welfare.

The 'Undeserving' Poor in the Public Gaze

Scotland's Long Reformation

Poverty and Welfare in Guernsey, 1560-2015

Rome

New Perspectives on Scottish Religion, c. 1500-c. 1660

The Place of the Social Margins, 1350-1750

This book explores the unique phenomenon of Christian engagement with Yiddish language and literature from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the late eighteenth century.

By exploring the motivations for Christian interest in Yiddish, and the differing ways in which Yiddish was

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discussed and treated in Christian texts, *A Goy Who Speaks Yiddish* addresses a wide array of issues, most notably Christian Hebraism, Protestant theology, early modern Yiddish culture, and the social and cultural history of language in early modern Europe. Elyada's analysis of a wide range of philological and theological works, as well as textbooks, dictionaries, ethnographical writings, and translations, demonstrates that Christian Yiddishism had implications beyond its purely linguistic and philological dimensions. Indeed, Christian texts on Yiddish reveal not only the ways in which Christians perceived and defined Jews and Judaism, but also, in a contrasting vein, how they viewed their own language, religion, and culture.

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Do we judge the poor? Do we fear them? Do we have a moral obligation to help those in need? The moral and social grounds of solidarity and deservedness in relation to aid for poor people are rarely steady. This is particularly true under contemporary austerity reforms, where current debates question exactly who is most 'deserving' of protection in times of crisis. These arguments have accompanied a rise in the production of negative and punitive sentiments towards the poor. This book breaks new ground in the discussion of the moral dimension of poverty and its implications for the treatment of the poor in mature welfare states, drawing upon the diverse political, social and symbolic constructions of deservedness and otherness. It takes a new look at the issue of poverty from

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the perspective of public policy, media and public opinion. It also examines, in a topical manner, the various ways in which certain factions contribute to the production of stereotyped representations of poverty and to the construction of boundaries between 'insiders' and 'outsiders' in our society. Case studies from the UK and Italy are used to examine these issues, and to understand the impact that a moralising of poverty has on the everyday experiences of the poor. This is valuable reading for students and researchers interested in contemporary social work, social policy and welfare systems. Developed throughout early modern Europe, lazaretti, or plague hospitals, took on a central role in early modern responses to epidemic disease, in particular the prevention and treatment

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of plague. The lazaretti served as isolation hospitals, quarantine centres, convalescent homes, cemeteries, and depots for the disinfection or destruction of infected goods. The first permanent example of this institution was established in Venice in 1423 and between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries tens of thousands of patients passed through the doors. Founded on lagoon islands, the lazaretti tell us about the relationship between the city and its natural environment. The plague hospitals also illustrate the way in which medical structures in Venice intersected with those of piety and poor relief and provided a model for public health which was influential across Europe. This is the first detailed study of how these plague hospitals functioned, where they were situated, who worked there, what it was like to

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stay there, and how many people survived. Comparisons are made between the Venetian lazaretti and similar institutions in Padua, Verona and other Italian and European cities. Centred on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, during which time there were both serious plague outbreaks in Europe and periods of relative calm, the book explores what the lazaretti can tell us about early modern medicine and society and makes a significant contribution to both Venetian history and our understanding of public health in early modern Europe, engaging with ideas of infection and isolation, charity and cure, dirt, disease and death. What were the economic roots of modern industrialism? Were labor unions ever effective in raising workers' living standards? Did high

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levels of taxation in the past normally lead to economic decline? These and similar questions profoundly inform a wide range of intertwined social issues whose complexity, scope, and depth become fully evident in the Encyclopedia. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the field, the Encyclopedia is divided not only by chronological and geographic boundaries, but also by related subfields such as agricultural history, demographic history, business history, and the histories of technology, migration, and transportation. The articles, all written and signed by international contributors, include scholars from Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Covering economic history in all areas of the world and segments of economies from prehistoric times to the present, The Oxford

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Encyclopedia of Economic History is the ideal resource for students, economists, and general readers, offering a unique glimpse into this integral part of world history.

Moralising Poverty

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History

Charity and Lay Piety in Reformation

London, 1500–1620

A Brief History with Documents

Poverty and Deviance in Early Modern Europe

Jewish Community and Public Charity in Early Modern Germany

In Coping with Life during the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), Sigrun Haude explores how people tried to survive the Thirty Years' War, on what resources they drew, and how they attempted to make

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sense of it.

