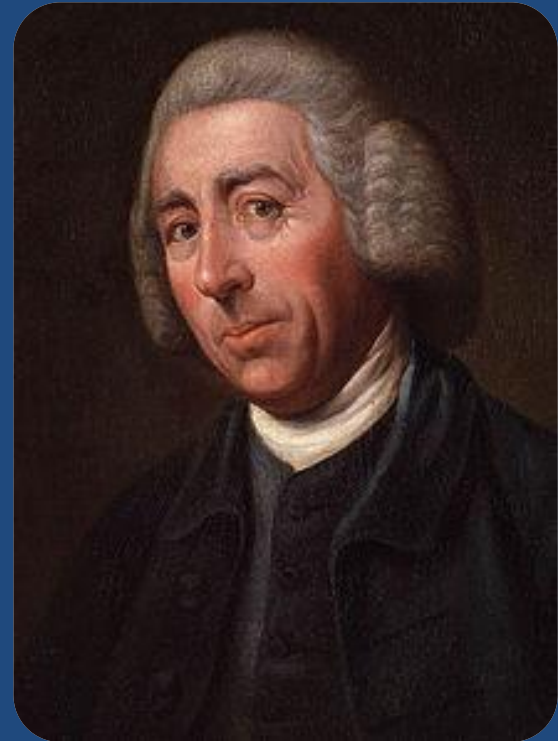


Anastasia Nelipovich 201B

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



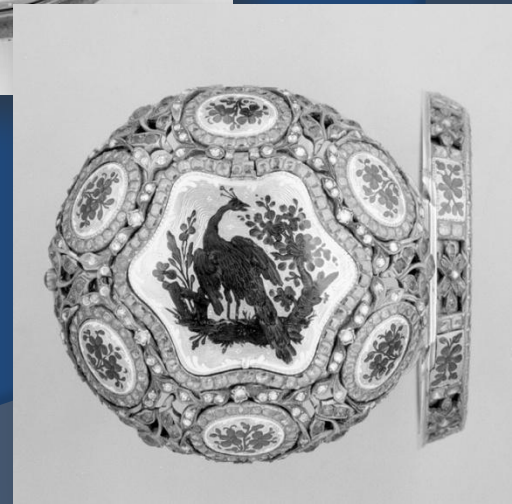
◎ Pulteney Bridge, Bath



- 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

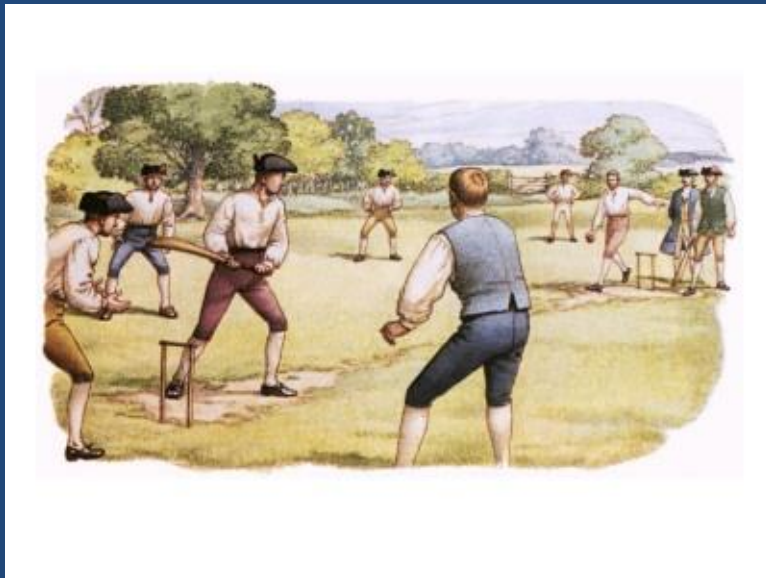
18th Century Leisure

- 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

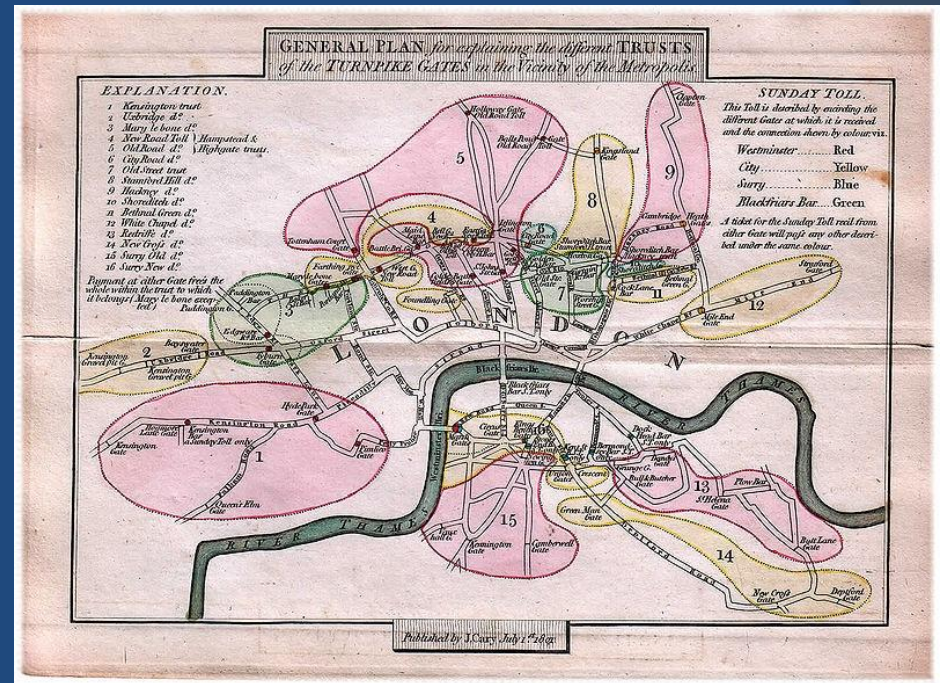
18th Century Education

