Historical Atlas of Britain: The End of the Middle Ages to the Georgian Era, by Jeremy Black (Stroud: Sutton, 2000; pp. xii + 204. 25 [pounds sterling]).

An historical atlas tells history through maps. Any text or other material is subordinate to the maps which are used to show spatial connections, discontinuities, and patterns which other media could do only clumsily, if at all. A good modern example is John Langton's and R. J. Morris's Atlas of Industrializing Britain, 1780-1914 (1986): Black's book, by contrast, is an illustrated history whose maps could be removed without upsetting its message. In their preface Langton and Morris thank their contributors for not having run away when they discovered `just how demanding the preparation and compiling of maps could be' (p. xxi). Black's book largely...

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This illustrated volume traces the social and cultural history of Britain from the early 15th to the late 18th century. The maps and photographs focus on the social and cultural history of Britain from the early 15th to the late 18th century. The maps and photographs focus on archaeological and historical sites held by the British National Trust and the book develops themes including wealth and status, agriculture and rural society, town and industry, population and the family, religion and education, and also spotlights particular events such as the Wars of the Roses, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Great Plague and Jacobitism. A full list of National Trust sites is provided to encourage readers to visit these and other properties where visual remains consolidate the investigations in the atlas itself. Georgian Era Timeline Description: The Georgian Era (1714 - 1830) is a period of British history spanning the reigns of the first four Hanoverian kings of Britain, all of whom were named George. The age was followed by the brief reign of William IV, and then by Queen Victoria, who is the namesake of the Victorian era. During the Georgian Era, the population of Britain grew rapidly from five million in 1700 to around nine million by 1801. The period was marked by