

## Lord Shaftesbury

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Lord Shaftesbury

Earl of Shaftesbury is a title in the Peerage of England. It was created in 1672 for Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 1st Baron Ashley, a prominent politician in the Cabal then dominating the policies of King Charles II. He had already succeeded his father as second Baronet of Rockbourne in 1631 and been created Baron Ashley, of Wimborne St Giles in the County of Dorset, in 1661, and he was made Baron Cooper, of Paulett in the County of Somerset, at the same time he was given the earldom. These titles are

Earl of Shaftesbury - Wikipedia

Unlike Wilberforce, Shaftesbury was a devout Christian when he became a Member of Parliament in 1826. He felt God had called him "to devote whatever advantages he might have bestowed ¶ in the cause...

Lord Shaftesbury (Antony Ashley Cooper) | Christian ...

Lord Shaftesbury [Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury] First published Wed Mar 13, 2002; substantive revision Fri Sep 9, 2016. Anthony Ashley Cooper, the third Earl of Shaftesbury, lived from 1671 to 1713. He was one of the most important philosophers of his day, and exerted an enormous influence on European thought throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Lord Shaftesbury [Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3rd Earl of ...

Shaftesbury was president of the Ragged School Union, promoting the education of poor children. Lord Shaftesbury was married to Lady Emily Caroline Catherine Frances Cowper. They had ten children. He died on 1st October 1885. He was 84 years old. A funeral service was held in Westminster Abbey. Many people assembled to catch a glimpse of Shaftesbury's coffin.

Lord Shaftesbury Facts - Primary Facts

Lord Shaftsbury Lord Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftsbury was born on 28th April 1801 and he became the Earl of Shaftsbury in 1851. He was a politician and a reformer who wanted to make lives better for Victorian children.

Lord Shaftsbury - Children's British History Encyclopedia

Lord Shaftesbury was born into the English aristocracy in 1801. He endured a cold, loveless childhood but found comfort in the love and care of a family housekeeper who shared her Christian faith with him. It's a wonderful example of how seeds sown with children can bear long-term fruit.

One statue that shouldn't be torn down is that ...

Facts about Lord Shaftesbury will inform the life of the seventh of Earl of Shaftesbury. He was born on April 28th, 1801 and died on October 1st, 1885. In 1811 until 1851, he was called Lord Ashley for his full

name is Anthony Ashley Cooper. He inherited the title as Lord Shaftesbury after the death of his father.

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### 10 Facts about Lord Shaftesbury | Less Known Facts

Shaftesbury as a moralist opposed Thomas Hobbes. He was a follower of the Cambridge Platonists, and like them rejected the way Hobbes collapsed moral issues into expediency. His first published work was an anonymous Preface to the sermons of Benjamin Whichcote, a prominent Cambridge Platonist, published in 1698. In it he belaboured Hobbes and his ethical egoism, but also the commonplace carrot ...

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### Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury - Wikipedia

Lord Shaftesbury is honoured together with William Wilberforce on the liturgical calendar of the Episcopal Church on 30 July. Lord Shaftesbury was a member of the Canterbury Association, as were two of Wilberforce's sons, Samuel and Robert. Lord Ashley joined on 27 March 1848.

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### Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury - Wikipedia

The 10th Lord Shaftesbury started the ball rolling in the early 1970s by demolishing Victorian additions that had transformed the 1650–51 house, constructed for the first earl, into a castellated,...

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### The 12th Earl of Shaftesbury Relays a Family's History ...

Shaftesbury was born Anthony Ashley Cooper in London in April 1801. He was given the courtesy title of Lord Ashley at the age of 10 when his father became the 6th Earl of Shaftesbury. He succeeded him as 7th Earl when his father died in 1851. His mother, Anne, was also well-connected: she was the daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

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### Lord Shaftesbury - Christianity

Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th earl of Shaftesbury, in full Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, (born April 28, 1801, London, England—died October 1, 1885, Folkestone, Kent), one of the most effective social and industrial reformers in 19th-century England.

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### Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th earl of Shaftesbury | British ...

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### Lord Shaftesbury #33 Social Reformer Vintage Australian ...

Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury (1671-1713) was an English philosopher who profoundly influenced 18th century thought in Britain, France, and Germany.

