

# *Historia y Civilización de las Islas Británicas*

## *Guía de clase*

Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz

2º curso

Grado en Estudios Ingleses

2021



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## At the end of this course

- Know the history and culture of the British Isles.
- Appreciate diversity and multiculturalism.
- Learn about the cultures and customs of other countries.
- Develop critical and autonomous thinking through the reading and analysis of historic texts and other cultural manifestations in English.
- To be able to analyse other cultural manifestations in English.



## I know my subject is not the most important but...

- Wake up with a purpose
- Attendance is great but being active and participative is essential
- Cool things to do:
  - Read newspapers and magazines
  - Enjoy maps
  - Know more about the music that you are listening
  - Watch different films
  - Ask yourself “Why this?” often



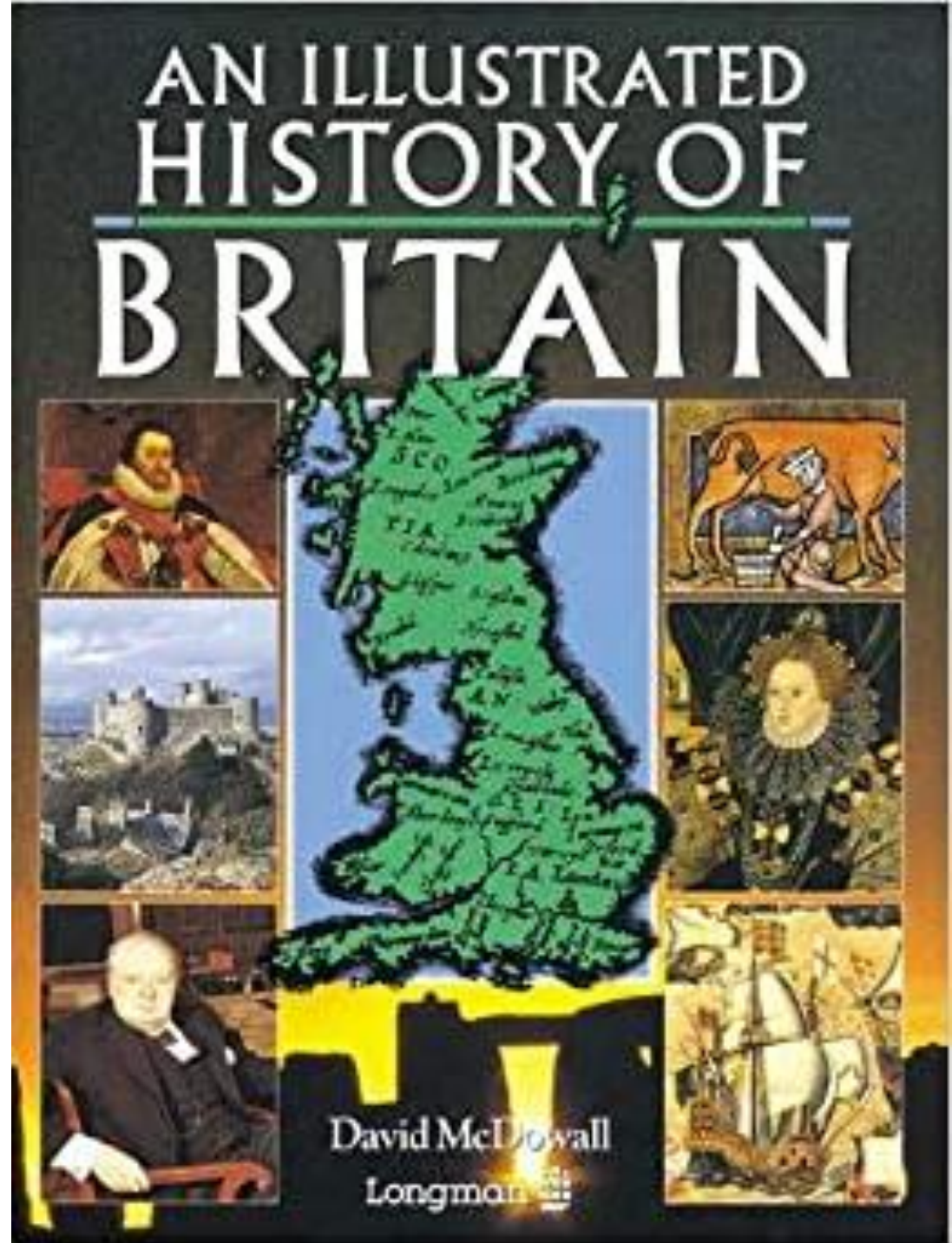
It's been 18 months and for many of you this is your second day of uni

- Be patient with yourselves
- Restrictions are annoying but necessary
- We are a community: take care of each other
- Be welcoming nice and supportive
- Say hi to people you don't know



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# TEXTBOOK



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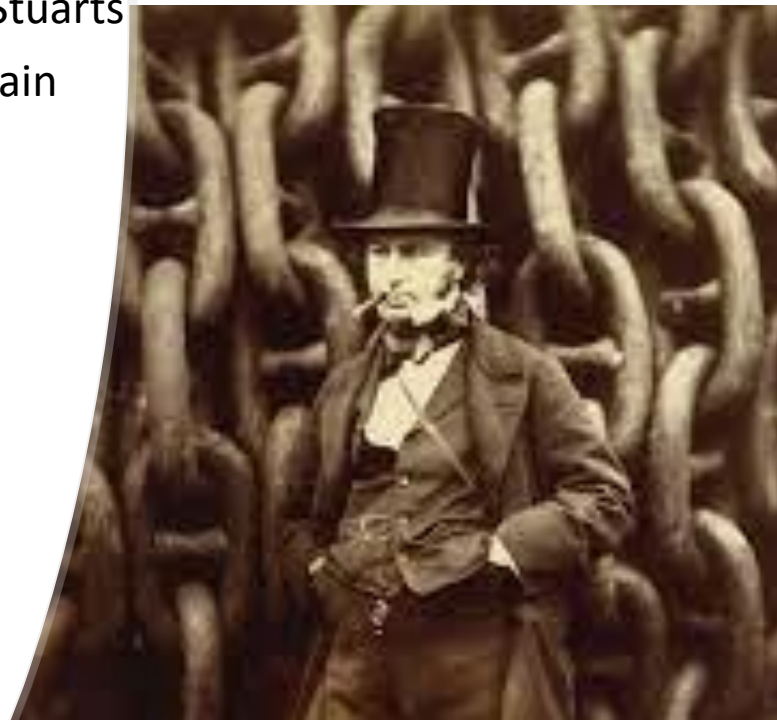
## FOUR BLOCKS

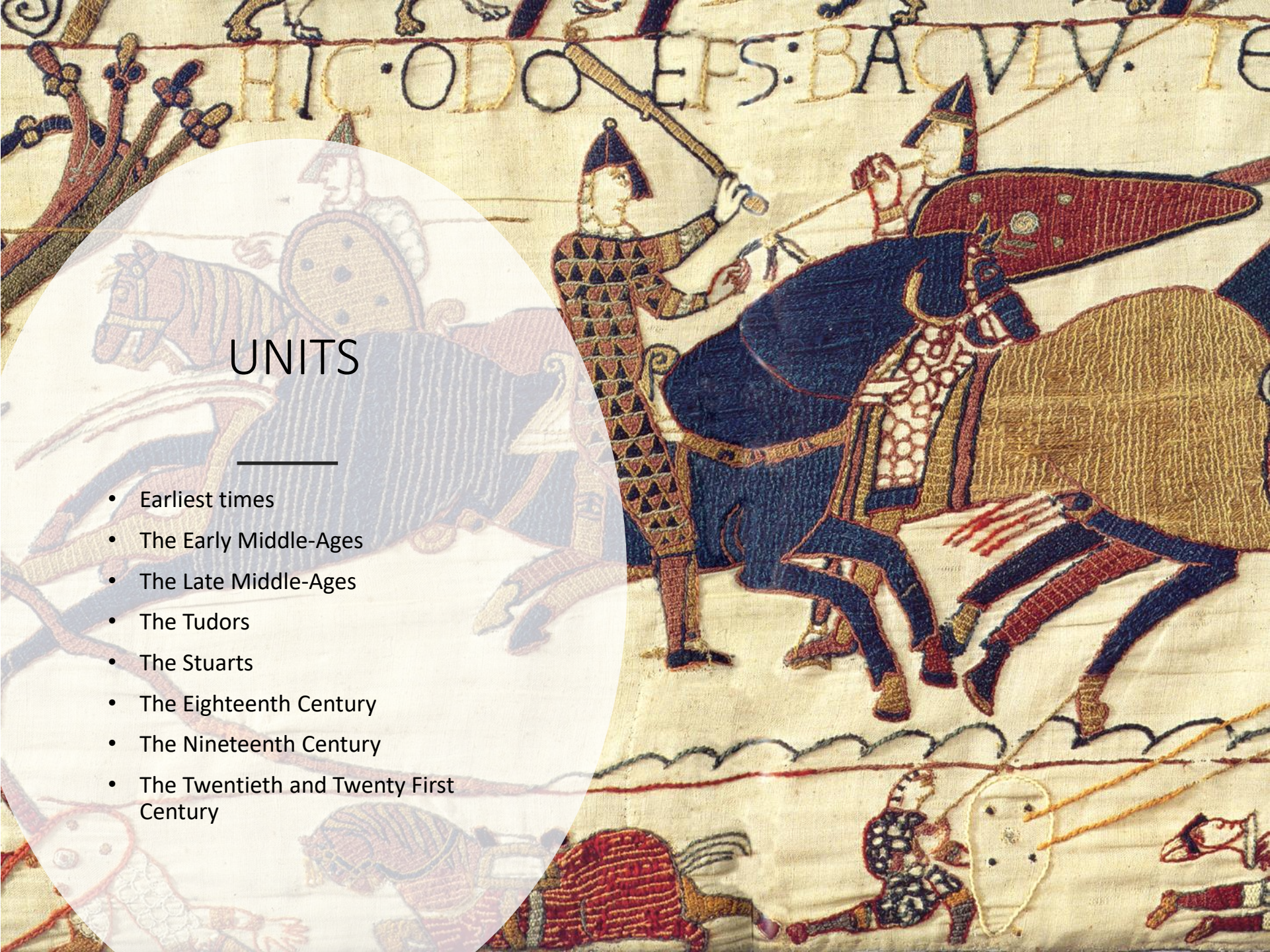
Block 1: Earliest times

Block 2: The Middle Ages

Block 3: Tudors and Stuarts

Block 4: Modern Britain






## UNITS


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- Earliest times
- The Early Middle-Ages
- The Late Middle-Ages
- The Tudors
- The Stuarts
- The Eighteenth Century
- The Nineteenth Century
- The Twentieth and Twenty First Century

1. History of England / Wales / Scotland / Ireland
2. *History of women and Women in History*
3. History of the Subaltern: class, race, gender, sexual diversity and religion.



A satellite-style map of the British Isles, showing Great Britain and Ireland. The landmasses are covered in dense green vegetation, with some brownish areas indicating higher elevations or urban centers. The surrounding waters are dark blue, and the map is set against a black background.

