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# The Age Of Capital 1848 1875 Eric J Hobsbawm

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The Age of Capital OUP  
Oxford

From 1955-65 the historian Eric Hobsbawm took the pseudonym 'Francis Newton' and wrote a monthly column for the New Statesman on jazz - music he had loved ever since discovering it as a boy in 1933 ('the year Adolf

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Hitler took power in Germany'). Hobsbawm's column led to his writing a critical history, *The Jazz Scene* (1959). This enhanced edition from 1993 adds later writings by Hobsbawm in which he meditates further 'on why jazz is not only a marvellous noise but a central concern for anyone concerned with twentieth-century society and the twentieth-century arts.' 'All the greats are covered in passing (Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday), while further space is given to Duke Ellington, Ray Charles, Thelonious Monk, Mahalia Jackson, and Sidney Bechet ... Perhaps Hobsbawm's tastiest comments are about the business side and work ethics, where his historian's eye strips the

jazz scene down to its commercial spine.' *Kirkus Reviews*  
*Age of Capital* Cambridge University Press  
The *Age of Revolution* is the first of four works by Eric Hobsbawm that collectively synthesize the ideas he developed over a lifetime spent studying the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Hobsbawm's vision is important – he was a lifelong Marxist whose view of history was shaped by a fascination with social and economic history, yet who privileged evidence over political theory – but the real power of these works, and especially *The Age of Revolution*, emanates from the wide range of the author's reading and his mastery of the critical thinking skill of evaluation. It is this skill that allows Hobsbawm to combine insights drawn from decades of reading into an original thesis that sees the crucial "long 19th century" as a period shaped by "dual revolution" – the twin impacts of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, and the French Revolution on the continent. Hobsbawm

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supplemented his evaluative excellence with a firm grasp of reasoning, crafting a volume that contains brilliant, clearly-structured arguments which explain complicated ideas via well-chosen examples in ways that make his work accessible to intelligent general readers and scholars alike.

*The Age of Capital 1848-1975*

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

The theory and practice of history and its relevance to the modern world, by Britain's greatest radical historian.

*Theorising Welfare*

London : Weidenfeld and Nicolson

Brilliant and incisive, *HOW TO CHANGE THE WORLD* leaves us in no doubt that Karl Marx is as much a thinker for our century as he was for the preceding two.

On Empire Vintage

Eric Hobsbawm, who passed away in 2012, was one of the most brilliant and

original historians of our age.

Through his work, he observed the great twentieth-century confrontation between bourgeois *fin de siècle* culture and myriad new movements and ideologies, from communism and extreme nationalism to Dadaism to the emergence of information technology.

In *Fractured Times*, Hobsbawm, with characteristic verve, unpacks a century of cultural fragmentation. Hobsbawm examines the conditions that both created the flowering of the *belle époque* and held the seeds of its disintegration: paternalistic capitalism, globalization, and the arrival of a mass consumer society. Passionate but never sentimental, he ranges freely across subjects as diverse as classical music, the fine arts, rock music, and sculpture.

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He records the passing of the golden age of the “ free intellectual ” and explores the lives of forgotten greats; analyzes the relationship between art and totalitarianism; and dissects phenomena as diverse as surrealism, art nouveau, the emancipation of women, and the myth of the American cowboy. Written with consummate imagination and skill, *Fractured Times* is the last book from one of our greatest modern-day thinkers.

The Jazz Scene Oxford University Press

"A major intellectual history of the American Revolution and its influence on later revolutions in Europe and the Americas, the *Expanding Blaze* is a sweeping history of how the American Revolution inspired revolutions throughout Europe and the Atlantic world in the

eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Jonathan Israel, one of the world's leading historians of the Enlightenment, shows how the radical ideas of American founders such as Paine, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, and Monroe set the pattern for democratic revolutions, movements, and constitutions in France, Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Greece, Canada, Haiti, Brazil, and Spanish America. The *Expanding Blaze* reminds us that the American Revolution was an astonishingly radical event--and that it didn't end with the transformation and independence of America. Rather, the revolution continued to reverberate in Europe and the Americas for the next three-quarters of a century. This comprehensive history of the revolution's international influence traces how American efforts to implement Radical

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Enlightenment ideas--including the destruction of the old regime and the promotion of democratic republicanism, self-government, and liberty--helped drive revolutions abroad, as foreign leaders explicitly followed the American example and espoused American democratic values. The first major new intellectual history of the age of democratic revolution in decades, *The Expanding Blaze* returns the American Revolution to its global context."--

An Analysis of Eric Hobsbawm's *The Age Of Revolution* Abacus  
*Worlds of Labour* is a series of studies that considers the formation and evolution of working classes in the period between the late eighteenth century and the mid-twentieth, scrutinising their 'consciousness', ways of life and the movements they generated. The emphasis throughout the study is on the way labour organisations, policies and ideas were rooted in

the everyday reality of working-class life. In the process, leading Marxist historian Eric Hobsbawm reveals the daily struggles of working-class militants, many of whom are still unknown to the modern world. The result is a book that is expansive in scope, but fluent and clear in detail. It will serve as a valuable source of reference to those with an academic interest in the subject, and as an inspiration to those who simply wish to discover the development of working-class movements.

