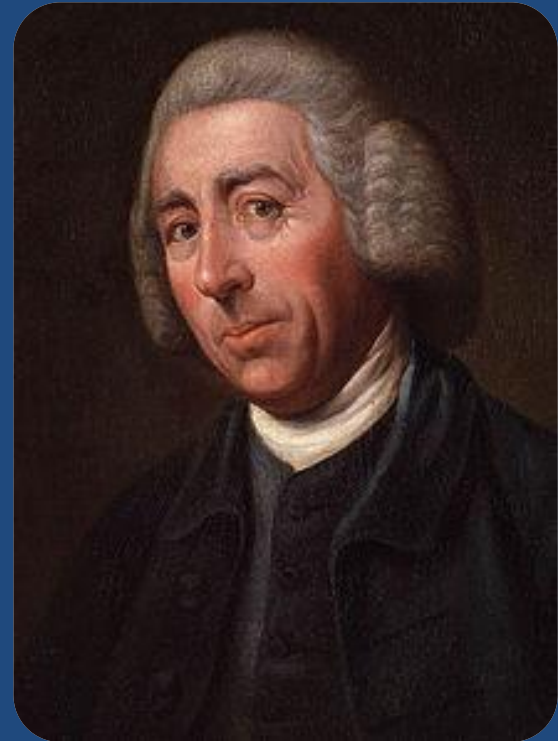


Anastasia Nelipovich 201B

# LIFE IN THE 18TH CENTURY

# 18th Century Homes

- ◎ *Lancelot Brown* (1715-1783) created beautiful gardens
- ◎ He was known as 'Capability' Brown from his habit of looking at land and saying it had 'great capabilities'





Famous Garden's  
designed by him:

- Syon Park
- Clumber Park
- Weston Park
- Eustan Hall Garden





◎ *Robert Adam*  
(1728-1792)

◎ Kedleston Hall

◎ Hopetoun House



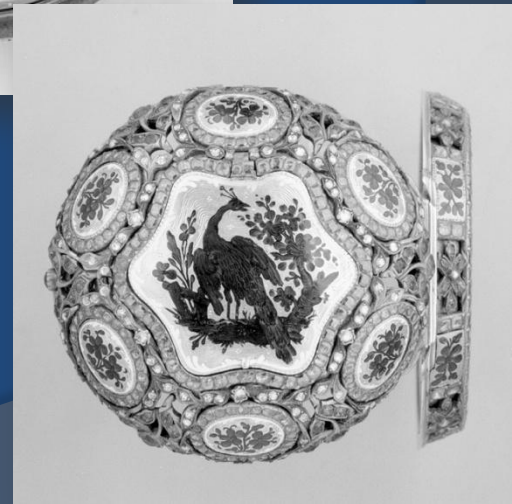
# ◎ Pulteney Bridge, Bath



- Thomas Chippendale (1718-1779)
- George Hepplewhite (?-1786)
- Thomas Sheraton (1751-1806)



- The famous clockmaker James Cox (1723-1800) made exquisite clocks for the rich



# 18th Century Clothes



- Men wore knee-length trouser like garments called breeches and stockings, waistcoats and frock coats, linen shirts
- Both men and women wore wigs and for men three-cornered hats were popular
- Women wore stays (a bodice with strips of whalebone) and hooped petticoats under their dresses