  
GEOGRAPHIC  
FACTS OF  
THE BRITISH  
ISLES

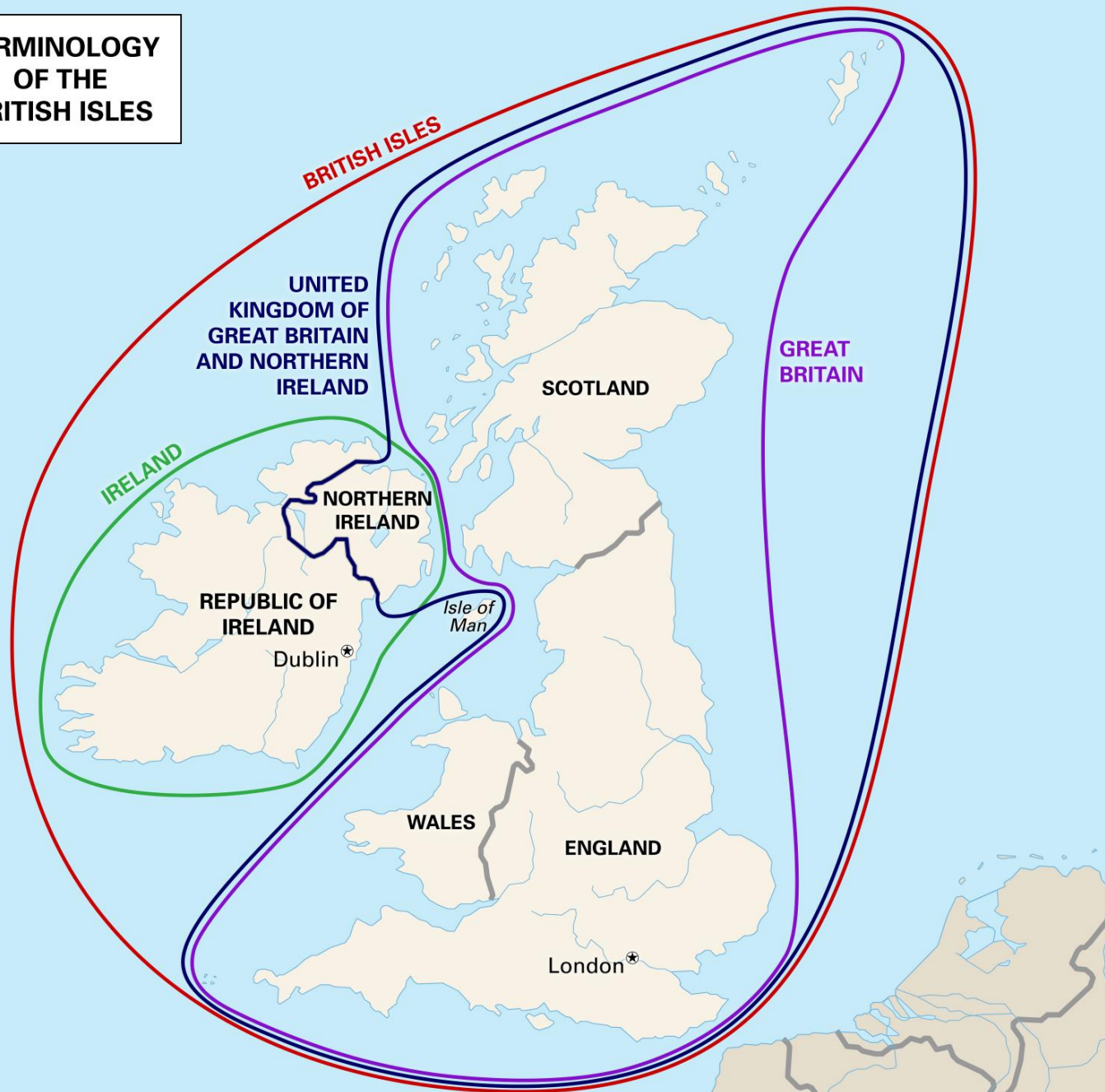
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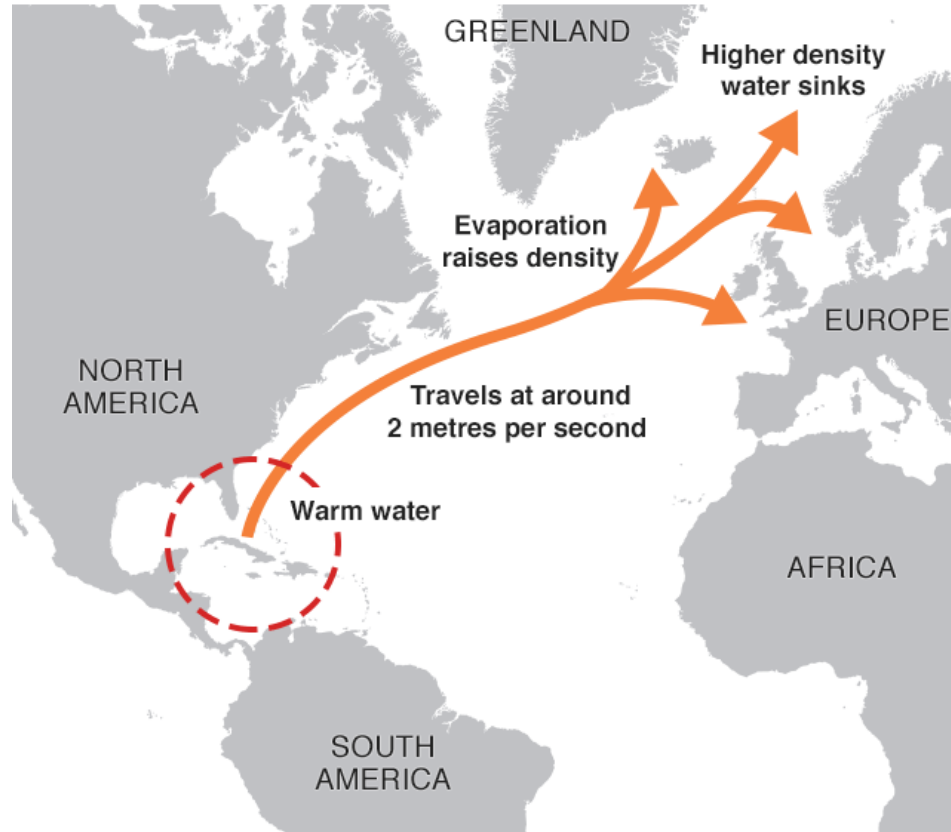
September 27th 2021



**TERMINOLOGY  
OF THE  
BRITISH ISLES**



## How the Gulf stream works



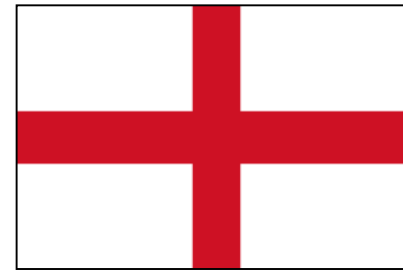


# UK Facts



- Official language: English (de facto)
- Recognised regional languages:
  - Irish, Ulster Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish
- Population: 66.65 M:
  - 87.17% White
  - 6.92% Asian
  - 3.1% Black
  - 1.98% Mixed
  - 0.92% Other
- Religion:
  - 60% Christian, Irreligious 32.84%, 4.4% Muslim, Hindu 1.38%
- Area: 244,820 km<sup>2</sup>
- Motto: Dieu et mon droit

# ENGLAND

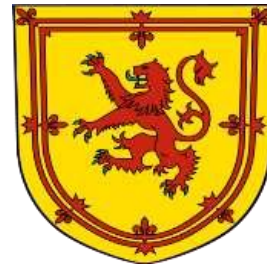


- England is the largest country of the UK.
- Capital: London.
- Nearly 84% of the population of the UK lives in England, mainly in the major cities.
- Population: 56M
- 130,000 sq km

# ENGLAND



# SCOTLAND



Capital: Edinburgh.

- Population: 5M
- 77,000 sq km
- In 1603 the King of Scotland became also the King of England ruling both countries.
- 1707 Act of Settlement
- Regional languages: Scots, Scots Gaelic
- Motto: "In My Defens God Me Defend"

# SCOTLAND



# WALES



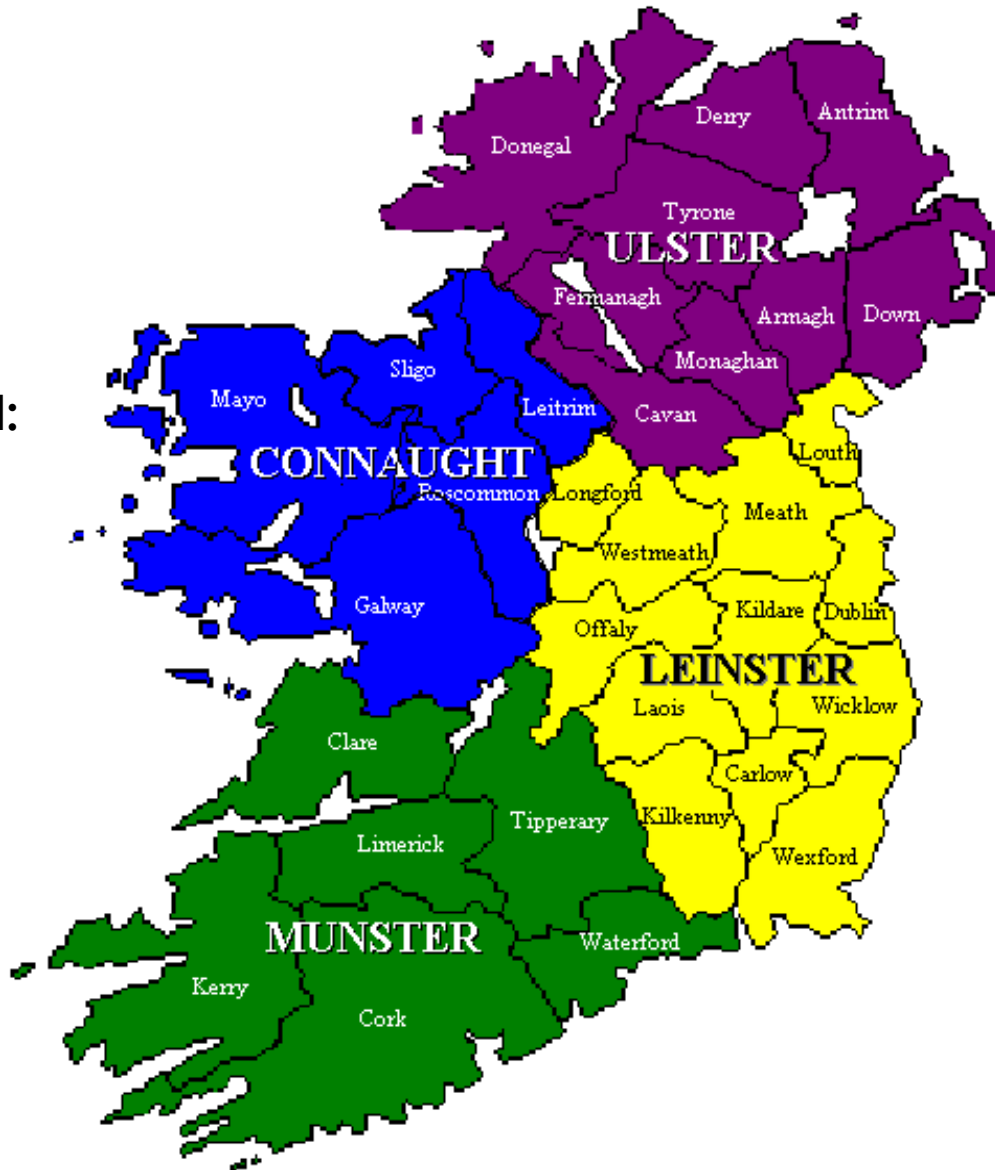
- Wales is a mountainous country on the western side of Great Britain.
- Capital: Cardiff.
- 20,000 sq km
- Population: 3M
- Motto: "Cymru am byth"
- Other languages: Welsh

**There are four  
Provinces in Ireland:**

- Leinster
- Munster
- Connacht
- Ulster

**There are thirty-two  
counties in Ireland:**

- 26 in the South
- 6 in the North





# IRELAND

- In 1801 the whole of Ireland became part of the United Kingdom.
- Ireland declared its independence in 1916 and after years of civil war
- They signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921 and became a republic in 1949.
- Most counties of Ulster remained part of the United Kingdom.



# NORTHERN IRELAND

- Northern Ireland is a region part of the UK located on the island of Ireland.
- Capital: Belfast.
- 14,000 sq km
- Population: 1.8M
- Other languages: Irish Gaelic, Ulster Scots

# REPUBLIC OF IRELAND



- Capital: Dublin
- Population: 4,015,676
- Languages: English (official) is the language generally used, Irish (official Gaelic or Gaeilge) spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard

