

Contents

List of Maps	x
Preface	xi
1. A revolution and its aftermath, 1688–1689	1
<i>Political instability in seventeenth-century England; the Exclusion crisis; Whigs and Tories; policies of James II; the invasion of William of Orange; the Revolution Settlement; Presbyterian dominance in Scotland; war and confiscation in Ireland</i>	
2. Government and society, 1689–1702	19
<i>Political strengths and weaknesses of William III; war and the parties; the Triennial Act; the financial revolution; social and economic divisions; land and power; the Act of Settlement; 'The Church in Danger'; a war of attrition and an uneasy peace; death of William III</i>	
3. The rage of parties, 1702–1714	36
<i>Accession of Anne; political and religious divisions; problems of waging war; Union with Scotland; the role of the press; Godolphin and Marlborough; the Sacheverell affair; the triumph of Harley; the move towards peace; the succession; the Treaty of Utrecht</i>	
4. The triumph of the Whigs, 1714–1742	54
<i>George I and the politicians; the Jacobite risings; the Septennial Act; dilemmas and achievements of foreign policy; the Peerage Bill and the South Sea Bubble; the rise of Walpole; proscription of the Tories; Walpole's economic policies; difficulties in Ireland and Scotland; a hybrid opposition; the Excise Bill; war and the fall of Walpole</i>	

5. Oligarchy and war, 1742–1763 74
Aristocratic domination; administration-building; the Forty-Five; The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; Pelham and Newcastle; the diplomatic revolution; Anglo-French overseas rivalries; the indispensability of Pitt; war strategy and finance; the overseas campaigns; the Treaty of Paris
6. Challenges to authority, 1763–1775 92
Accession of George III; the emergence of Methodism; the search for political stability; Wilkes and radicalism; the role of the opposition; tension in the American colonies; the Stamp Act and its aftermath; the dispute with Spain; the North ministry; coercion and war in America
7. Years of crisis, 1775–1784 111
British strategy in America; the entry of France into the war; discontent in Ireland; reform movements; the Gordon riots; surrender at Yorktown; replacement of North; economical reform; change in Ireland; peace and the fall of Shelburne; the Fox–North coalition; Pitt and the 1784 election
8. National recovery and political reaction, 1784–1799 129
Pitt's achievements in finance; India and foreign policy; the new industrialism; growth in agriculture and trade; government and the economy; setbacks on parliamentary reform and Ireland; the Regency crisis; the impact of the French Revolution; the new radicalism; repression and conspiracy; rebellion in Ireland
9. The struggle against France, 1793–1815 152
Character of the Revolutionary War; dilemmas of manpower and strategy; the financial crisis; the Act of Union; resignation of Pitt and peace with France; renewed war and the threat of invasion; politics after Pitt; economic warfare; Wellington in the Peninsula; Luddism; peace negotiations; the sinews of war
10. Problems of peace, 1815–1828 172
The Corn Law; post-war depression; radicalism and its divisions; ineffectiveness of the Whigs; Peterloo and the Six Acts; the 'Queen's Affair'; reshaping of the Liverpool administration; demands for parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation; the resignation of Liverpool
11. The constitutional revolution, 1828–1835 190
Peel, Wellington and Catholic emancipation; the Grey ministry; the Swing riots; the battle over parliamentary reform; effects of the Reform Act; the Tamworth Manifesto and the Lichfield House Compact; the Whig reforms; the changing role of central government
12. The politics of protest and protection, 1836–1852 211
Chartism and class divisions; the Anti-Corn Law League; the state and education; economic recession and popular protest; the Peel budgets; agitation in Ireland; splits in the Conservative party; repeal of the Corn Laws; the fall of Peel; famine in Ireland; last of the Whigs
13. Workshop of the world, 1815–1850s 232
Britain's industrial lead; coal, iron, textiles; standards of living; the railway boom; trade, defence and diplomacy; the navy and Pax Britannica; overseas expansion and emigration; paradoxes of empire
14. 'Tory democracy', 1840s to 1880s 248
The idea of 'Tory Democracy'; Derby's minority governments; the Reform battles of 1866–67; changing nature of party politics; the Conservatives in opposition; Disraeli's Crystal Palace and Manchester speeches; Disraeli and social reform
15. Victorian Liberalism, 1850s to 1886 268
Peelites after Peel; the Aberdeen government; popular Liberalism, the press and the 'formation of the Liberal party'; rise of Gladstone; the 1868 government; education, army reform and licensing; opposition after 1874 and changes in party organisation; Gladstone's second government; events in Ireland; Home Rule and the Liberal split of 1886
16. Britain at the summit, 1850s to 1900 291
Britain's international influence; relative economic decline; social and economic change; 'Palmerstonian' foreign policy and its opponents; non-intervention and disengagement; India; the debate about Empire; the 'scramble for Africa'; reasons for imperial expansion; the 1897 Jubilee