**Nations and Nationalism since 1780** Abacus Software

O livro discorre sobre o período entre a 'Primavera dos Povos', em 1848, e a 'Grande Depressão', que teve início nos anos de 1870. É a história do triunfo global do capitalismo e de uma sociedade que acreditava encontrar o sucesso na livre iniciativa privada e na criação de

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um mundo de distribuição plena do material, da moral e do conhecimento. Surgia assim a sociedade de massas, impulsionada pela noção de 'progresso'. Como resultado, obteve-se de um lado o avanço maciço da economia do capitalismo industrial, da razão, da ciência e do progresso; de outro, operações militares cuja superioridade organizacional e tecnológica não tinham precedentes na história. As contradições que marcaram o período deram origem à modernidade do século XX.

On History SAGE

Nations and Nationalism since 1780 is Eric Hobsbawm's widely acclaimed and highly readable enquiry into the question of nationalism. Events in the late twentieth century in Eastern Europe and the Soviet republics

have since reinforced the central importance of nationalism in the history of the political evolution and upheaval. This second edition has been updated in light of those events, with a final chapter addressing the impact of the dramatic changes that have taken place. Also included are additional maps to illustrate nationalities, languages and political divisions across Europe in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

### Uncommon People

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

A magisterial account of the rise of capitalism Eric Hobsbawm's magnificent treatment of the crucial years 1848-1875 is a penetrating analysis of the rise of capitalism and the consolidation of bourgeois culture. In the 1860s a new word entered the economic and political vocabulary of the world: 'capitalism'. The global triumph of capitalism is the major theme of history

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in the decades after 1848. The extension of capitalist economy to four corners of the globe, the mounting concentration of wealth, the migration of men, the domination of Europe and European culture made the third quarter of the nineteenth century a watershed. This is a history not only of Europe but of the world. Eric Hobsbawm's intention is not to summarise facts, but to draw facts together into a historical synthesis, to 'make sense of' the period, and to trace the roots of the present world back to it. He integrates economics with political and intellectual developments in this objective yet original account of revolution and the failure of revolution, of the cycles of boom and slump that characterise capitalist economies, of the

victims and victors of the bourgeois ethos.

On the Edge of the New Century  
New Press, The

I remain in the curious position of disliking, distrusting, disapproving and fearing nationalism wherever it exists . . . but recognising its enormous force, which must be harnessed for progress if possible. In the last two decades the uses of the term 'nationalism' has increased steeply with the rising tide of nationalist parties. In this collection of historian Eric Hobsbawm's writing on nationalism, we see some of the critical historical insights he brings to bear on this contentious subject, which is more than ever relevant as we stand on the doorstep of an age when the internet and the globalisation of capital threaten to blow away many national boundaries while, as a reaction, nationalism seems to re-emerge with renewed strength. More than any other historian of our time, Hobsbawm took great care to seriously consider these movements, and

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never to decry nationalism and patriotism as simply absurd. The clarity of his insight is as vital today as it was in his lifetime: On Nationalism is an essential work for anyone who wants to understand the phenomenon.

The Age of Revolution:  
1749-1848 Hachette UK

'Theorising Welfare is very well written and painstakingly clear. It is an accessible and original textbook on the welfare state and the idea of welfare. There is nothing available like it in terms of its scope and intellectual sweep' - Scott Lash, University of Lancaster There are many interpretations of welfare and welfare states, each providing insights into different aspects of welfare and pointing to different possibilities for its future. Theorising Welfare provides a guide to these debates through an examination of seven theoretical perspectives - liberalism, Marxism, neo-liberalism, post-structuralism,

political economy, political ecology and postmodernism - situating them within their histor

The French Revolution  
Pantheon

In these four incisive and keenly perceptive essays, one of our most celebrated and respected historians of modern Europe looks at the world situation and some of the major political problems confronting us at the start of the third millennium. With his usual measured and brilliant historical perspective, Eric Hobsbawm traces the rise of American hegemony in the twenty-first century. He examines the state of steadily increasing world disorder in the context of rapidly growing inequalities created by rampant free-market globalization. He makes clear that there is no longer a plural power system of states whose relations are governed by common laws--including those