# NATIONAL IDENTITY



DAFFODIL  
WALES



ROSE  
ENGLAND



SHAMROCK  
IRELAND

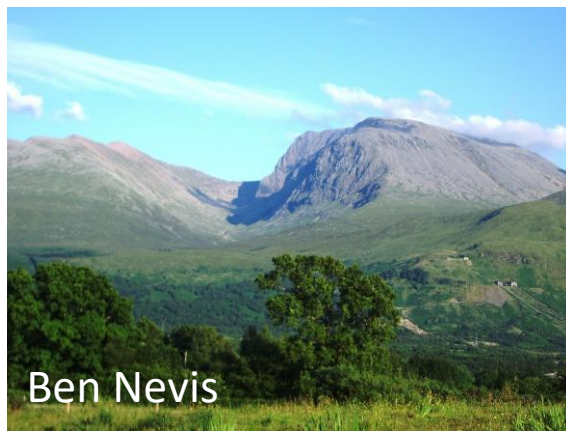


LEEK  
WALES



THISTLE  
SCOTLAND

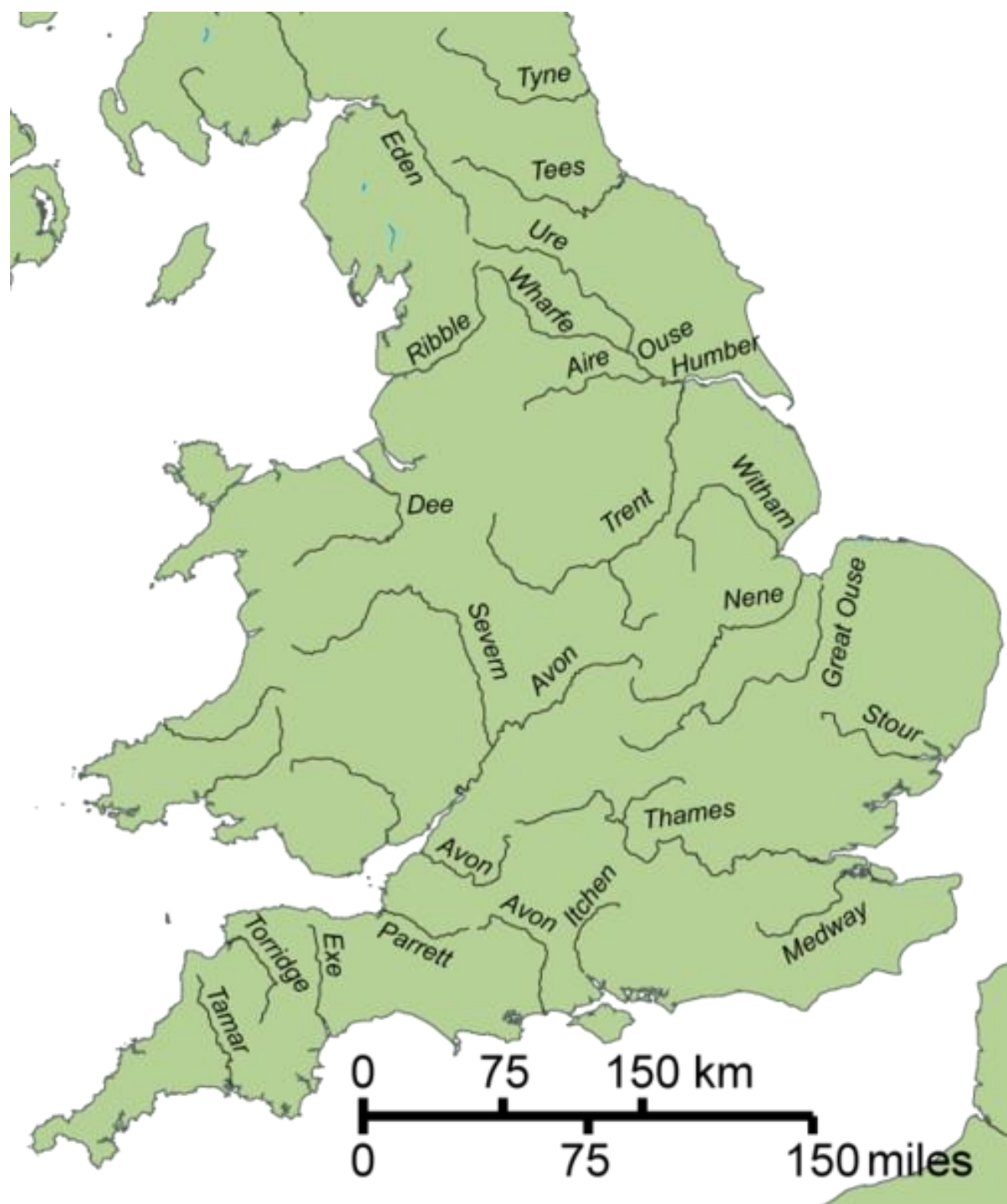
# Landscapes of Great Britain



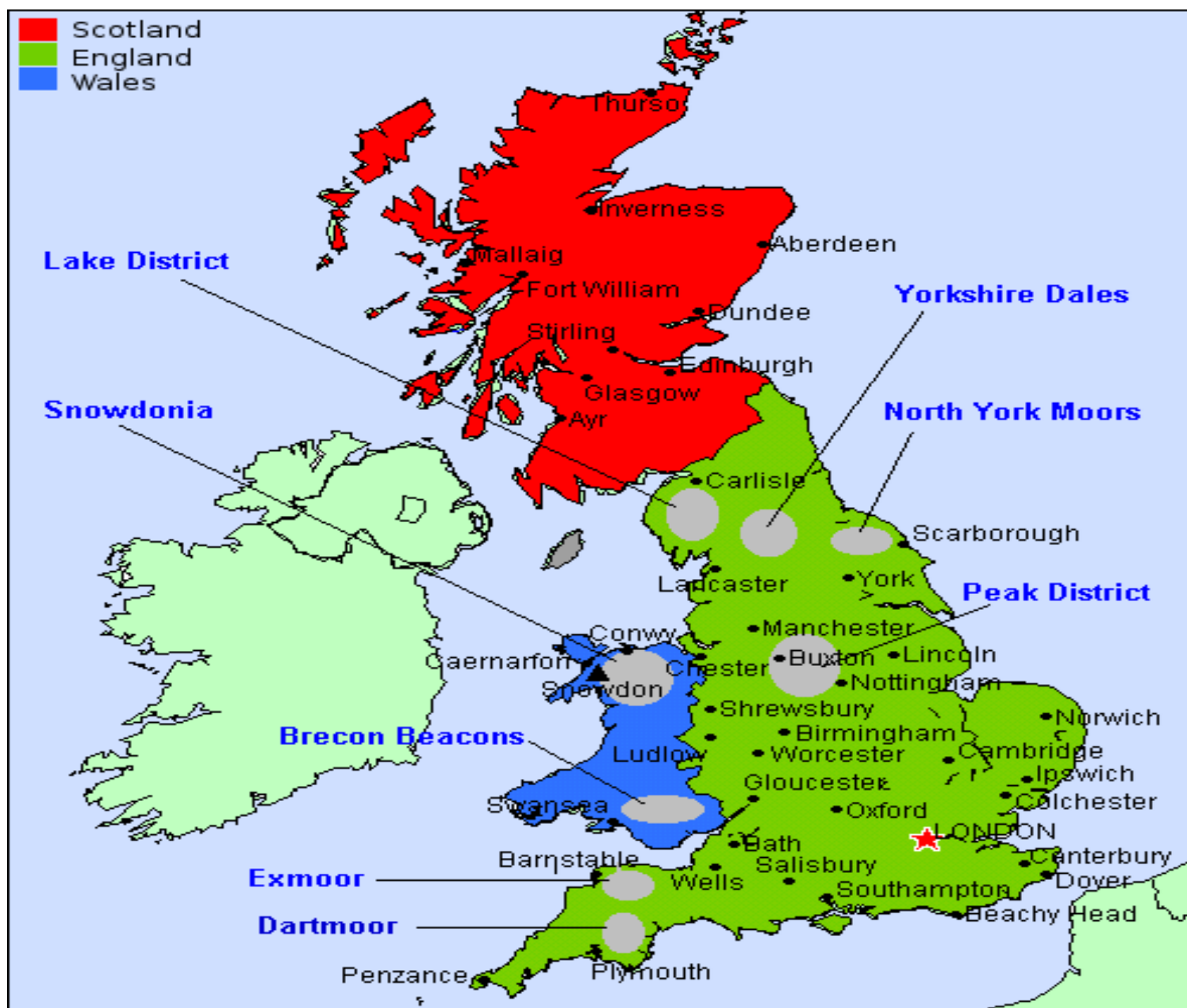
# Geography of Great Britain

- The physical geography of the UK varies greatly.
- England consists of mostly lowland terrain, with some mountainous terrain: the Uplands e.g., the Lake District, the Pennines. The lowland areas are by ranges of low hills and flat plains.
- Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK. The Highlands are predominantly mountainous, while the Lowlands contain flatter land.
- Wales is mostly mountainous, though south Wales is less mountainous than north and mid Wales.
- The tallest mountain in the UK (and British Isles) is Ben Nevis.
- The longest river is the River Severn which flows from Wales into England.

# Rivers



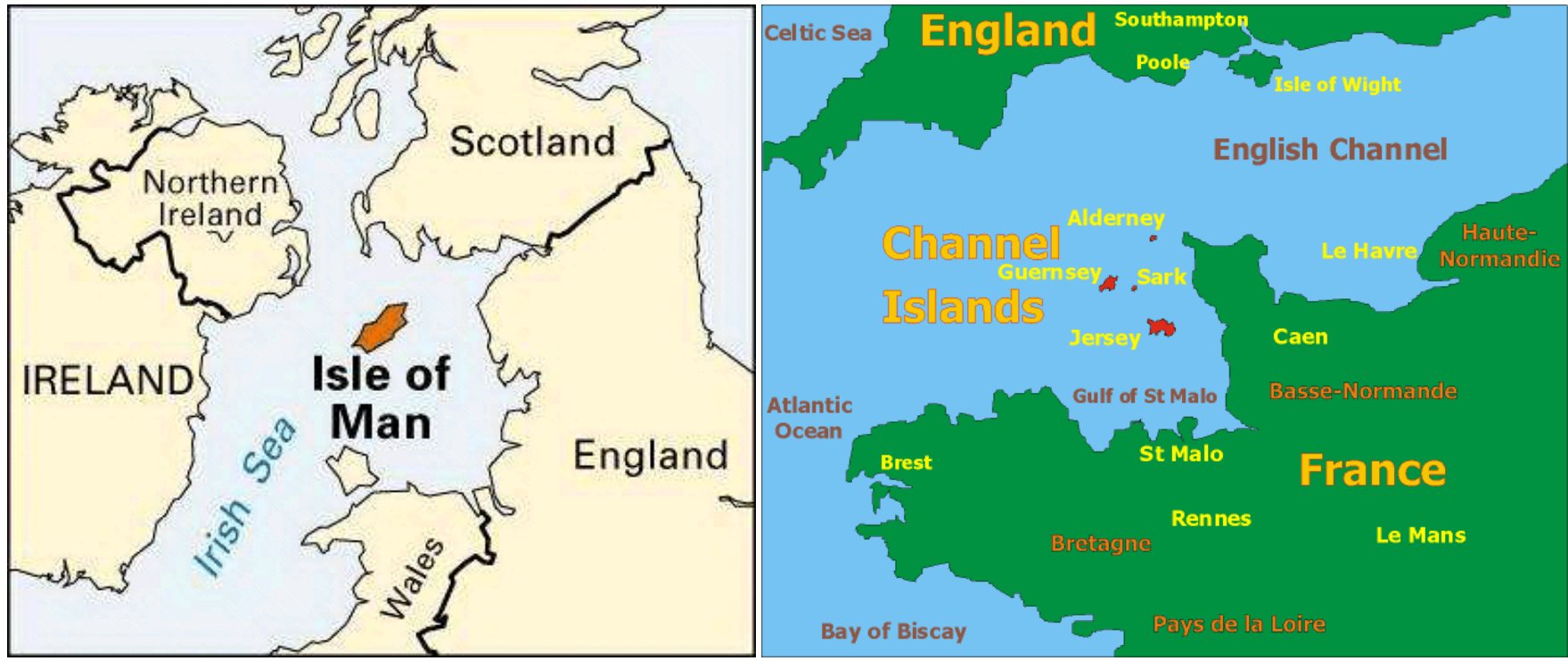


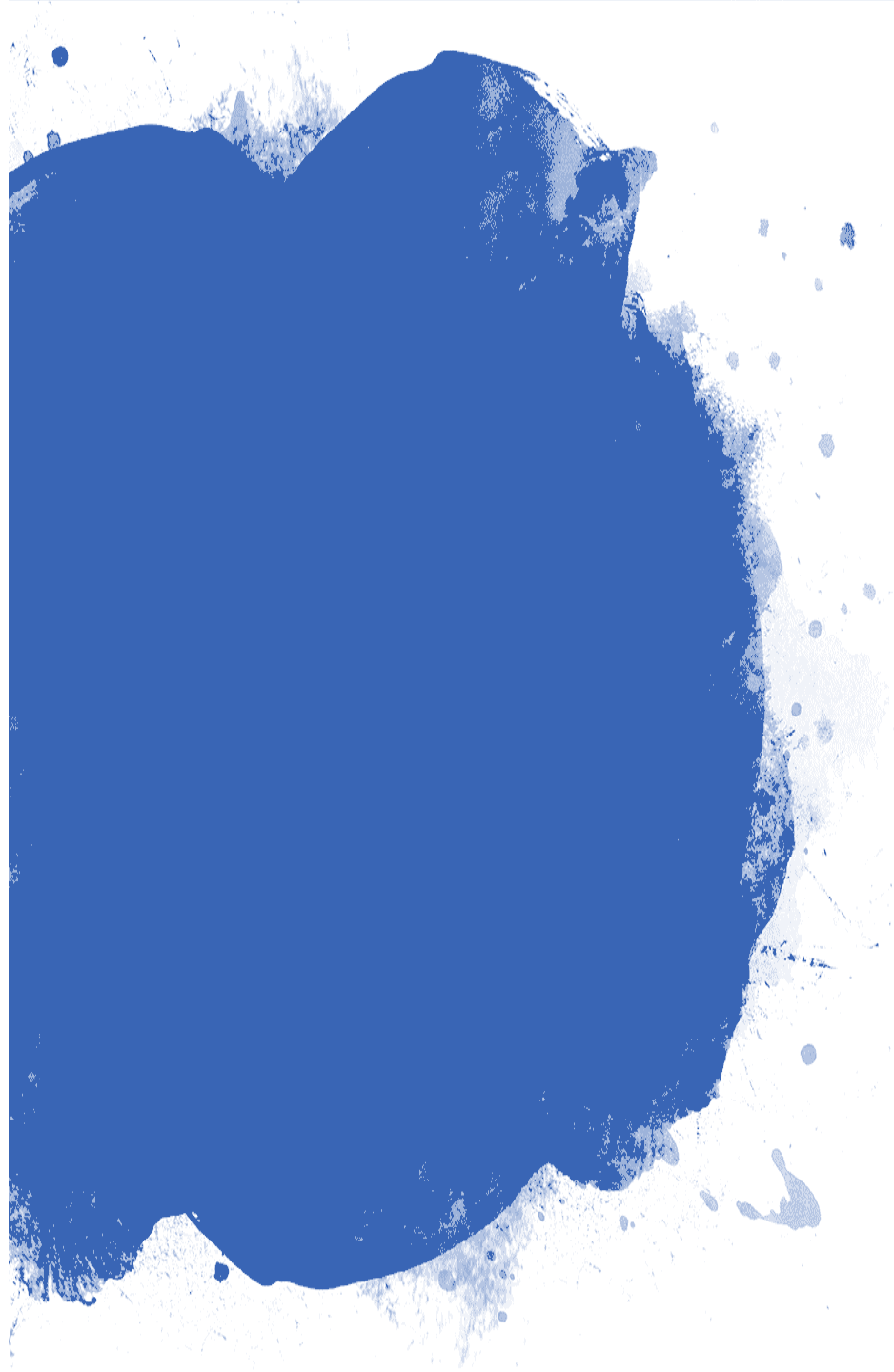




- 
- Ireland consists of a mostly flat low-lying area in the Midlands, ringed by mountain ranges.
  - Ireland, like the neighbouring Great Britain, was once covered in forest. As of 2013, total tree cover in the Republic of Ireland stood at 10.5% of land area.
  - The main river: River Shannon. 360.5 km . The river develops into Lough Allen, Lough Ree, and Lough Derg.

# Crown dependencies





- Compare the physical geography of the British Isles with Spain's.
  - What are similarities and differences?
  - What role did physical geography play in the formation of how the country is today?
  - How did physical geography affect the power of the UK today...
  - How did it affect its power relations with other countries?

A satellite-style map of the British Isles, showing Great Britain and Ireland. The land is green, and the surrounding waters are dark blue. The map is partially obscured by a black overlay on the left side where the title is located.

