

DOWNLOAD PDF SHAKESPEARE, LAW, AND MARRIAGE (MODERN CAMBRIDGE ECONOMICS)

Chapter 1 : Anne Hathaway (wife of Shakespeare) - Wikipedia

Cambridge Core - Renaissance and Early Modern Literature - Shakespeare, Law, and Marriage - by B. J. Sokol Skip to main content We use cookies to distinguish you from other users and to provide you with a better experience on our websites.

Separation, agreed divorce two years Separation, contested divorce five years Civil remarriage is allowed. Religions and denominations differ on whether they permit religious remarriage. Benefits and consequences[edit] Main article: Intestate property by default will go to the spouse. Also, there is partial inheritance of pensions. In courts, one spouse may not be compelled to testify against the other. Spouses are considered to have a duty of care towards each other, and certain social security benefits are calculated differently from those for single people. Foreign citizens wishing to marry in the UK[edit] From 1 February , visitors who wish to be married in the UK that are a citizen of a country that is not a member of the European Economic Area EEA , must apply for a visa before they travel. Without the visa, the registrar will not be able to accept the notice of marriage and will not be able to perform the marriage ceremony. Marriage must be between two people neither of whom is in a Civil Partnership or separate marriage foreign divorces are generally recognised; but an existing foreign marriage would prevent a marriage in the UK as this would be treated as bigamy. Medieval period[edit] An idealised medieval wedding imagined by Edmund Leighton Call to Arms In medieval Europe , marriage was governed by canon law , which recognised as valid only those marriages where the parties stated they took one another as husband and wife, regardless of the presence or absence of witnesses. It was not necessary, therefore, to be married by any official or cleric. The Fourth Lateran Council forbade clandestine marriage , and required marriages to be publicly announced in churches by priests. From about the 12th to the 17th century, the practice of "handfasting" was widespread in England. It was a term for "engagement to be married", or a ceremony held on the occasion of such a contract, usually about a month prior to a church wedding, at which the marrying couple formally declared that each accepted the other as spouse. Handfasting was legally binding: It was not a temporary arrangement. Just as with church weddings of the period, the union which handfasting created could only be dissolved by death. English legal authorities held that, even if not followed by intercourse, handfasting was as binding as any vow taken in church before a priest. Other tokens recorded include gloves, a crimson ribbon tied in a knot, and even a silver toothpick. The presence of a credible witness or witnesses was usual. Ecclesiastical law recognised two forms of handfasting, sponsalia per verba de praesenti "espousal by word given at the present time" and sponsalia per verba de futuro "espousal by word at a future time". In the former "the most common form" the couple declared they there and then accepted each other as man and wife; the latter form was a betrothal, as the couple took hands only to declare their intention to marry each other at some future date and could be ended with the consent of both parties "but only if the relationship was unconsummated. If intercourse did take place, then the sponsalia de futuro "was automatically converted into de iure marriage". These laws did not extend to the regions affected by the Protestant Reformation. Despite the validity of handfasting it was expected to be solemnised by a church wedding fairly soon afterwards. Penalties might follow for those who did not comply. The Marriage Duty Acts of and required that banns or marriage licences must be obtained. The Act also laid down rules for where marriages were allowed to take place, whom you were and were not allowed to marry, the requirement for at least two witnesses to be present at the marriage ceremony and set a minimum marriageable age. This led to the practice of couples who could not meet the conditions in England and Wales eloping to Scotland. This was aimed at suppressing clandestine marriages by introducing more stringent conditions for validity, and thereafter only marriages conducted by the Church of England, Quakers , or under Jewish law, were recognised in England and Wales. This effectively ended earlier practices. The Marriage Act re-introduced civil marriage , and also allowed ministers of other faiths Nonconformists and Roman Catholics to act as registrars. This act was contemptuously referred to as the " Broomstick Marriage Act " a phrase