- 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

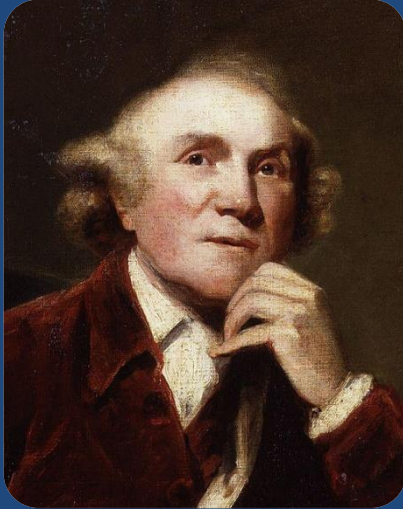


18th Century Transport

- 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.





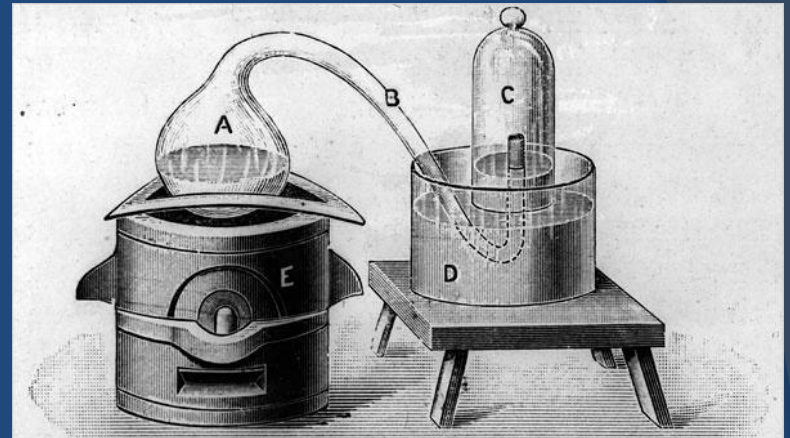
- A major scourge of the 18th century was smallpox
- Then, in 1796 a doctor named **Edward Jenner** (**1749-1823**) realised that milkmaids who caught cowpox were immune to smallpox. He invented vaccination

- 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

