Findings:

In my final Text mining project,I have taken 9 novels that have shaped Victorian era and using text mining techniques,tried to know more about Victorian era.

Key Findings and results :

Words that have appeared most times and what do they tell about Victorian era :

1)God

The Victorian era saw a complex and dynamic relationship between religion and society, often referred to as the "Victorian Crisis of Faith." While religious institutions like the Church of England held significant influence, they faced challenges from burgeoning scientific advancements and a growing movement towards secularism and skepticism. This period saw a shift in how people viewed the Bible, God, and the natural world, leading to both religious fervor and intellectual questioning.

2)Collegiate

During the Victorian era, the college system in Britain underwent significant changes, including the rise of new universities, the integration of science and arts, and the inclusion of women in higher education. The era also saw a shift from a focus on polite education to a more professional approach, with an emphasis on original research and the development of new research methods.

Key Changes:

* **Emergence of New Universities:**

The established universities of Oxford and Cambridge were joined by new institutions like Durham and Birmingham, reflecting a growing demand for higher education.

* **University of London:**

The founding of the University of London in 1836, comprised of University College and King's College, marked a shift away from the traditional Oxbridge monopoly and towards a more accessible and secular system.

* **Integration of Science and Arts:**

The new universities, like those in London, integrated scientific studies alongside traditional arts and social sciences into their curricula, reflecting the era's scientific advancements and the recognition of their practical importance.

* **Shift from Polite to Professional Education:**

The Royal Commissions introduced in the 1860s led to a move towards a more professional approach to higher education, with a greater emphasis on specialized knowledge and research.

* **Rise of Research and the Research Seminar:**

Instead of passively acquiring knowledge, students were encouraged to engage in original research, a trend facilitated by the introduction of research seminars

* **Access for Women:**

While the traditional universities remained largely exclusive to men, the founding of women's colleges like Lady Margaret Hall (Oxford), Bedford College (London), Girton College (Cambridge), and Somerville College (Oxford) in the 19th century opened up higher education to women.

3)Money

The financial situation in Europe during the Victorian era (roughly 1837-1901) was characterized by a significant shift towards industrialization and capitalism, with Britain leading the way. While the "Golden Years" (1850-1870) saw considerable prosperity and growth, particularly in Britain, the era also witnessed periods of economic depression and uneven development across the continent.

Here's a more detailed look:

1. British Dominance and Industrialization:

* **Economic Growth:**

Britain experienced rapid economic growth, particularly in the mid-Victorian era, with national income per person increasing significantly.

* **Industrial Revolution:**

The Industrial Revolution, which had already begun, fueled economic growth, particularly in sectors like textiles, machinery, and coal mining.

* **Global Trade:**

Britain's extensive global trade network, including its colonies, generated substantial profits for British merchants and further fueled its economic power.

* **Financial Markets:**

The British financial markets became increasingly complex and sophisticated, with the rise of country banks and the development of financial instruments.

2. Economic Challenges and Uneven Development:

* **Periods of Depression:**

The Victorian era wasn't without its economic downturns, including periods of depression following the mid-Victorian boom.

* **Social Inequality:**

The rapid industrialization also created significant social inequality, with widespread poverty, especially in urban areas, existing alongside growing wealth.

* **Continental Differences:**

While Britain led the way in industrialization, other European countries, like Germany and France, were also experiencing economic growth but at different paces and with varying degrees of industrialization.

* **The Irish Famine:**

The Great Famine in Ireland (1845-1849) highlighted the vulnerability of some European economies to agricultural shocks and the limitations of government relief measures at the time.

3. Key Features of the Victorian Financial Landscape:

* **Rise of Capitalism:**

The Victorian era witnessed the rise of capitalism as the dominant economic system, with free markets, private ownership, and the pursuit of profit playing increasingly important roles.

* **Free Trade:**

The adoption of free trade policies, particularly in Britain, further stimulated economic growth by opening up markets and encouraging international trade.

* **Banking and Finance:**

Banks played a crucial role in providing credit and facilitating investment, contributing to the growth of industry and trade.

* **Urbanization:**

The rapid urbanization of Europe led to the growth of large cities, which became hubs for industrial activity and finance.

4)London

Largest city, a major center for international finance and trade, and the heart of the British Empire. It was a hub for global politics, a bustling port, and a draw for immigrants seeking opportunity. London also became a significant center for cultural and intellectual life, inspiring literary works and attracting a wide range of individuals.

Here's a more detailed look at London's multifaceted role:

Political and Imperial Center:

* London was the capital of the largest empire in history, serving as the administrative center for British governance and foreign policy.
* The Palace of Westminster, where the British Parliament met, was a symbol of the country's political power and influence.
* London was a magnet for immigrants from various parts of the British Empire and Europe, contributing to its diverse population.

Financial and Trade Hub:

* London became the world's leading center for finance and trade, attracting wealthy individuals and businesses from around the globe.
* The city's port facilitated the movement of goods and people, playing a crucial role in the British Empire's global trade network.
* New public buildings, such as the National Gallery and the Royal Courts of Justice, reflected London's growing wealth and status.

Cultural and Intellectual Center:

* London became a source of inspiration for writers and artists, with famous authors like Charles Dickens capturing the city's vibrant and complex life in their works.
* The city's many newspapers, journals, and circulating libraries fueled a thriving culture of reading and intellectual discourse.
* The Great Exhibition of 1851, held in London, showcased British industrial and technological achievements, attracting visitors from around the world.

Social and Economic Transformation:

* London experienced rapid population growth, leading to overcrowded conditions, poverty, and social challenges.
* The rise of the industrial revolution and the development of new technologies, like railroads and the underground, transformed the city's infrastructure and transportation.
* The city's social structure, with its distinct class divisions, was reflected in the contrast between the wealthy and the poor.

In summary, London in the Victorian era was a dynamic and complex city that played a central role in shaping the British Empire, driving economic growth, fostering cultural innovation, and grappling with the social challenges of rapid industrialization.

5)Machine

The Victorian era (1837-1901) saw significant mechanical developments driven by the Industrial Revolution, including the refinement of steam power, the rise of railways, advancements in communication technology, and the emergence of new inventions like electric lighting, photography, and early motor vehicles. These innovations dramatically reshaped society, economy, and daily life.

Key Mechanical Developments:

* **Steam Power Refinement:**

The Victorian era built upon earlier steam engine technology, leading to more efficient and powerful machines that fueled factories, railways, and steamships.

* **Railways:**

The rapid expansion of railways revolutionized transportation, facilitating the movement of goods and people across vast distances and further driving industrial growth.

* **Communication Technology:**

The telegraph, telephone, and the printing press dramatically improved communication speed and reach, connecting communities and fostering global trade.

* **New Inventions:**

The era saw the invention of the electric light bulb, the phonograph, the camera, and early forms of the motorcar, which had a lasting impact on society.

* **Industrial Processes:**

Innovations in manufacturing, including mass production techniques, led to increased efficiency and affordability of goods.

* **Other Notable Developments:**

Central heating systems, the bicycle, and moving pictures also emerged during this period.