DOWNLOAD PDF SHAKESPEARE, LAW, AND MARRIAGE (MODERN CAMBRIDGE ECONOMICS)

which referred to a custom in supposed "sham marriages" by those who felt that a marriage outside the Anglican church did not deserve legal recognition. Until this point, affinities had been largely formalised by those laid out in the "Table of kindred and affinity" in the Anglican Church of England Book of Common Prayer. The Age of Marriage Act increased the age of marriage to sixteen with consent of parents or guardians and 21 without that consent. A marriage contracted by persons either of whom was under the legal age of puberty was voidable. The legal age of puberty was fourteen years for males and twelve years for females. This section amended the law so that a marriage contracted by persons either of whom was under the age of sixteen years was void. This prohibition was repealed [26] on 1 October. Same-sex weddings began on 29 March; however, the provisions of the Act came into force on 13 March, meaning that existing same-sex marriages performed abroad were recognised from that date. Royal marriages[edit] Marriages of members of the royal family were formerly regulated by the Royal Marriages Act of 1752, which made it illegal for any member of the British royal family defined as all descendants of King George II, excluding descendants of princesses who marry into "foreign families" under the age of 25 to marry without the consent of the ruling monarch. The royal family was specifically excluded from the Marriage Act, which instituted civil marriages in England. Lord Falconer of Thoroton told the House of Lords that the Act had been repealed by the Marriage Act, which had different wording, and that the British Government were satisfied that it was lawful for the couple to marry by a civil ceremony in accordance with Part III of the Act, and the Registrar General Len Cook determined that a civil marriage would in fact be valid. Any doubt as to the interpretation of the Marriage Act was put to rest[dubious â€” discuss] by the Human Rights Act, which requires that legislation be interpreted in conformity with convention rights wherever possible including the right to marry, without discrimination.

DOWNLOAD PDF SHAKESPEARE, LAW, AND MARRIAGE (MODERN CAMBRIDGE ECONOMICS)

Chapter 2 : Oxford Handbook of Shakespeare and Embodiment: Gender, Sexuality, and Race - Oxford Ha

The household was viewed as the basic unit of Elizabethan society, but many aspects of marriage were controversial, and the law was uncertain and confusing. The book, by achieving a better understanding of these issues, illuminates both Shakespeare's work and his age.

Life[edit] Hathaway is believed to have grown up in Shottery , a village just to the west of Stratford-upon-Avon , Warwickshire , England. She is assumed to have grown up in the farmhouse that was the Hathaway family home, which is located at Shottery and is now a major tourist attraction for the village. Her father, Richard Hathaway, was a yeoman farmer. There is, however, no other evidence for this inference. For a time it was believed that this view was supported by documents from the Episcopal Register at Worcester, which records in Latin the issuing of a wedding licence to "Wm Shaxpere" and one "Annam Whateley" of Temple Grafton. Women such as the orphaned Hathaway often stayed at home to care for younger siblings and married in their late twenties. As a husband Shakespeare offered few prospects; his family had fallen into financial ruin, while Hathaway, from a family in good standing both socially and financially, would have been considered a catch. Furthermore, a "handfast" or probationary marriage and pregnancy were frequent precursors to legal marriage at the time. Examining the surviving records of Stratford-upon-Avon and nearby villages in the s, Greer argues that two facts stand out quite prominently: Shakespeare was bound to marry Hathaway, who had become pregnant by him, but there is no reason to assume that this had not always been his intention. It is nearly certain that the respective families of the bride and groom had known one another. Susanna in and the twins Hamnet and Judith in Hamnet died at 11 years old during one of the frequent outbreaks of the bubonic plague and was buried in Stratford upon Avon on 11 August Whittington left 40 shillings to "the poor of Stratford", adding that the money was "in the hand of Anne Shakespeare wife unto Master William Shakespeare, and is due debt unto me, being paid to mine executor by the said William Shakespeare or his assigns according to the true meaning of this my will. One view is that Whittington may have lent Anne the money, presumably because she was short of cash while her husband was away. More likely, however, it may have been "uncollected wages, or savings held in safekeeping", since the will also lists debts owed to him from her brothers in the same amount. The following year Judith married Thomas Quiney , who was a vintner and tavern owner from a good family, in February when she was 31 and he was Shakespeare may later have disapproved of this choice when it was discovered that Quiney had got another girl pregnant; also, Quiney had failed to obtain a special wedding licence needed during Lent, leading to Judith and Thomas being excommunicated on 12 March. For most of their married life, he lived in London, writing and performing his plays, while she remained in Stratford. However, according to John Aubrey , he returned to Stratford for a period every year. There is no reference to the "best" bed, which would have been included in the main bequest to Susanna. This bequest to Anne has often been interpreted as a slight, implying that Anne was in some sense only the "second best" person in his intimate life. Shakespeare had business ventures with Dr Hall, and consequently appointed John and Susanna as executors of his will. There is indication that Hathaway may have been financially secure in her own right. The bequest was thus not as minor as it might seem in modern times. If so, then the bed that Shakespeare bequeathed to Anne could have been their marital bed, and thus not intended to insult her. However, the will as initially drafted did not mention Anne at all. It was only through a series of additions, made on March 25, , slightly less than a month before Shakespeare died, that the bequest to his wife of his "second best bed with the furniture" was made. Author Stephen Greenblatt in Will in the World, suggests that as Shakespeare lay dying, "he tried to forget his wife and then remembered her with the second-best bed. And when he thought of the afterlife, the last thing he wanted was to be mingled with the woman he married. Good friend for Jesus sake forbear, To digg the dust enclosed here: The inscription states, "Here lyeth the body of Anne wife of William Shakespeare who departed this life the 6th day of August being of the age of 67 years. But my prayers are unavailing. Come