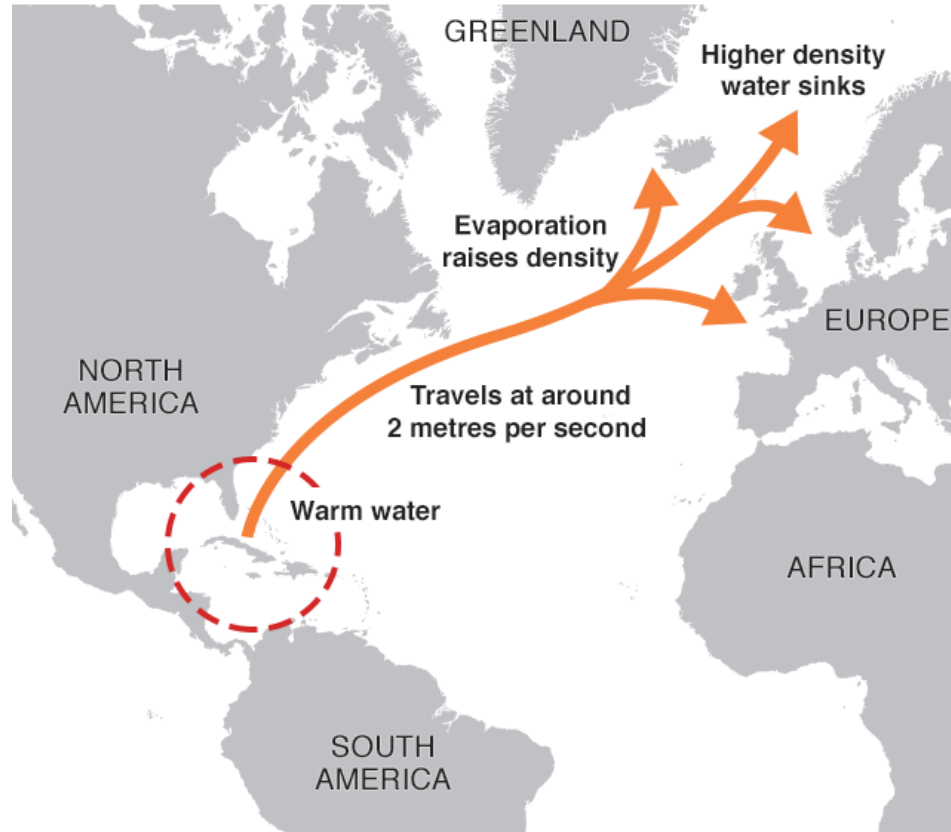
# EARLIEST PEOPLES OF THE BRITISH ISLES

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October the 5th / 6th 2021

## How the Gulf stream works



# British Paleolithic 500,000 BC

- Tundra
- Homo hunter-gatherers  
(Heidelbergensis, neanderthals)
- Intermittent inhabitation  
(180,000 – 60,000 BCE)  
because of glaciation
- Flint tools



Boxgrove handaxe

# Global Glacial Coverage During the LGM

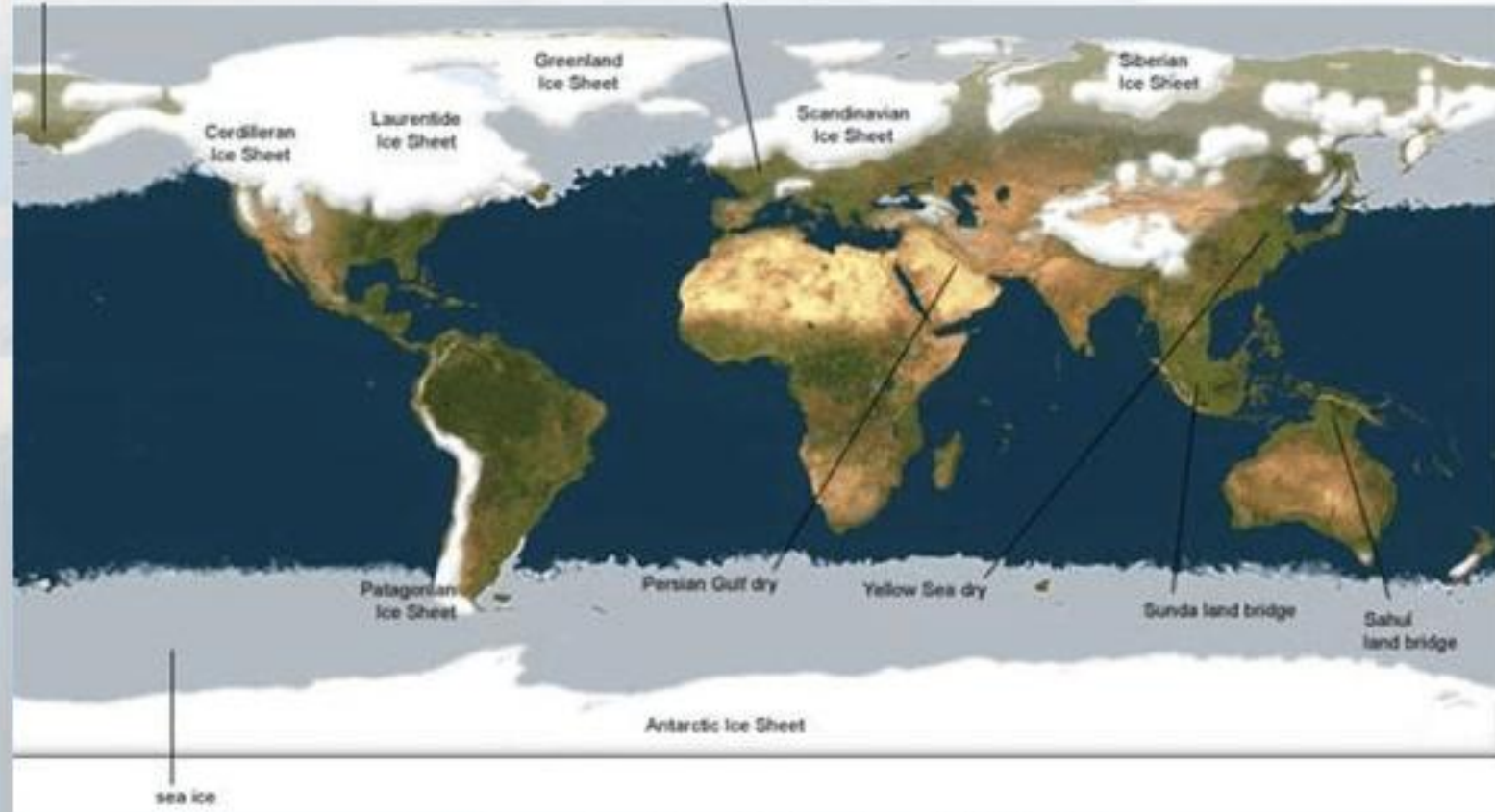
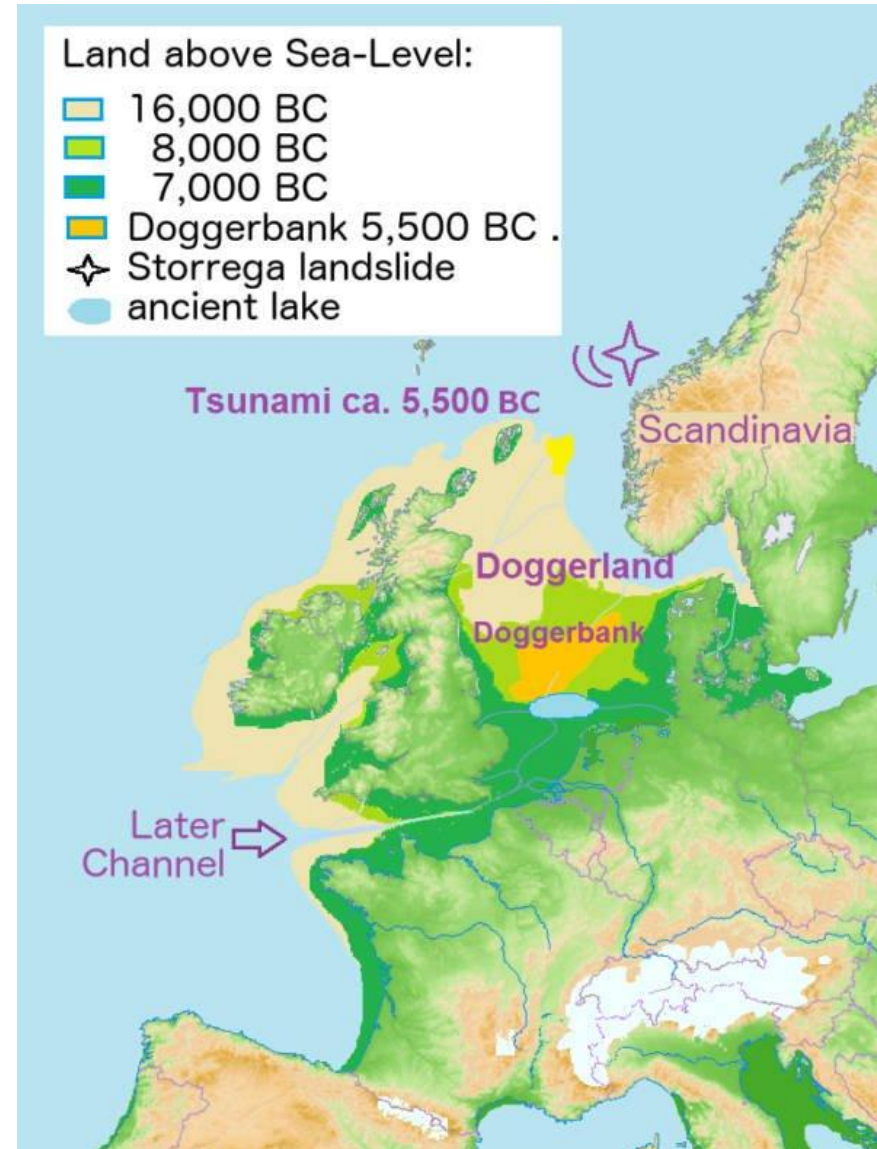


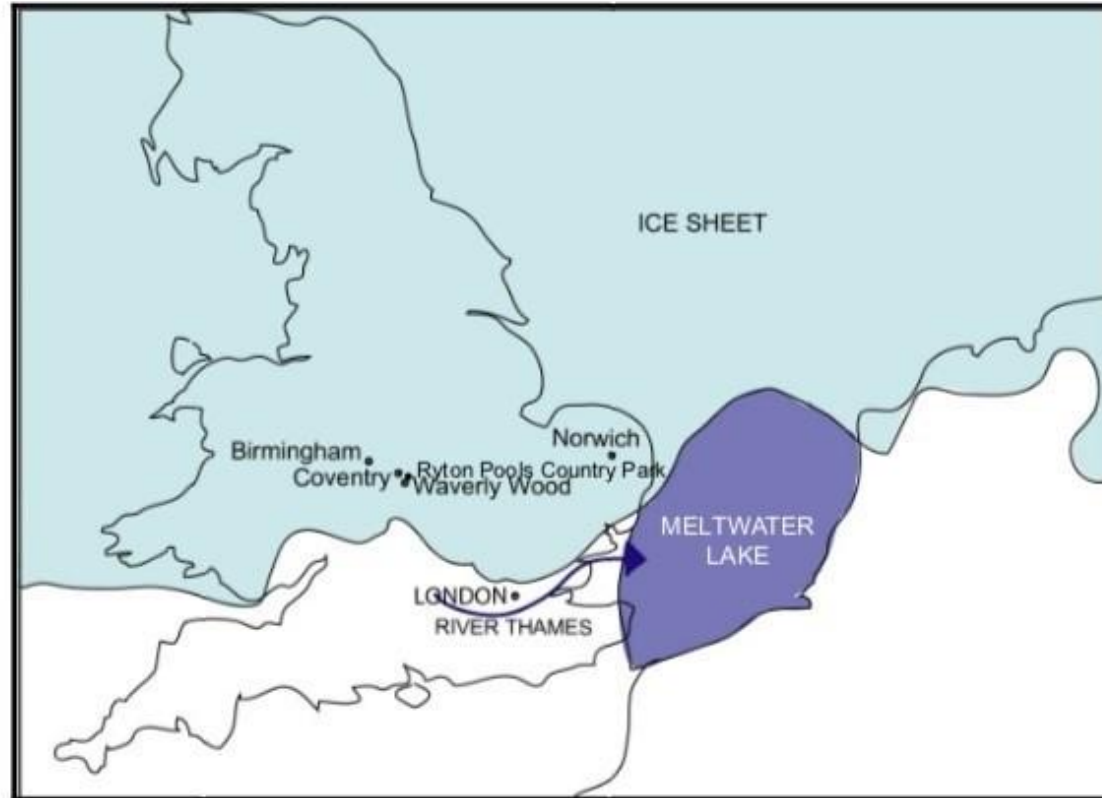
Image Source: <http://www.humberriver.ca/globalice.html>



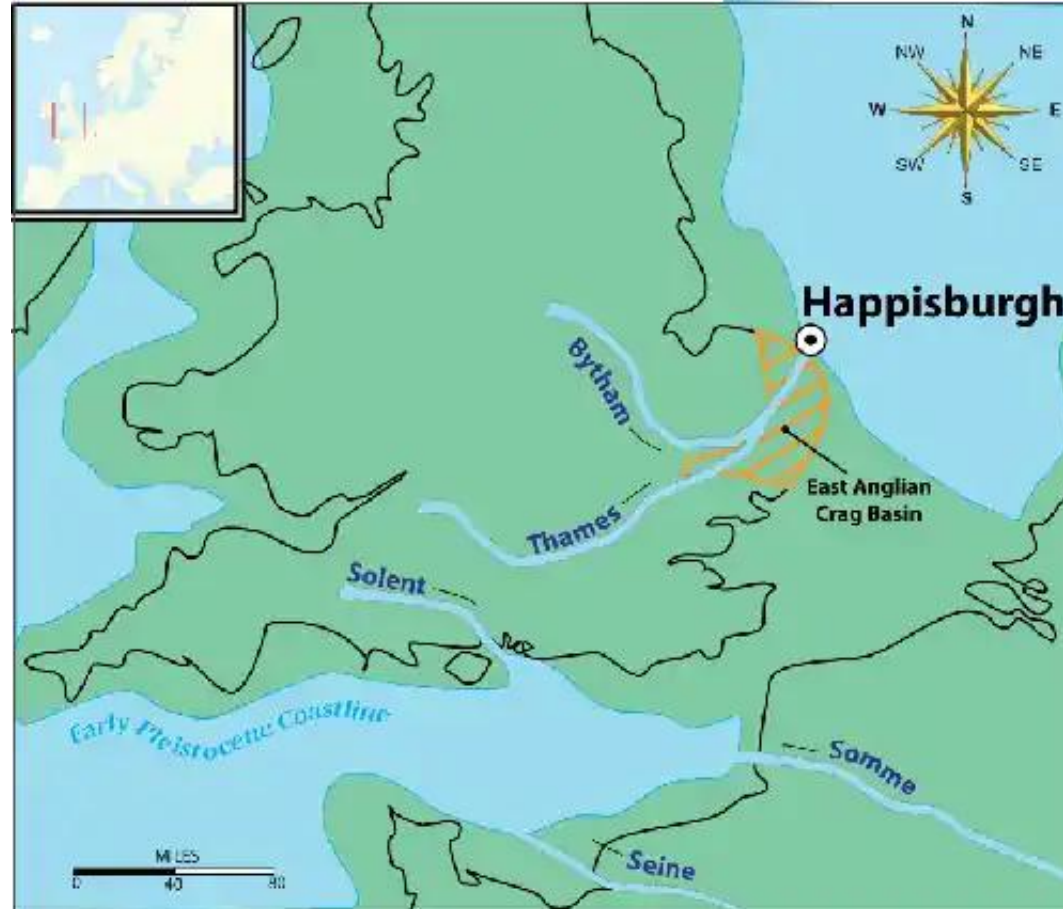
# British Prehistory



# Doggerland



# Doggerland



# British Neolithic 3,000 BC

- Heavy forestation of pine, birch and alder.
- Boating groups arrived from the Iberian Peninsula.
- Collective burial mounds of “barrows”
- Building of ceremonial Stone circles or henges.



