of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and Family Life in London 1660-1730 Peter Earle. The Making of
the English Middle Class: Business The making of the English middle class: business, society, and family life in
London, 1660-1730. Publishers Summary: This is the first major study of a neglected yet extremely significant
subject: the London middle classes in the period. The Phoenix: St. Paul's Cathedral And The Men Who Made
Modern London - Google Books Result JAMES that the middle classes had borne the brunt of financial sacrifice
during the French wars, due both to. The Making of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and Family Life in
Conditions, 1700—1850. The Making of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and. The Political
Representation of Class in Britain, C.1780-1840 Dror Wahrman The Industrial Revolution and British Society,
Smail, The Stansfields of Halifax: A Case Study of the Making of the Middle Class, The making of the English
women; the prosperous middle classes and their new shops, such as Peter Jones and Harrods; entertaining and servants, food and
drink; unlimited liability and bankruptcy; the rich, the marriage market, taxes and anti-semitism; the Empire, recruitment and press-
gangs. The period begins with the closing of the Fleet and Marshalsea prisons and ends with the first (steam-operated) Underground
trains and the first Gilbert & Sullivan. During the formative years of the Industrial Revolution, English workers and artisans claimed a
place in society that would shape the following centuries. But the capitalist elite did not form the working classâ€”the workers shaped
their own creations, developing a shared identity in the process. Being middle class was defined by taking responsibility for one's self,
one's family and the community but the precise terms of this were open to individual interpretation. The success of the middle-classes in
the Victorian period can be seen in their ability to universalise a set of principles based on individuality and progress. Middle-class
values were carved out in these attempts to define a society based on merit rather than aristocratic privilege. The Public Culture of the
Victorian Middle Class, Ritual and Authority in the English Industrial City, 1840-1914 by Simon Gunn, (Manchester University Press,
- This is the most gregarious and the second wealthiest of all the class groups. They work in traditional professions and socialise with a
wide variety of people, and take part in a wide variety of cultural activities. Technical middle class - This is a small, distinctive and
prosperous new class group. They prefer emerging culture, such as social media, and mix mainly among themselves. The elites are
concentrated around London and the South of England. As you can see from the map, the darkest areas - which correspond to
concentration of elites - are mainly in London and the South of England. Photo: BBC. They have a higher proportion of graduates in
their class than any of the others, except those at the very top of society. Photo: BBC.