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This time period also witnessed a change in perception towards the poor and in the means of dealing with poverty. From 1531 to 1598 there was no fewer than eleven Acts of Parliament passed in relation to the poor. The purpose of this essay is to examine these laws and explain why some are considered to be controversial, as well as looking at the implications and reasoning behind the Statutes.

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English Poor Laws - Wikipedia

The 1531 Vagabonds Act mandated that only licensed beggars could beg legally. Justices of the Peace had the power to license the "impotent" poor to beg. [5] In practice, this meant that only the elderly and disabled could beg and also prevented the able-bodied from begging. [2]

Tudor Poor Laws - Wikipedia

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The English Poor Law 1531-1782. Paul Slack, Principal of Linacre College and Professor of Early Modern Social History Paul Slack. Palgrave Macmillan UK, Jun 18, 1990 - Business & Economics - 79 pages. 0 Reviews.

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Paul Alexander Slack FBA (born 23 January 1943) is a British historian. He is a former Principal of Linacre College, Oxford, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Professor of Early Modern Social History in the University of Oxford.. Life. Slack was educated at Bradford Grammar School, the University of Oxford (BA, DPhil).He was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford from 1973 until ...

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Old Poor Law 1531 - 1834 Factors that meant people without regular jobs/fixed homes increased/became increasingly visible to authorities: rising population (between 1500-1650 estimated to have doubled)

Poor Law - Legal history: England & common law tradition ...

The English Poor Law 1531-1782 (Studies in Economic and Social History) by Slack, Paul at AbeBooks.co.uk - ISBN 10: 0333348699 - ISBN 13: 9780333348697 - Palgrave Macmillan - 1990 - Softcover

A concise synthesis of past work on a unique and important system of social welfare.

Brundage examines the nature and operation of the English poor law system from the early 18th century to its termination in 1930.

Paul Slack's book demonstrates the extent to which the poor in England has been formally provided for by the end of the period: the scale of the English welfare apparatus that had been firmly established by 1700 had no parallel in the rest of Europe. This book explains how this unique achievement came about.

A comprehensive survey of the history of the family in Western Europe and North America.

A concise analysis of one of the great disasters of Irish history.

This book is focused on the social and occupational origins of the founders of modern British industry: what kind of families did they come from? What was their occupation before they set up as industrialists? In discussing these and other issues, this study makes an important contribution to the problem of social mobility during the Industrial Revolution.

This book presents new translations of the earliest known studies in Social Policy. Juan-Luis Vives's De Subventionem Pauperum (On the Relief of the Poor) is an academic report on the organisation of social welfare, prepared for the senate of Bruges and published in 1526. Forma Subventionis Pauperum (The government of poor relief), published in 1531, is an anonymous evaluation report. It reviews the system of poor relief in the city of Ypres, five years after the policy was introduced. These reports lay out methods and approaches for the delivery of social services within their cities. Unemployed people should be found work or helped to start a business. People with disabilities or mental illness should be treated seriously and recognised for what they can do. Migrants should be helped, even if it is not possible to assist everyone. Special efforts should be made to help people who are reluctant or too proud to claim. Services have to be properly organised, records have to be kept and the use of funds has to be publicly accountable and subject to audit. The sophistication of the arguments developed in these studies will

surprise many readers. They deserve to be read by everyone with an interest in social policy or public administration.

Examination of welfare during the last years of the Poor Law, bringing out the impact of poverty on particular sections of society - the lone mother and the elderly.

With its focus on poverty and welfare in England between the seventeenth and later nineteenth centuries, this book addresses a range of questions that are often thought of as essentially "modern": How should the state support those in work but who do not earn enough to get by? How should communities deal with in-migrants and immigrants who might have made only the lightest contribution to the economic and social lives of those communities? What basket of welfare rights ought to be attached to the status of citizen? How might people prove, maintain and pass on a sense of "belonging" to a place? How should and could the poor navigate a welfare system which was essentially discretionary? What agency could the poor have and how did ordinary officials understand their respective duties to the poor and to taxpayers? And how far was the state successful in introducing, monitoring and maintaining a uniform welfare system which matched the intent and letter of the law? This volume takes these core questions as a starting point. Synthesising a rich body of sources ranging from pauper letters through to legal cases in the highest courts in the land, this book offers a re-evaluation of the Old and New Poor Laws. Challenging traditional chronological dichotomies, it evaluates and puts to use new sources, and questions a range of long-standing assumptions about the experience of being poor. In doing so, the compelling voices of the poor move to centre stage and provide a human dimension to debates about rights, obligations and duties under the Old and New Poor Laws.

Discourses on Livy is the founding document of modern republicanism, and Harvey C. Mansfield and Nathan Tarcov have provided the definitive English translation of this classic work. Faithful to the original Italian text, properly attentive to Machiavelli's idiom and subtlety of thought, it is eminently readable. With a substantial introduction, extensive explanatory notes, a glossary of key words, and an annotated index, the Discourses reveals Machiavelli's radical vision of a new science of politics, a vision of "new modes and orders" that continue to shape the modern ethos. "[Machiavelli] found in Livy the means to inspire scholars for five centuries. Within the Discourses, often hidden and sometimes unintended by their author, lie the seeds of modern political thought. . . . [Mansfield and Tarcov's] translation is careful and idiomatic." "Peter Stothard, The Times "Translated with painstaking accuracy—but also great readability." "Weekly Standard "A model of contemporary scholarship and a brave effort at Machiavelli translation that allows the great Florentine to speak in his own voice." "Choice

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