Maeshow (Orkney Islands)



Swinside stone circle, England

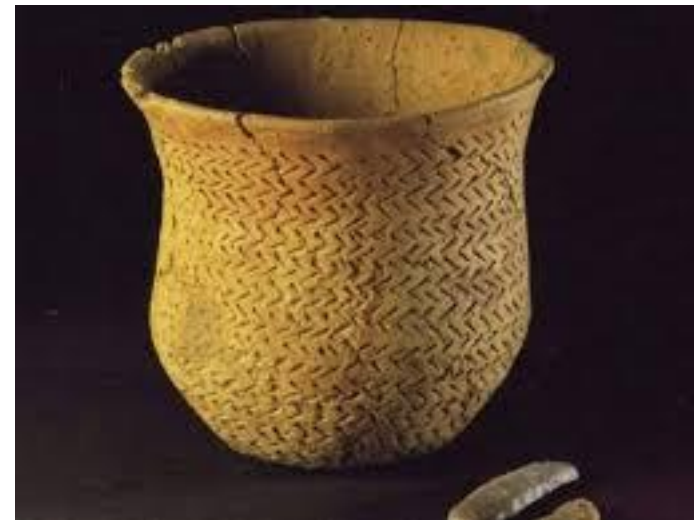
# British Neolithic



# Beaker people

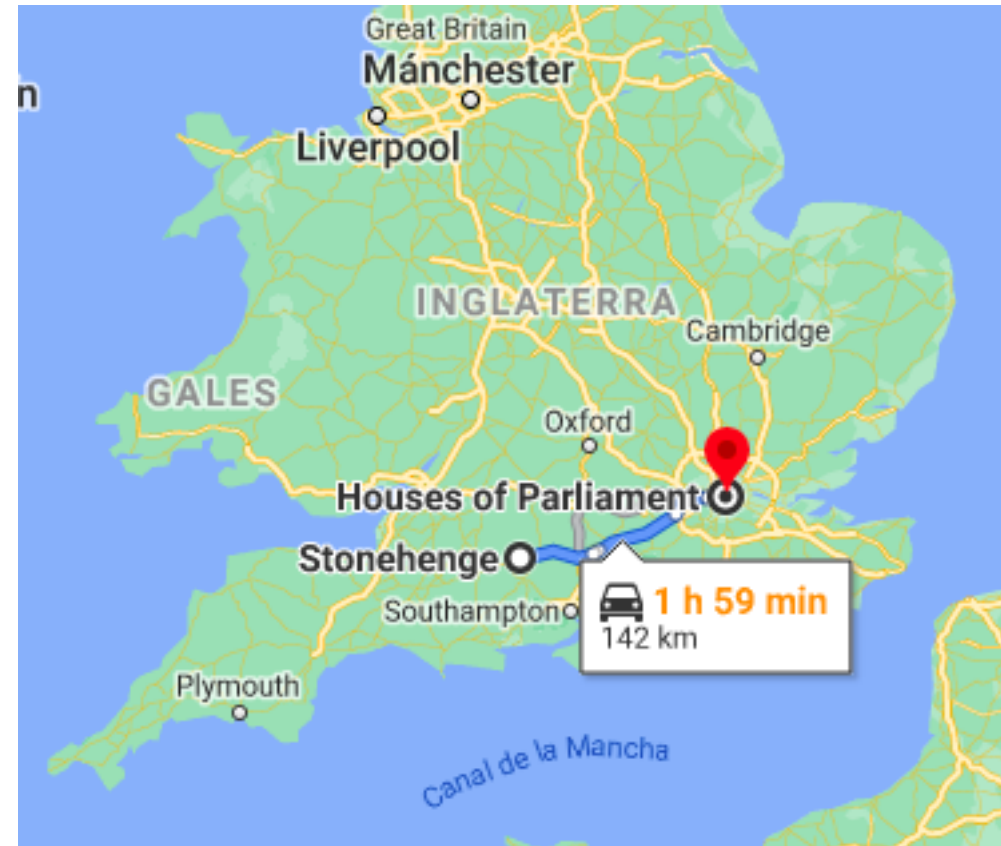
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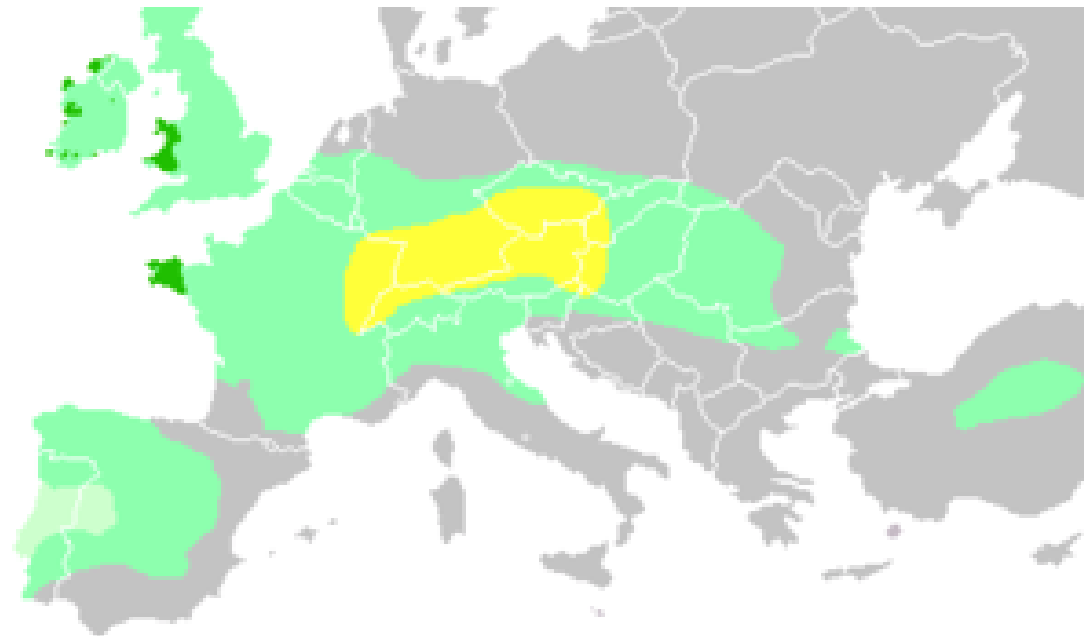
- 2400 BC
- Burials: separate
- Introduction of barley
- Bronze tools
- 1,300 BC decline of henge society.



# Beaker people





- Soil fertilization.
- Richer farms in the South East.
- Better metalworking skills.





## Celts

Diachronic distribution of Celtic peoples, in the traditional view:

-  Core **Hallstatt** territory, by the sixth century BC
-  Maximal Celtic expansion by 275 BC
-  **Lusitanian** area of Iberia where Celtic presence is uncertain
-  Areas where **Celtic languages** remain widely spoken today

# Celtic Britain

- 750 BC iron working techniques reached Britain from southern Europe.
- Revolutionised many aspects of life, most importantly agriculture.
- Hill-forts: centres of the strong agricultural economy.
- Organised warring groups, ruled by a warrior class of which priests (druids) were important.
- First historic reference Pytheas (330 BC): Prettanoi. End of Prehistory.
- Arrival of different waves from Europe: Parisii and Belgics



# Celtic Women

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- Women had more independence and enjoyed equality with men in rich tribes.
- The most powerful woman to stand up to the Romans was Boadicea, who became chieftain of the Icene tribe.
- In 61 AD she led her tribe against the Romans, destroyed their capital Londinum and nearly defeated them.

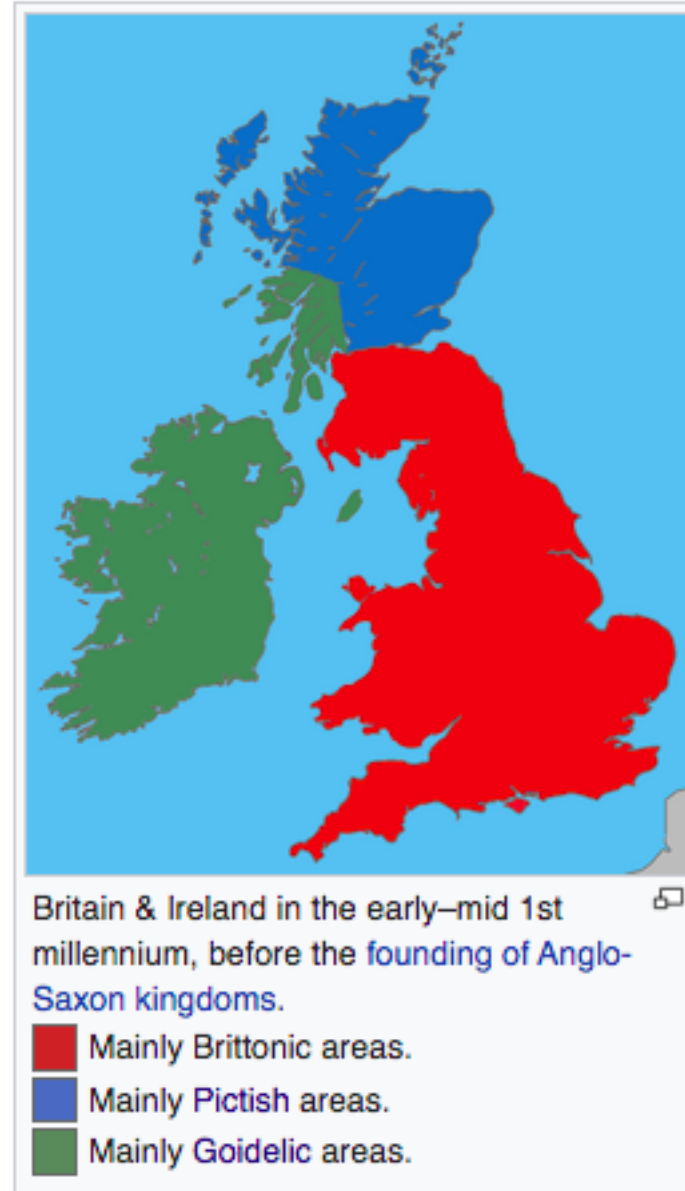


# The Brittonic language

Common Brittonic language was spoken throughout Great Britain during the Iron Age and Roman period.

- Brittonic: which evolved into Welsh, Cornish (England, revived), Breton (France) and Cumbric (N Eng, extinct).
- Goidelic: which evolved into Scottish Gaelic and Irish Gaelic.
- Pictish: unattested, possibly Pre-Indo-European or Celtic.

Declined in England between 3<sup>rd</sup> C and 11<sup>th</sup> C.



# Roman Britain



# Roman Britain

- Julius Caesar first came to Britain in 55 BC, in order to rescue Roman hostages from the Belgics who were helping the Gauls (now France) during the Gallic Wars.
- Celtic Britain entered the British sphere of influence started to pay tribute to the Romans and the Romans supported non-hostile Celtic kingdoms.
- 98 years later (43 AD) a Roman army occupied Britain under Emperor Claudius.
- This process ended c. 120 with the construction of Hadrian's Wall in the North.



# Roman Britain

There were different kinds of town in Roman Britain

1. *colonia* (peopled by Roman settlers)
2. *municipium* the whole population was given Roman citizenship
3. *civitas* were the old Celtic tribal capitals through which the Romans administered Celtic population in the countryside).





## Decline of Roman Britain

- Roman control of Britain came to an end as the empire began to collapse.
- It was increasingly difficult for the Romans to stop the raiders (the Celts from Caledonia) from crossing Hadrian's Wall.
- In AD. 409 Rome pulled its last soldiers out of Britain and the Romano-British (the Romanised Celts) were left alone to fight against the Scots, the Irish and Saxon raiders from Germany.



## Some facts about Roman Britain

- The Romans left about twenty large towns of about 5,000 inhabitants, and almost one hundred smaller ones.
- These towns were built with stone as well as wood. Some buildings had central heating. They were connected by roads which were so well built that they survived when later roads broke up.
- Londinum was the most important trading centre in Northern Europe, as South East Britain exported large amounts of corn.