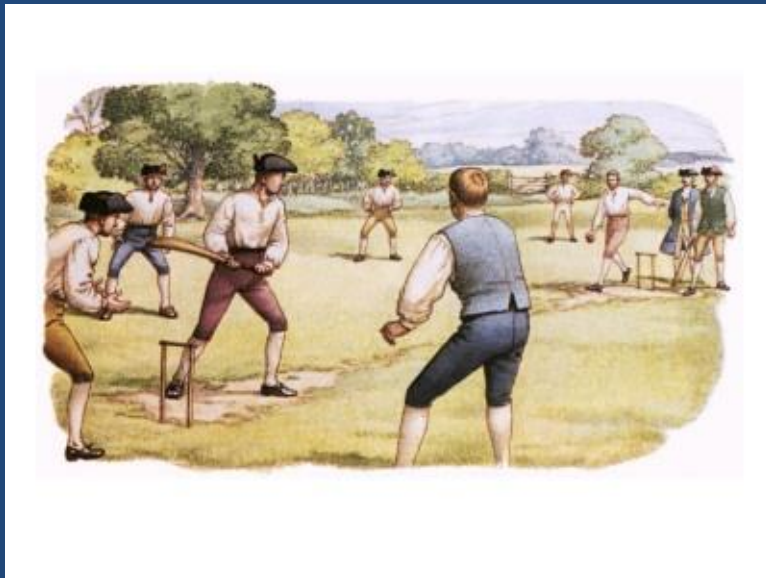
# 18th Century Leisure

- Traditional games remained popular in the 18th century. These included games such as chess, draughts and backgammon, tennis and a rough version of football
- It is believed dominoes was invented in China. It reached Europe in the 18th century.





- **Horse racing**
- The Jockey Club was formed in 1727. The Derby began in 1780
- For the well off **card games and gambling** were popular



- **The theatre** was also popular
- **Cricket**
- The first cricket club was formed at Hambledon in Hampshire about 1750

- Also in the 18th century rich people visited spas. They believed that bathing in and/or drinking spa water could cure illness
- Towns like Buxton, Bath and Tunbridge prospered
- At the end of the 18th century wealthy people began to spend time at the seaside
- Seaside resorts like Brighton and Bognor boomed
- Reading
- The first daily newspaper in England was printed in 1702. The Times began in 1785.





- Many people enjoyed cruel 'sports' like cockfighting and bull baiting
- Public executions were also popular and they drew large crowds
- Boxing without gloves was also popular
- Furthermore in the late 18th century the circus became a popular form of entertainment

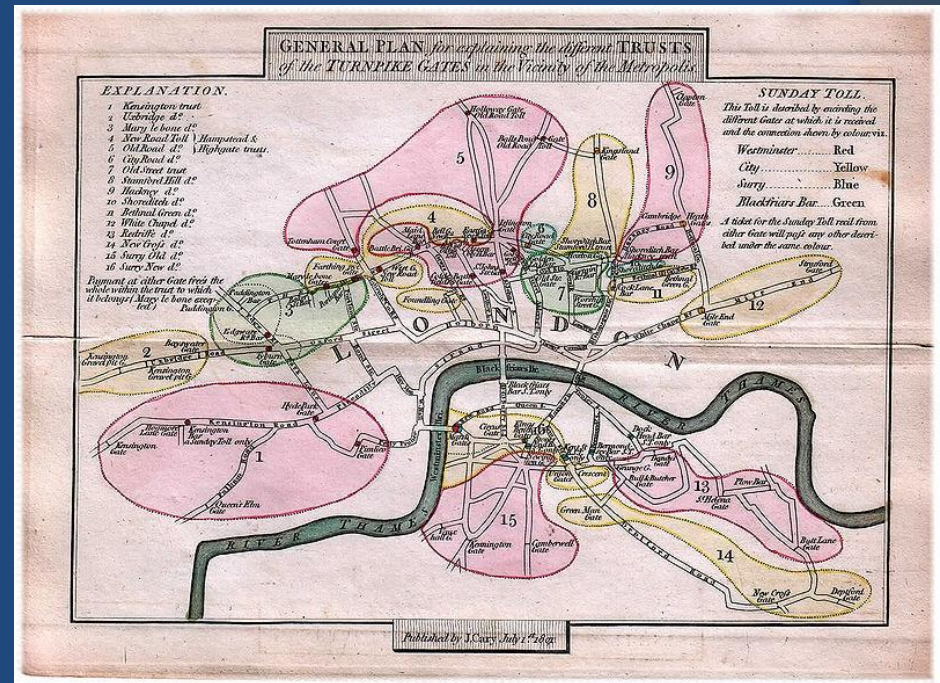
# 18th Century Education

- Charity schools were founded in many towns in England
- Boys from well off families went to grammar schools
- Girls from well off families also went to school but it was felt important for them to learn 'accomplishments' like embroidery and music rather than academic subjects
- Non-conformists or dissenters (Protestants who did not belong to the Church of England) were not allowed to attend most public schools