DOWNLOAD PDF SHAKESPEARE, LAW, AND MARRIAGE (MODERN CAMBRIDGE ECONOMICS)

quickly, Christ, that my mother, though shut within this tomb may rise again and reach the stars. It has also been suggested that the next words, "And saved my life", would have been indistinguishable in pronunciation from "Anne saved my life". Its fairly simple language and syntax have led to suggestions that it was written much earlier than the other, more mature, sonnets. It is widely attributed to Charles Dibdin " and may have been written for the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Festival of

Chapter 3 : blog.quintoapp.com: Low Prices in Electronics, Books, Sports Equipment & more

Cambridge Core - Renaissance and Early Modern Literature - Shakespeare, Love and Service - by David Schalkwyk.

Chapter 4 : Shakespeare's Marriage

Shakespeare, in common with many of his fellow dramatists and with his society in general, was fascinated by law. His and other Elizabethan drama also focused a great deal of attention on complex, often legal, issues surrounding contemporary marriage.

Chapter 5 : On Shakespeare and Early Modern Literature: Essays - Oxford Scholarship

York, Cambridge University Press,) pp. \$ This study of the law of marriage as reflected in Shakespeare's plays is billed as an interdisciplinary study, combining legal, historical, and liter-

Chapter 6 : Marriage in England and Wales - Wikipedia

16 shakespeare, law, and marriage a prior unconsummated contract. But this Act of , far from curing the problem, it self turned out to be the cause of further abuses.

Chapter 7 : Marriage, Law and Modernity: Global Histories: Julia Moses: Bloomsbury Academic

Shakespeare, Law, and Marriage by B.J. Sokol and Mary Sokol provides a thorough and useful compendium of laws shaping marriage in early modern culture and their enactments in Shakespeare's plays.

Chapter 8 : Shakespeare, Law, and Marriage - B. J. Sokol, Mary Sokol - Google Books

Fundamental economic, social, political and religious changes were taking place in Elizabethan England, bringing with them new opportunities - and new forms of disaster. The road to wealth offered many twists and turns, any one of which could spell ruin.

Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Shakespeare, Law, and Marriage (review)

Shakespeare looms large; his plays and poems, and his influence on Keats, are the subject of half the book. But themes and issues are pursued from the s to the late Restoration. The book reassesses the nature of early modern texts " their production and reconstruction by writers, printers, theatre companies, and readers " and their.