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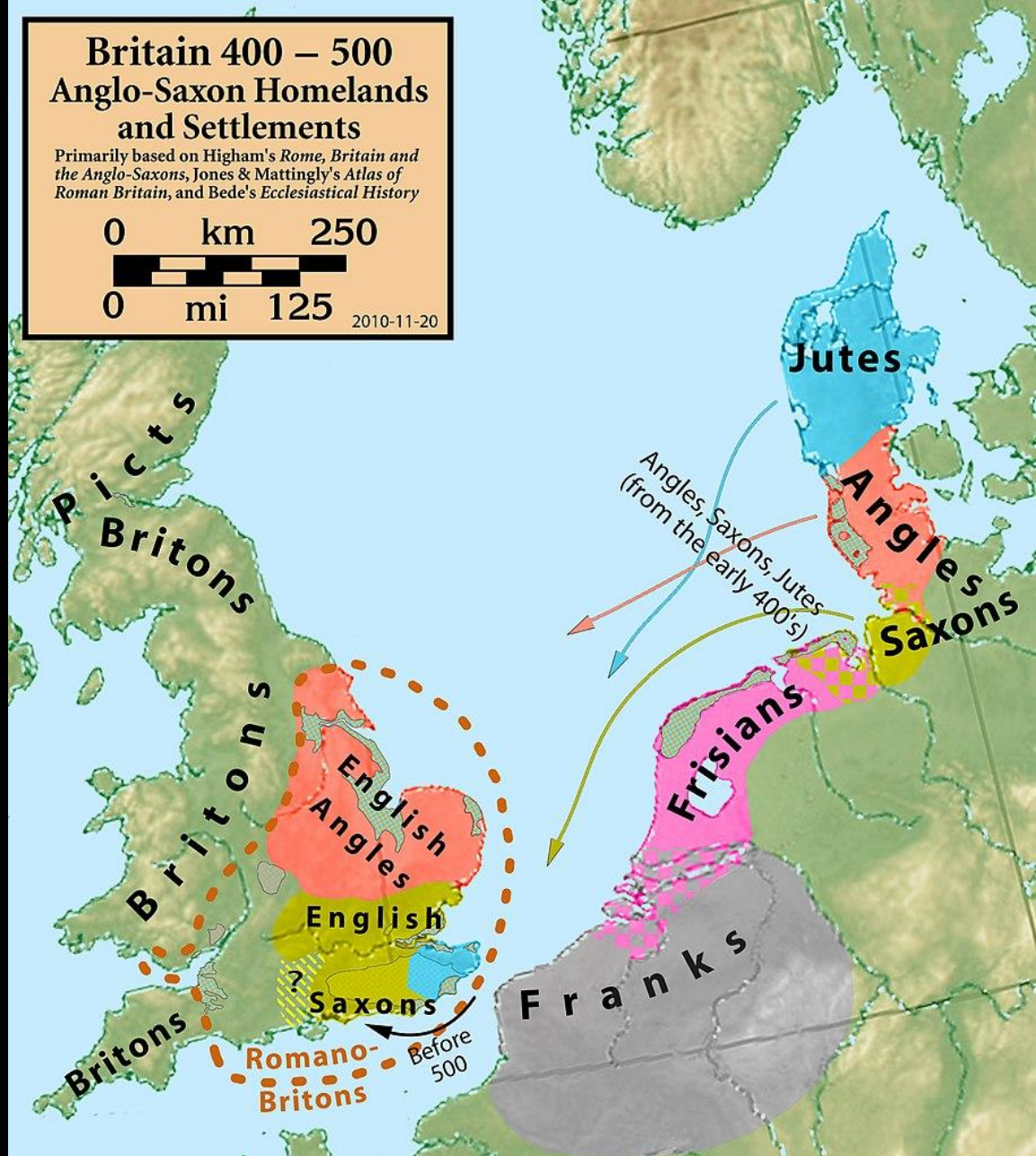
## Some facts about Roman Britain

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- Romans brought the skills of writing and reading to Britain. However, Latin completely disappeared when the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in the 5th century AD.
- The Roman roads were built, some of which are still in use today.
- The Romans founded many towns (originally castra= army camp): Lancaster, Gloucester, Winchester, Manchester.

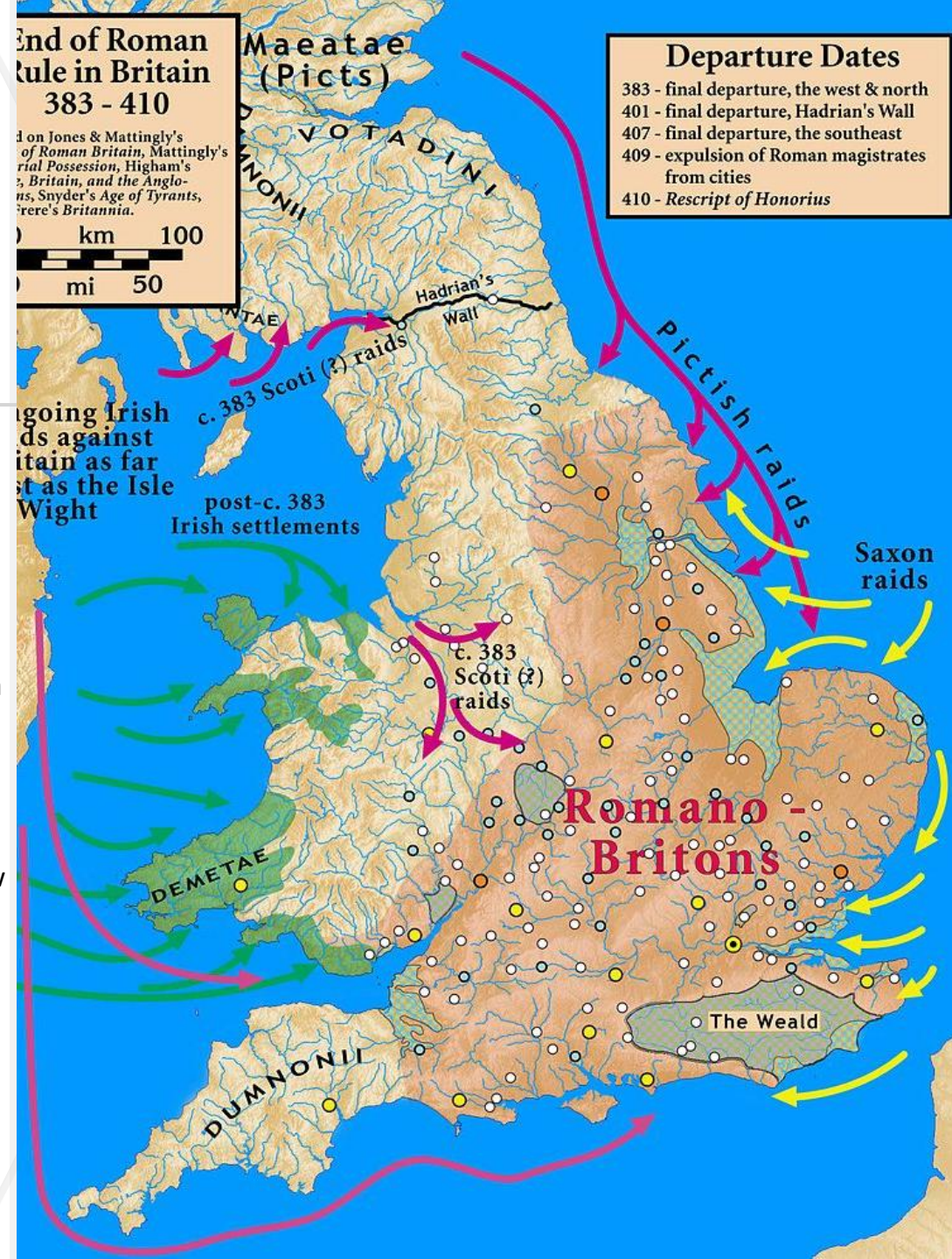


# The Saxon Invasion



## After the Romans

- Circa 410 AD, the inhabitants of the cities of Britannia turned to the Emperor Honorius, begging for assistance against the attacks of the barbarians who ravaged their lands.
- However, in the rescript sent in reply, Honorius told them that the only thing he could do was order them to "defend themselves."
- The history of this period has traditionally been a narrative of decline and fall.
- Decay of Urban life: urban-type rebuilding was continuing c. 5th century.
- At Silchester, signs of sub-Roman occupation are found down to around 500, and at Wroxeter, new baths have been identified as of Roman-type.
- Survival in Britain of Latin literacy and Roman education, learning and law within elite society and Christianity, 5th and 6th centuries.
- Possible motivation: End of the Roman Armies, economy was thriving without Roman taxation.



## Early Middle Age: The times of raids

- Germanic tribes who invaded the South and East of Great Britain beginning in the early 5th century AD.
- Chronicled by Bede the Venerable: *Ecclesiastical History of the British People*
- First settlements in 430 AD. They settled in England in places near to rivers or the sea, which could be easily reached by boat.
- 500 AD: Battle of Badon: legend of King Arthur.
- Shaped and changed British culture forever: new language (Old English!), culture and rules.



# Dispersal of the Britons

- Hostility of the new invaders: violence, destruction and movement of entire peoples.
- Britons were unable to protect themselves.
- Acculturation or displacement?
- Evidence of migration to Armorica (now Brittany) and Galicia (Britonia, now Bretoña, Lugo).
- Movement to other parts of the island: Cornwall, Wales, and some went to Ireland.



# The Heptarchy

1. Essex (East Saxons)
  2. Sussex (South Saxons)
  3. Wessex (West Saxons)
  4. Mercia (Angles)
  5. East Anglia (Angles)
  6. Northumbria (Angles)
  7. Kent (Jutes)
- King Offa (757-796) “Kingship of the English”, Welsh Wall.







Offa's Dyke (283 km)



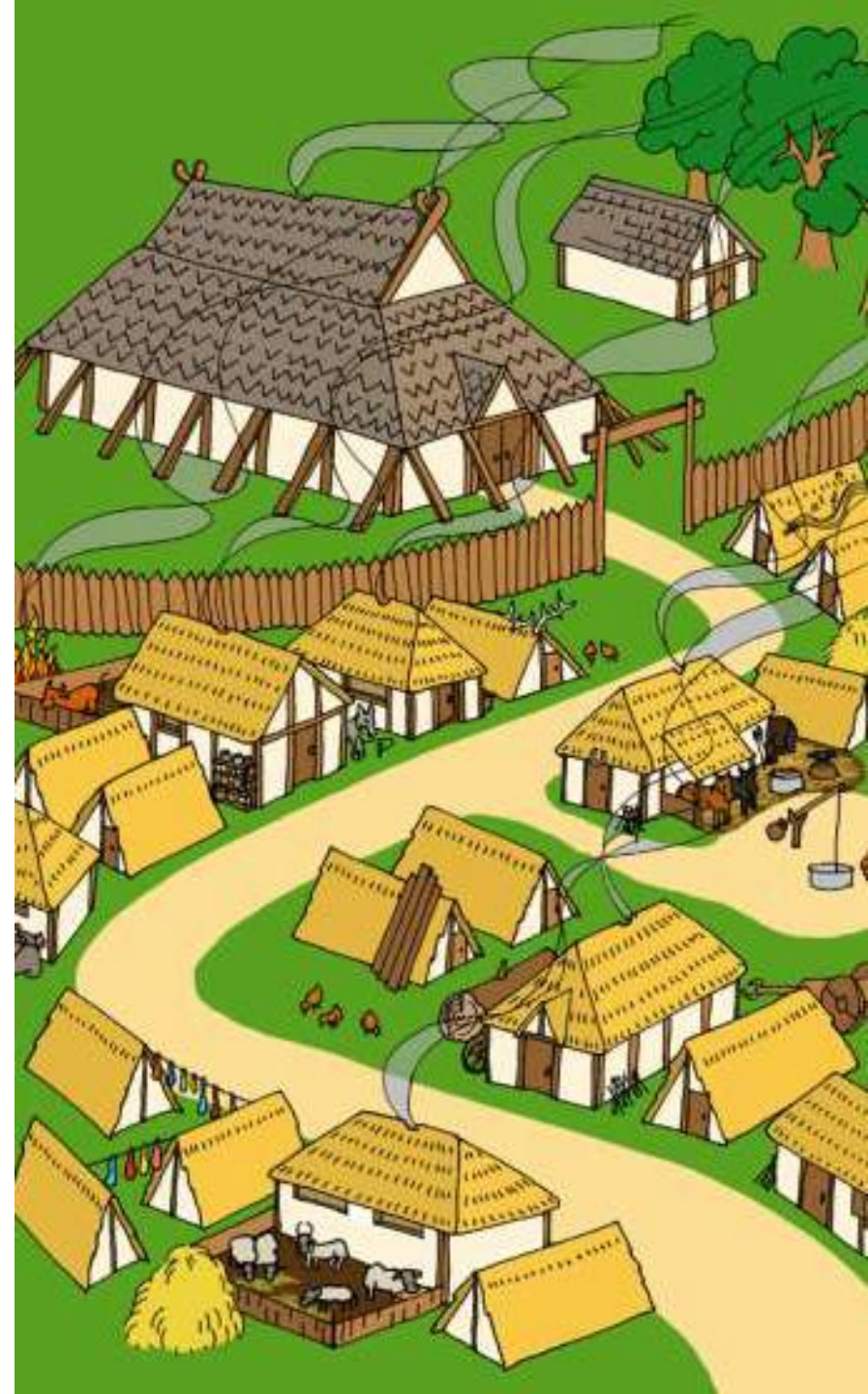


## How did Anglo-Saxons live ?

- In their own lands, most Anglo-Saxons were farmers
- They lived in family groups in villages, not cities.
- Since they lived close to the sea and big rivers, many Anglo-Saxons were sailors too.
- They built wooden ships with oars and sails, for trade and to settle in new lands.

## How did Anglo-Saxons live ?

- They lived close to their animals (to protect animals and provide warmth).
- They lived in single-family homes surrounding a communal hall and protected by a wooden stockade fence.