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### Shaftesbury | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, PC (22 July 1621 – 21 January 1683), known as Anthony Ashley Cooper from 1621 to 1630, as Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2nd Baronet from 1630 to 1661, and as The Lord Ashley from 1661 to 1672, was a prominent English politician during the Interregnum and during the reign of King Charles II.

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### Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury | Military ...

Anthony Ashley Cooper, the eldest son of the 6th Earl of Shaftesbury (1768–1851) and Lady Anne Spencer-Churchill (1773–1865), was born on 28th April, 1801. At the age of seven he was sent to boarding school and five years later he was transferred to Harrow (1813-16) At the age of ten, Anthony was given the courtesy title of Lord Ashley.

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### Lord Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury

The English social reformer and philanthropist Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1885), was a leading exponent in Victorian England of reform of a multitude of social evils. Anthony Ashley Cooper was born on April 28, 1801, and was known as Lord Ashley until he succeeded his father as Earl of Shaftesbury in 1851.

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7th Earl of Shaftesbury - YOURDICTIONARY

After a lonely, loveless childhood, when, like many earlier members of the British aristocracy, the only affection the growing child received came from his nanny, Shaftesbury was elected as the Tory Member of Parliament for Woodstock in 1826 and was a strong supporter of the Duke of Wellington. Almost immediately he became a leader of the movement for factory reform.

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Biography: Anthony Ashley, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury by Mary ...

Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 10th Earl of Shaftesbury Bt (22 May 1938 – c. 5 November 2004), styled Lord Ashley between 1947 and 1961, and Earl of Shaftesbury from 1961 until his death, was a British peer from Wimborne St Giles, Dorset, England. He was the son of Major Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Lord Ashley, and Françoise Soulier.

After being deserted for four decades, sixteenth-century English country house St. Giles House undergoes a thorough restoration from roof, structural walls, and interiors (including furnishings, decorative elements, and works of art) to landscape, lake, shell-lined grotto, and outbuildings. The history of the Ashley-Cooper family is described along with the evolution of the house and grounds, as well as the saga in bringing the grand house back to life.

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As one of Victorian Britain's pre-eminent social reformers, Lord Shaftesbury (1801–85) exerted a lasting impact surpassing all of his parliamentary contemporaries. Despite being born into one of England's aristocratic families, a combination of early childhood deprivation, an earnest Evangelical faith, and an abiding sense of noblesse oblige made him a champion of the poor. His seminal contribution to the Victorian factory reform movement represented just one of his manifold legacies. This contextual study of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury probes the mind behind the man to evaluate the religious and philosophical ideas, and their leading figures, that ignited his lifelong activism in the public sphere. This book reveals that far from representing a relic of the Victorian age, the Earl of Shaftesbury, whilst a conservative by predilection, was essentially a forward-looking and farsighted reformer. The principles that Shaftesbury espoused of industrial justice, class harmony, subsidiarity, volunteerism, selfless individualism, religious observance, strong families and private enterprise tempered by moderate state intervention are essentially those prized by liberal democracies today as the foundation for social cohesion, prosperity, and human flourishing.

The scandalous debauchery of the playboy tenth Earl of Shaftesbury sent seismic shock waves through the British aristocracy. One of the richest men in the country, he abandoned his loyal wife and two sons for a depraved life of drunken orgies, cocaine and bed-hopping in the South of France. His riotous romp plumbed the depths when he divorced the mother of his children to marry a foreign prostitute, whom he treated lavishly. Within two years, however, he was planning to divorce her to install another from his stable of swingers as Countess and chatelaine of his Dorset mansion and estates. But ugly fate caught up with him. After being reported missing in November 2004, his skeletal remains were found several months later among household rubbish in what had once been a beauty spot on the ritzy French Riviera. The Countess and her psychopath brother were convicted of the premeditated murder, committed in a desperate attempt to retain the titled status and a lion's share of the inheritance before the Earl had changed his will. The full, tawdry story has never been told - until now. People privy to the Earl's darkest secrets have been tracked down and have filled in vital gaps never revealed or published before. In this meticulously researched book, the author has unearthed truths beyond the most warped imagination. This is the shocking true account of how an ancient and distinguished aristocratic family found its reputation blackened almost beyond repair.

SPECIAL NOTE: No photocopying permitted due to the fragile nature of this book.

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