17. The emergence of Labour, 1880s to 1914	312	23. The age of Keynesianism, 1948–1961	421
<i>Trades unionism, nonconformity and socialist literature; obstacles to working-class political advance; the SDF and the Fabians; New Unionism and the ILP; the 'Employers' counter-offensive'; Taff Vale and creation of the Labour party; the 1903 pact; the Labour party before 1914</i>		<i>Labour's public ownership debate; Bevan's resignation; the Conservatives in opposition; 1950 and 1951 elections; consensus and 'Butskellism'; the Churchill government; Eden as Prime Minister; Labour's divisions in opposition; 'Supermac' and the affluent society</i>	
18. Unionists and Liberals, 1886–1914	328	24. Britain back in Europe, from 1939	442
<i>The Unionists' Irish policy; the Hotel Cecil and Salisbury's Conservatism; Unionist domestic policy; the impact of the Boer War; Unionist divisions; Liberals after 1886; the Gladstone–Rosebery government; Campbell-Bannerman and 1906; pensions and the 'People's Budget'; the House of Lords crisis and Ulster; the Liberal party in 1914</i>		<i>The Second World War and the American alliance; victory and consolidation; the 'three circles' philosophy; Suez; the 1957 defence review; decolonisation; EFTA and applications to join the EEC; the Europeanisation of British politics; the Falklands War</i>	
19. Britain in and out of Europe, c. 1900–1939	349	25. Going for growth, 1961–1974	456
<i>The making of the ententes; popular anti-Germanism and invasion scares; tariff reform and the Empire; the Great War and the Peace of Versailles; the League of Nations; disarmament and Locarno; the Empire between the Wars; appeasement</i>		<i>The 1961 recession; decline of Macmillan's government; Home as Prime Minister; Labour's divisions and recovery; Wilson's 1964 government; planning; economic difficulties and trades union policy; Heath as Conservative leader; the Heath government and the unions; pay controls and the miners' strike of 1973–74; the fall of Heath</i>	
20. Political realignments, 1914–1922	364	26. The end of the post-war consensus? 1974–1988	475
<i>Domestic impact of the Great War; Liberalism and war; Ireland 1916–21; Lloyd George's coalition government; the 1918 election; Labour and the war; the 1918 franchise changes; industrial militancy; Labour's moderates back in control</i>		<i>Ulster; political nationalisms; the strengthening of the political centre; rise and fall of the Labour left; Wilson's second government; Callaghan as Prime Minister; Thatcher in opposition; the 1979 election and the Thatcher government; domestic policies since 1979; trades union reforms; Thatcherism</i>	
21. Politics between the wars, 1922–1939	383	27. Bibliography	496
<i>The eclipse of the Liberals; Law's government and the rise of Baldwin; the 1924 government; the General Strike; Labour in office, 1924 and 1929–31; unemployment and the 1931 crisis; the character of the National government; the 1930s economy; Labour's recovery; Chamberlain's government</i>		Maps	524
22. War and reconstruction, 1939–1948	403	Index	533
<i>The Phoney War and fall of Chamberlain; Churchill's government and the war effort; the Beveridge report and postwar planning; the 1945 election; the Attlee government; nationalisation; the NHS and the welfare state; economic problems</i>			