# Government and society

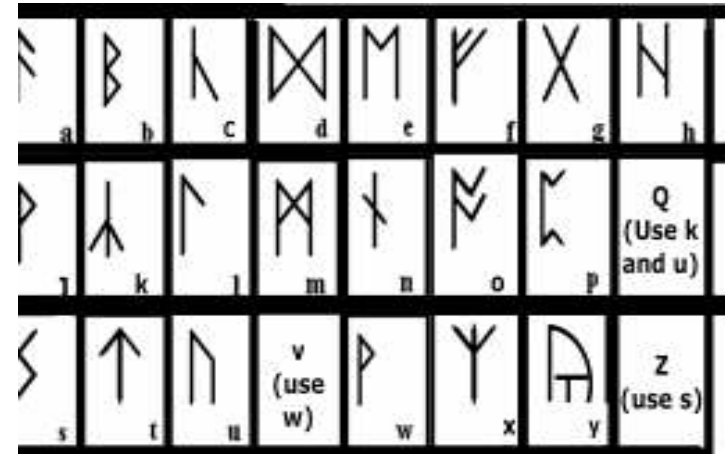
- King's council: the Witan.
- Land division: shires or counties. Shire-reeve → sheriff
- Anglo-Saxon pattern agriculture: Saxon plough modified land distribution.
- New villages: draining of marshes and cut of woods.
- Manor system: beginning of a new class system.





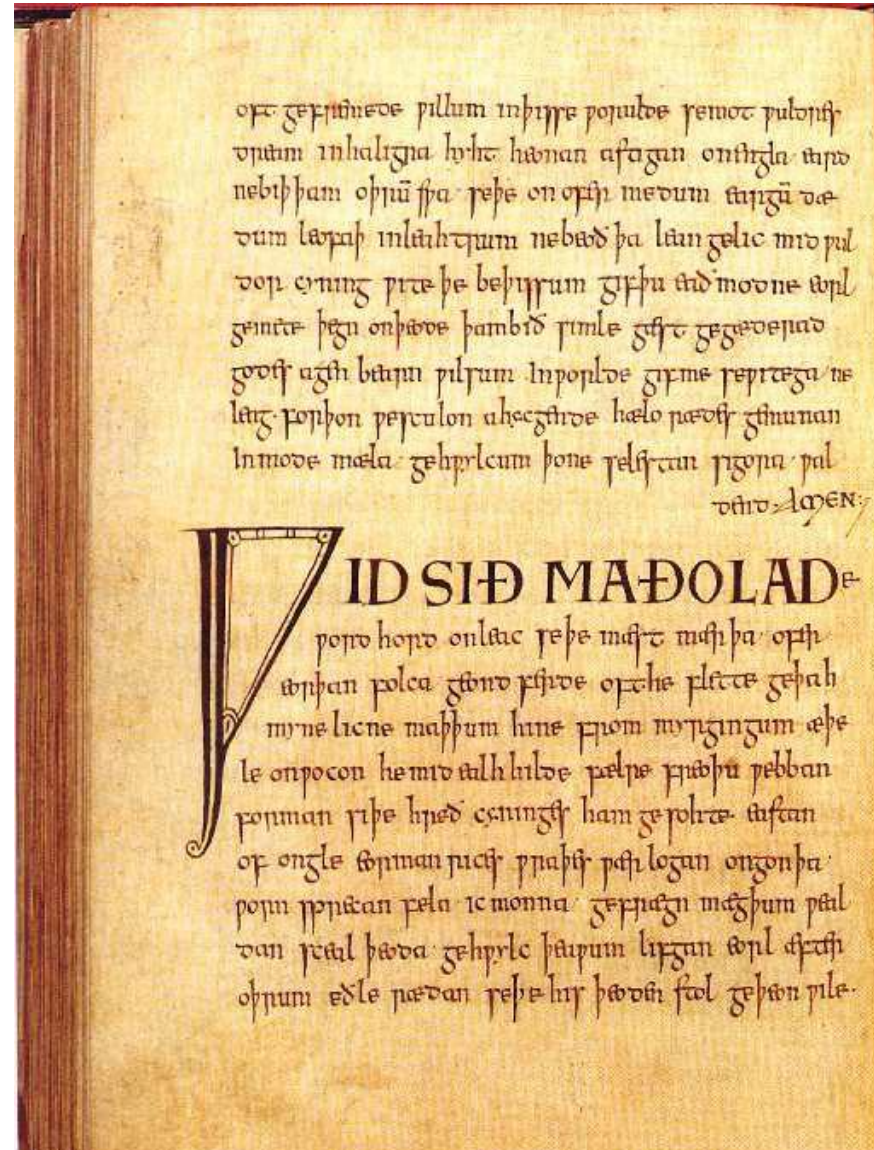
# ALPHABETS

- Anglo-saxons used two alphabets the ROMAN and RUNIC.



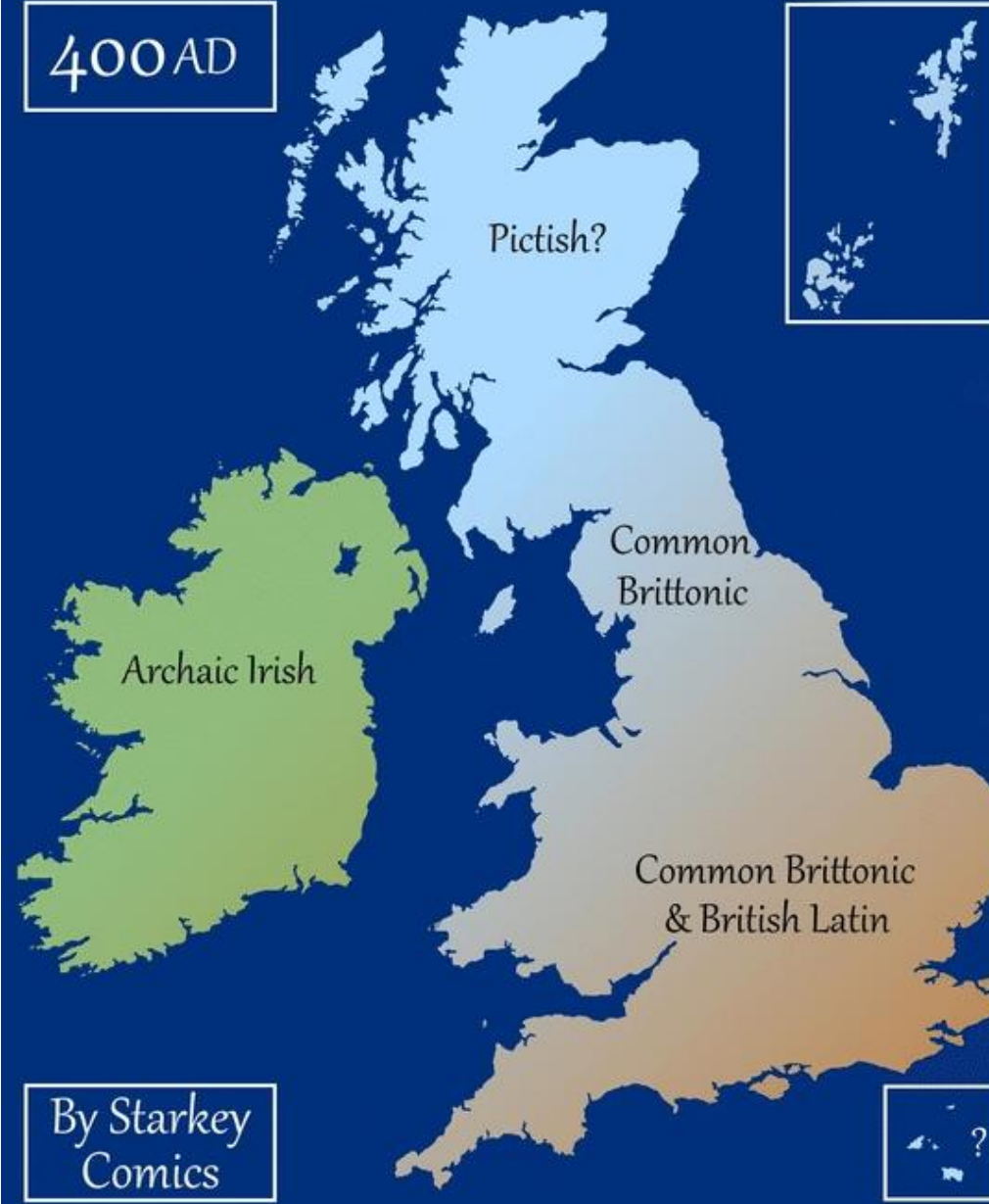


# Anglo-Saxon Manuscript



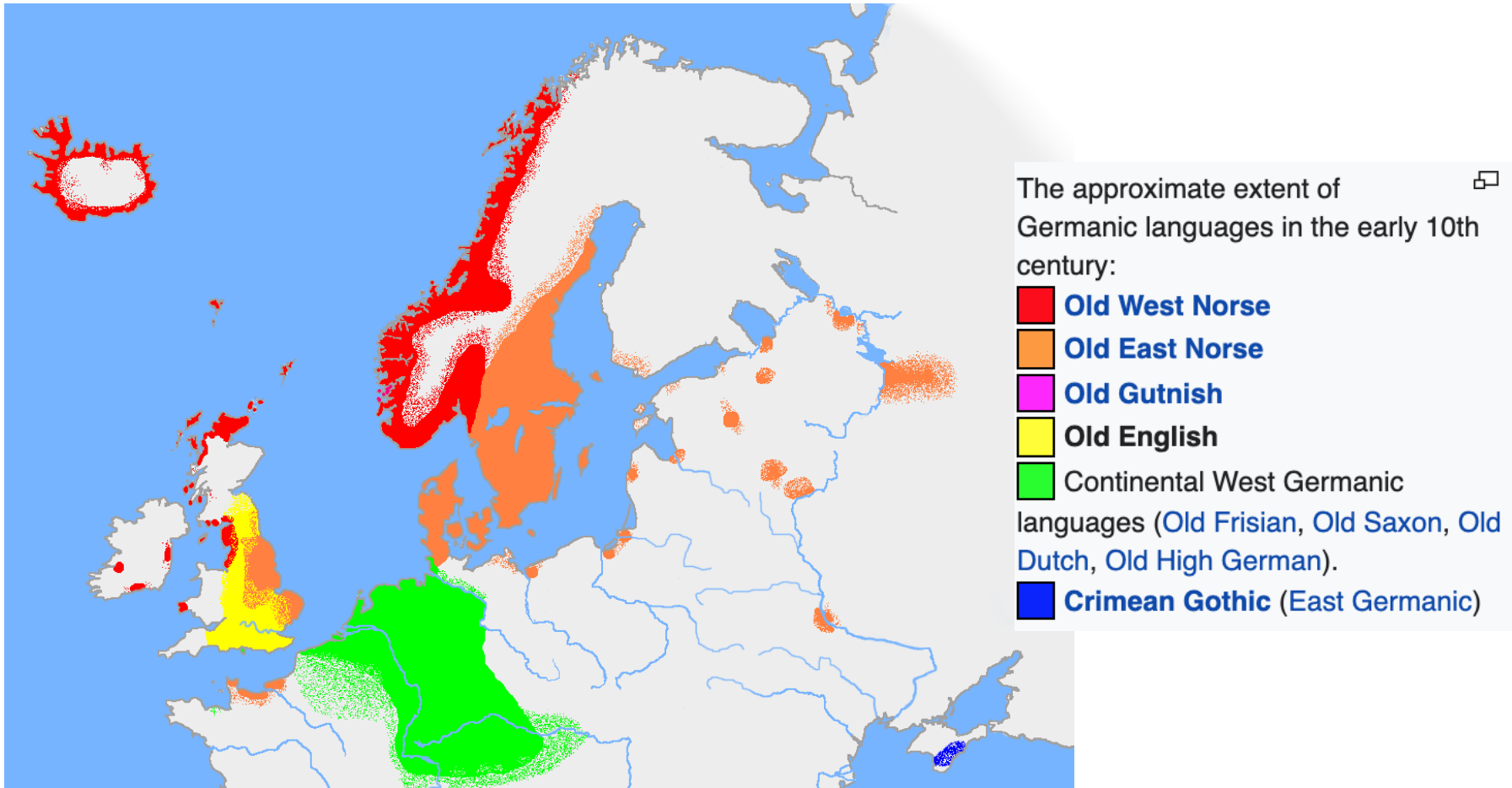
# History of British & Irish Languages

400 AD



By Starkey  
Comics

# Germanic languages c. 10<sup>th</sup> century



# Early Anglo-Saxons Beliefs

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- In Roman Britain, many people had been Christians. The early Anglo-Saxons had their own religion.
- The king of the Anglo-Saxon gods, for example, was Woden - a German version of the Scandinavian god Odin. From his name comes our day of the week Wednesday or 'Woden's day'.
- Other gods were Thunor, god of thunder; Frige, goddess of love; and Tiw, god of war.



# The Arrival of Christianity



- In 432, the whole of Celtic Ireland was converted by Patrick, a Romanized Briton.
- In 563, a group of Irish monks led by a soldier and abbot named Columba established a monastery on the island of Iona off the West coast of Scotland.
- Later, the Roman church began to send missionaries throughout Europe.
- In 597, Saint Augustine converted the King of England and establish a monastery at Canterbury.
- By 650, most of England was Christian in name, if not in fact.

## Conversion to Christianity

- Roman christianisation esp. on Celtic lands. St. Patrick.
- Two Churches: Celtic Church and Roman Church.
- Offa's power justified by religious rule.
- King Alfred of Wessex law system.
- Christianity reconnected Britain to Europe through trade and literacy.