It has often been said that early America was the "best poor man's country in the world." After all, wasn't there an abundance of land and a scarcity of laborers? The law of supply and demand would seem to dictate that most early American working people enjoyed high wages and a decent material standard of living. Down and Out in Early America presents the evidence for poverty versus plenty and concludes that financial insecurity was a widespread problem that plagued many early Americans. The fact is that in early America only an extremely thin margin separated

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those who required assistance from those who were able to secure independently the necessities of life. The reasons for this were many: seasonal and cyclical unemployment, inadequate wages, health problems (including mental illness), alcoholism, a large pool of migrants, low pay for women, abandoned families. The situation was made worse by the inability of many communities to provide help for the poor except to incarcerate them in workhouses and almshouses. The essays in this volume explore the lives and strategies of people who struggled with destitution, evaluate the changing forms of poor relief, and

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examine the political, religious, gender, and racial aspects of poverty in early North America. Down and Out in Early America features a distinguished lineup of historians. In the first chapter, Gary B. Nash surveys the scholarship on poverty in early America and concludes that historians have failed to appreciate the numerous factors that generated widespread indigence. Philip D. Morgan examines poverty among slaves while Jean R. Soderlund looks at the experience of Native Americans in New Jersey. In the other essays, Monique Bourque, Ruth Wallis Herndon, Tom Humphrey, Susan E. Klepp,

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John E. Murray, Simon Newman, J. Richard Olivas, and Karin Wulf look at the conditions of poverty across regions, making this the most complete and comprehensive work of its kind.

A pregnant mother, a teacher who had fallen ill, a thirty-year-old homeless thief, refugees from war-torn communities, orphans, widows, the mentally disabled and domestic servants. What this diverse group of individuals—mentioned in a wide range of manuscript and print sources in German, Hebrew, and Yiddish—had in common was their appeal to early modern Jewish communities for aid. Poor relief

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administrators, confronted with multiple requests and a finite communal budget, were forced to decide who would receive support and how much, and who would not. Then as now, observes Debra Kaplan, public charity tells us about both donors and recipients, revealing the values, perceptions, roles in society, and the dynamics of power that existed between those who gave and those who received. In *The Patrons and Their Poor*, Kaplan offers the first extensive analysis of Jewish poor relief in early modern German cities and towns, focusing on three major urban Ashkenazic Jewish communities from the Western part

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of the Holy Roman Empire: Altona-Hamburg-Wandsbek, Frankfurt am Main, and Worms. She demonstrates how Jewish charitable institutions became increasingly formalized as Jewish authorities faced a growing number of people seeking aid amid limited resources. Kaplan explores the intersections between various sectors of the population, from wealthy patrons to the homeless and stateless poor, providing an intimate portrait of the early modern Ashkenazic community. An account of poor relief in Guernsey from the Reformation to the twenty-first century, incorporating a detailed case-study

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of the St Peter Port workhouse and an outline of the development of Guernsey's modern social security system.

The Evolution of Social Welfare in Sixteenth-Century Emden

Social Welfare and Calvinist

Charity in Holland, 1572-1620

Welfare Reform in the Early Republic

Public Health for the City in Early Modern Venice

Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco

Plague Hospitals

The strife for social improvement that arose in the decades around the turn of the 20th century raised the issue of social conformity in new

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ways: how were citizens who did not adhere to the rules to be dealt with? This edited collection opens new perspectives on the history of the emerging welfare state by focusing on its margins.

Part of the 'Harvard East Asian Monographs' series, this text cover the 'social problems' and social engineering in Nanjing from 1927-1937. It puts the poor at the centre of the picture, defying efforts to make them invisible.

Women have always made up the majority of older people: this examination of the lives of elderly women in Britain in the period 1500 to the present reveals attitudes towards the ageing process. It sheds

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light on household structures as well as wider issues - including the history of the family, the process of industrialisation, the poor law, and welfare provision - and questions many common beliefs about elderly women, particularly that female old age was a time of poverty and want. An important book for students of history and sociology alike.

*The Reformation of Community
Deviance and Social Control*

A City Out of Print

A Sociological Perspective

*Women and Ageing in British
Society since 1500*

*The Welfare State and the 'Deviant
Poor' in Europe, 1870-1933*