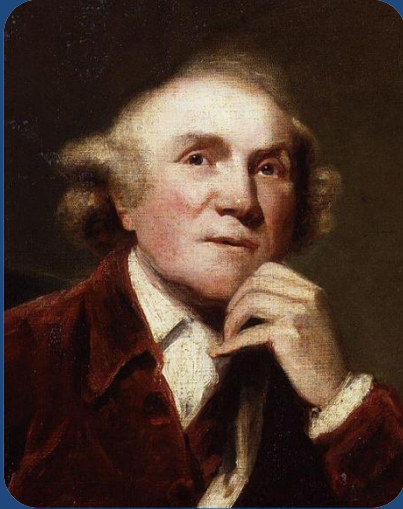


# 18th Century Transport

- The first turnpikes were created as early as 1663
- Transporting goods was also made much easier by digging canals
- In the early 18th century goods were often transported by packhorse



# 18th Century Medicine



- The famous 18th century surgeon **John Hunter (1728-1793)** is sometimes called the Father of Modern Surgery. He invented new procedures such as tracheotomy
- Among other advances a Scottish surgeon named **James Lind** discovered that fresh fruit or lemon juice could cure or prevent scurvy.





- A major scourge of the 18th century was smallpox
- Then, in 1796 a doctor named **Edward Jenner** (**1749-1823**) realised that milkmaids who caught cowpox were immune to smallpox. He invented vaccination

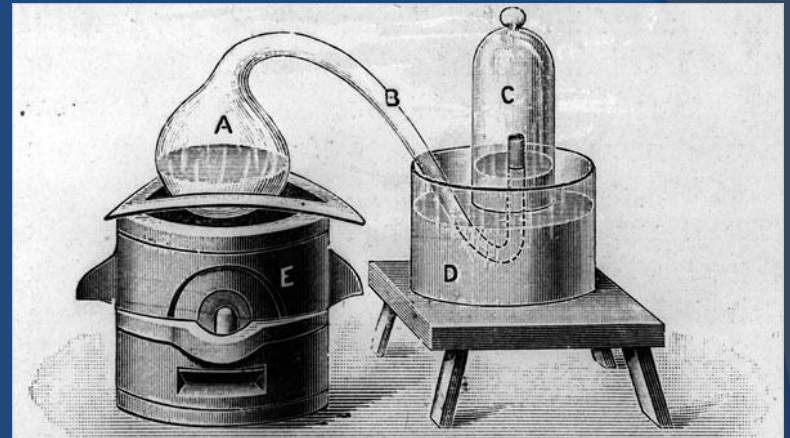


- In 1700 many people believed that scrofula (a form of tubercular infection) could be healed by a monarch's touch
- One of the most common treatments, for the wealthy, was bathing in or drinking spa water, which they believed could cure all kinds of illness



# Art and Science in the 18th Century

- During the 18th century England produced two great portrait painters, **Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788)** and **Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792)**.
- **William Hogarth (1697-1764)** painted scenes showing the harsh side of 18th century life
- The Royal Academy of Arts was founded in 1768.
- In theatre the greatest actor of the 18th century was **David Garrick (1717-1779)**
- In science **Joseph Priestley (1733-1804)** discovered oxygen
- **Henry Cavendish (1731-1810)** discovered hydrogen. He also calculated the mass and density of the earth
- **William Herschel (1738-1822)** discovered Uranus
- The Scottish engineer **Thomas Telford (1757-1834)** built roads, canals and the Menai suspension bridge



- An oxygen-isolating apparatus

# Religion in the 18th Century

- **George Whitefield (1714-1770)** became a great preacher. It was said that he could preach to crowds of 20,000 people (without a microphone)
- Then in 1738 **John Wesley (1703-1791)** founded the Methodists
- At the end of the 18th century religious enthusiasm began to revive. Within the Church of England there were a number of Evangelicals campaigning for an end to slavery