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for the conduct of war. He scrutinizes America's policies, particularly its use of the threat of terrorism as an excuse for unilateral deployment of its global power. Finally, he discusses the ways in which the current American hegemony differs from the defunct British Empire in its inception, its ideology, and its effects on nations and individuals. Hobsbawm is particularly astute in assessing the United States' assertion of world hegemony, its denunciation of formerly accepted international conventions, and its launching of wars of aggression when it sees fit. Aside from the naivete and failure that have surrounded most of these imperial campaigns, Hobsbawm points out that foreign values and institutions--including those associated with a democratic government--can rarely be imposed on countries such as Iraq by outside forces unless

the conditions exist that make them acceptable and readily adaptable. Timely and accessible, *On Empire* is a commanding work of history that should be read by anyone who wants some understanding of the turbulent times in which we live.

*The Age of Empire, 1875-1914*  
CRC Press

*The Enlightenment and Why It Still Matters* tells nothing less than the story of how the modern, Western view of the world was born. Cultural and intellectual historian Anthony Pagden explains how, and why, the ideal of a universal, global, and cosmopolitan society became such a central part of the Western imagination in the ferment of the Enlightenment - and how these ideas have done battle with an inward-looking, tradition-oriented view of the world ever since.

Cosmopolitanism is an ancient creed; but in its modern form it was a creature of the Enlightenment attempt to create a new 'science of man', based

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upon a vision of humanity made up of autonomous individuals, free from all the constraints imposed by custom, prejudice, and religion. As Pagden shows, this 'new science' was based not simply on 'cold, calculating reason', as its critics claimed, but on the argument that all humans are linked by what in the Enlightenment were called 'sympathetic' attachments. The conclusion was that despite the many tribes and nations into which humanity was divided there was only one 'human nature', and that the final destiny of the species could only be the creation of one universal, cosmopolitan society. This new 'human science' provided the philosophical grounding of the modern world. It has been the inspiration behind the League of Nations, the United Nations and the European Union. Without it, international law, global justice, and human rights legislation would be unthinkable. As Anthony Pagden argues passionately and persuasively in this book, it is a legacy well worth preserving - and one that might

yet come to inherit the earth.

Worlds of Labour Auckland University Press

In this book, Eric Hobsbawm chronicles the events and trends that led to the triumph of private enterprise and its exponents in the years between 1848 and 1875. Along with Hobsbawm's other volumes, this book constitutes an intellectual key to the origins of the world in which we now live. Although it pulses with great events—failed revolutions, catastrophic wars, and a global depression—*The Age of Capital* is most outstanding for its analysis of the trends that created the new order. With the sweep and sophistication that have made him one of our greatest historians, Hobsbawm identifies this epoch's winners and losers,

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its institutions, ideologies, science, and religion.

The Enlightenment Phoenix  
See:

The Expanding Blaze Faber & Faber

Eric Hobsbawm (1917-2012) wrote that Latin America was the only region of the world outside Europe which he felt he knew well and where he felt entirely at home. He claimed this was because it was the only part of the Third World whose two principal languages, Spanish and Portuguese, were within his reach. But he was also, of course, attracted by the potential for social revolution in Latin America. After the triumph of Fidel Castro in Cuba in January 1959, and even more after the defeat of the American attempt to overthrow him at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961, 'there was not an intellectual in Europe or the USA', he wrote, 'who was not under the spell of Latin America, a continent apparently bubbling with the lava of social revolutions'. 'The Third World brought the hope of revolution

back to the First in the 1960s'.

The two great international inspirations were Cuba and Vietnam, 'triumphs not only of revolution, but of Davids against Goliaths, of the weak against the all-powerful'.

La era del capital 1848-1875  
Little Brown GBR

Contains pages 53 to 76 of  
Chapter 3 from THE AGE OF  
REVOLUTION, 1789-1848  
Revolutionaries Vintage

The revolutionary movements of 1848 viewed the political cataclysm of continental Europe as an explosion of liberty, a new age of freedom and equality. This collection focuses on the relationship between democratic and socialist currents in 1848, seeking to reassess the relevance of these currents to the present era of global economic liberalism. Published in English.

Age of Capital 1848-1875 B  
Special Weidenfeld &

Nicolson

Between 1789 and 1848 the

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world was transformed by both the French and Industrial Revolutions, creating the modern world as we know it. This book traces the transformation brought about in every sphere of European life by these two revolutions.