## The Viking era (842-1066)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZXHTcAJstuo>

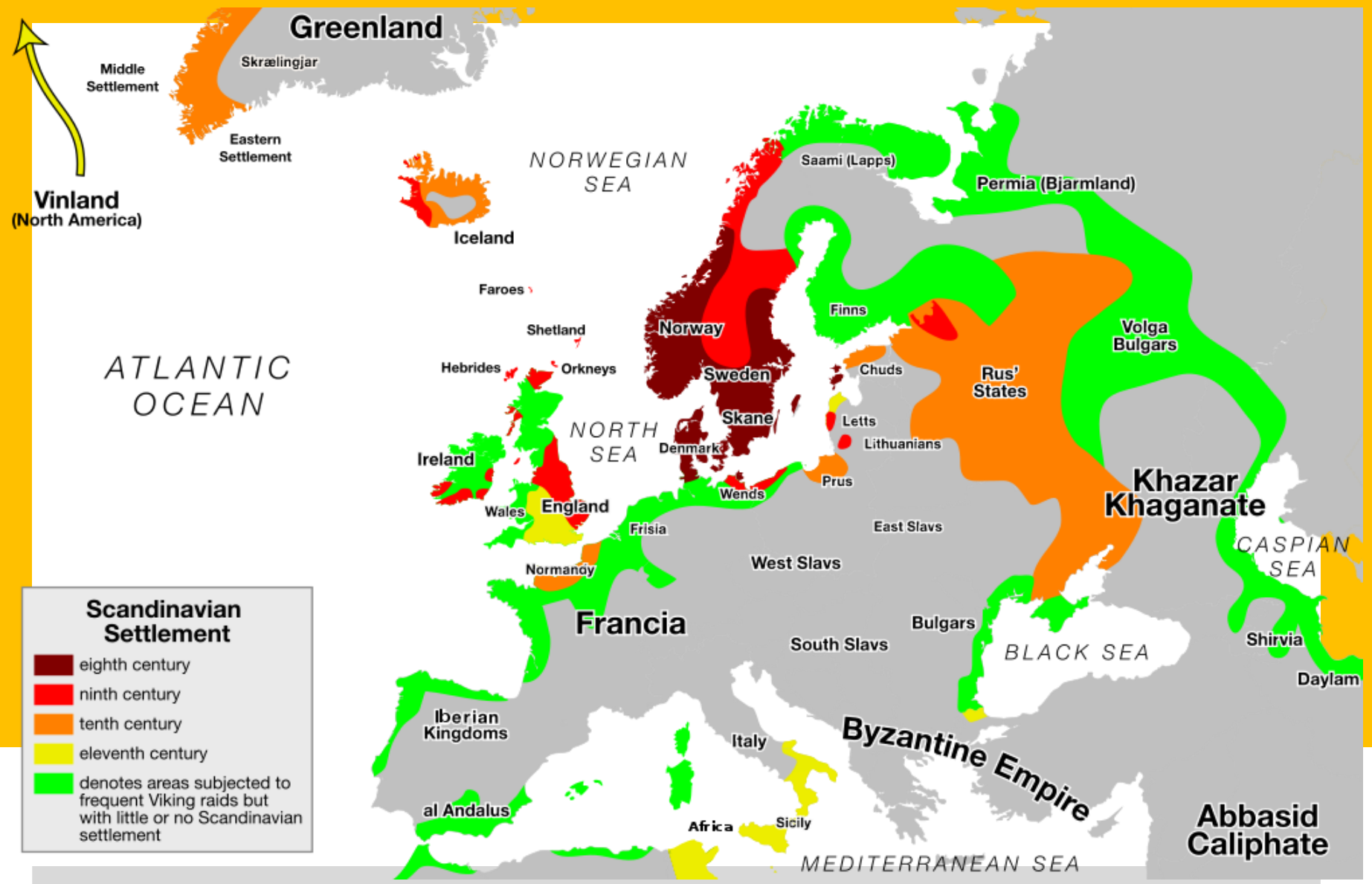
Era of instability in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

AKA “Danes”: sea pirates from modern Norway, Sweden & Denmark.

First raids in the 780s. Multiple reasons (marrying, agriculture/fishing, lack of trade etc.).

At first, they raided and looted, burning churches and monasteries along the east, north and west coasts of Britain and Ireland.

In 865, when it became clear that the quarrelling Anglo-Saxon kingdoms could not keep them out, they conquered and settled.



# Danelaw

By 875, only Alfred the Great held out and he won a decisive battle in 878. In 886, he captured London and made a treaty with the Vikings.

**Danelaw**, or Viking rule was recognised in the North and East of England and Alfred was recognised as king in the rest of the country.

It was during the struggle with the Danes that walled settlements (burghs) were built to keep them out.



# King Alfred the Great (849-899)

- Unified his kingdom's administration and legal structure.
- Improved its military defenses such that it could repel Viking invaders.
- Defeated the Danes at the Battle of Edington. King Guthrum, was baptized, Alfred standing as sponsor.
- Restoration of London and its return to English rule after a period of Viking control.
- Scholar, translator. Established a Court School, impulse the use of English and impulsed a revival of literary in England.





- The Danes easily converted to Christianity and their language was similar to that of the Anglo-Saxons.
- By 950 peace was more or less established, but the Vikings began to push west again.
- King Ethelred decided to pay the Vikings to stay away. To provide the money, he set a tax on all his people called **Danegeld** and was the beginning of a regular tax system to provide the money for armies.
- The effect of this tax was felt most heavily on the ordinary people who had to provide the money for their lord to pay the Danegeld.

# King Cnut the Great ( ? – 1035)

- In 1016, the Danes re-invaded and controlled most of England.
- When Ethelred died, **Cnut**, the leader of the Danegeld was chosen by the Witan .
- He deemed himself "King of all England and Denmark and the Norwegians and of some of the Swedes"
- Cnut died in 1034 and his son in 1040. The Witan then chose Edward, one of Ethelred's sons to be king.



King Cnut the Great's realm



# Edward “the Confessor”

- Norman upbringing.
- More interested in the Church than in kingship.
- He also had a vow of chastity although he was married to Edith Godwinson, daughter of the most powerful Saxon family.
- **Edward "the Confessor"** established churches all over the country and initiated the building of Westminster Abbey, but the fact that he died childless led to the Norman invasion.



## Edward the Confessor II

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- Edward's mother was a daughter of the Duke of Normandy and Edward had spent much of his life in that country.
- He invited many Normans to the English court, but many powerful Saxons did not like this influence.
- Died in 1066, the Witan chose his brother-in-law, **Harald Godwinson**, to be the new king.





A turning point

# Hacker research



Collaborative research

20 minutes, no credit taken, just the common good

Add videos, links, photos, etc.

Your First name initial:

- ABCDE <https://pad.riseup.net/p/HaroldGodwinson20>
- FGHIJ <https://pad.riseup.net/p/Williamtheconqueror20>
- KLMN <https://pad.riseup.net/p/HaraldHardrada>
- OPQRS <https://pad.riseup.net/p/EdgarEtheling>
- TUVWXYZ <https://pad.riseup.net/p/ConsequencesConquest>



## Edward's messy strategy

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- The conquest was the final act of a complicated drama that had begun years earlier.
  - Edward, who had almost certainly designated William as his successor in 1051, was involved in a childless marriage and used his lack of an heir as a diplomatic tool.
  - He promised the throne to different parties throughout his reign, including Harold Godwinson, later Harold II, the powerful earl of Wessex.
  - Edward from his deathbed named Harold his successor on January 5th, 1066, and Harold was crowned king the following day.
-



**Harold  
Godwinson**

Earl of  
Wessex



**William**

Duke of  
Normandy



**Harald  
Hardrada**

King of  
Norway



**Edgar  
Atheling**

Great-nephew  
of King

# Promises

- **Harold Godwinson** - Edward did not hate Harold as much as he hated Harold's father Godwin who died in 1053. Edward probably did promise Harold the throne at some point after 1053.
- **William** - In 1051 it is possible that William travelled to England from Normandy in order to visit Edward. William claimed that Edward had promised that he should succeed him as King of England. In 1064 Harold Godwinson travelled to Normandy. William claimed, that during this visit, Harold promised that William could succeed to the English throne.
- **Harald Hardrada** - Harald succeeded Magnus I of Norway in 1046. Magnus had been promised the Kingdom of Denmark by Hartha Canute, who was King of England in 1040-42. Harald claimed the Kingdom of Denmark as part of the legacy of Magnus. In 1064 Harald gave up trying to secure Denmark and switched to claiming England because of the earlier Anglo-Danish kingdom. In 1066 **Tostig Godwinson** invited Harald to join him in rebelling against his brother Harold Godwinson to secure the English throne.
- **Edgar Atheling** - Edgar and his father, Edward *the Exile*, had been invited back to England from their exile in Hungary by Edward the Confessor in 1057. It seems possible that Edward wanted an Anglo-Saxon prince to succeed him.



## Promises

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**His Strongest claim:** Harold Godwinson's claim is considered by many historians to be the strongest, because he was promised the throne as Edward lay dying. The oath Harold swore to William was considered invalid by the Witan because it was made under the threat of death.

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# Family ties

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- **Harold Godwinson** - Harold was Edward's brother-in-law, but there was no blood connection.
  - **William** - William was a cousin of Edward the Confessor, through Edward's mother Emma, who was William's great-aunt.
  - **Harald Hardrada** - Harald had no direct blood ties to the English royal families.
  - **Edgar Atheling** - Edgar was the great-nephew of Edward the Confessor and was the last Anglo-Saxon prince alive after his father was killed in 1057
-



# Family ties

---

**Strongest claim:** Edgar Atheling was the last surviving member of the Royal House of Wessex that had ruled England for centuries.

---

# Political Realities

- **Harold Godwinson** - Harold succeeded his powerful father as Earl of Wessex in 1053, giving him control over all of Southern England. He was recognised as being the most powerful man in England after Edward's death. In Edward's last years, he left a lot of the running of the kingdom to the nobles, particularly Harold Godwinson.
- **William** - William was an ambitious and powerful ruler in Normandy. He wanted to build up his power, so the Normans could have a great empire, like their Viking ancestors.
- **Harald Hardrada** - Harald was a famous Viking warrior and skilled commander. He already had secure control over his own land.
- **Edgar Atheling** - Even though Edgar was the closest blood relative to Edward, he was only a teenager when Edward died. He was not considered strong enough to hold the kingdom together in 1066.

# Political Realities

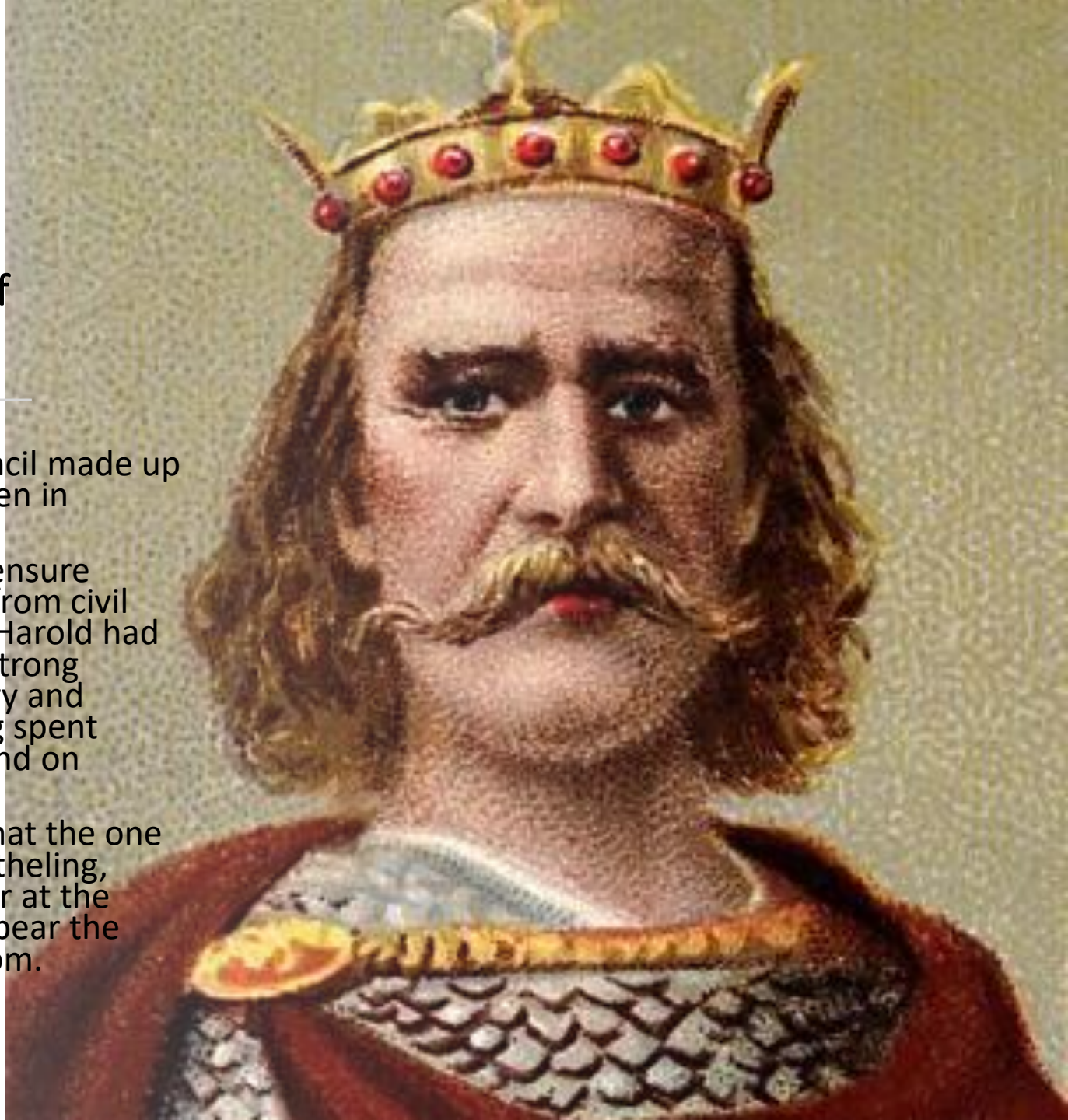
**Strongest claim:** Harold Godwinson was the only claimant who had the support of the Witan and the English nobility. He was best suited to both protecting and ruling England after Edward's death.

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## Harold Godwinson's succession as King of England

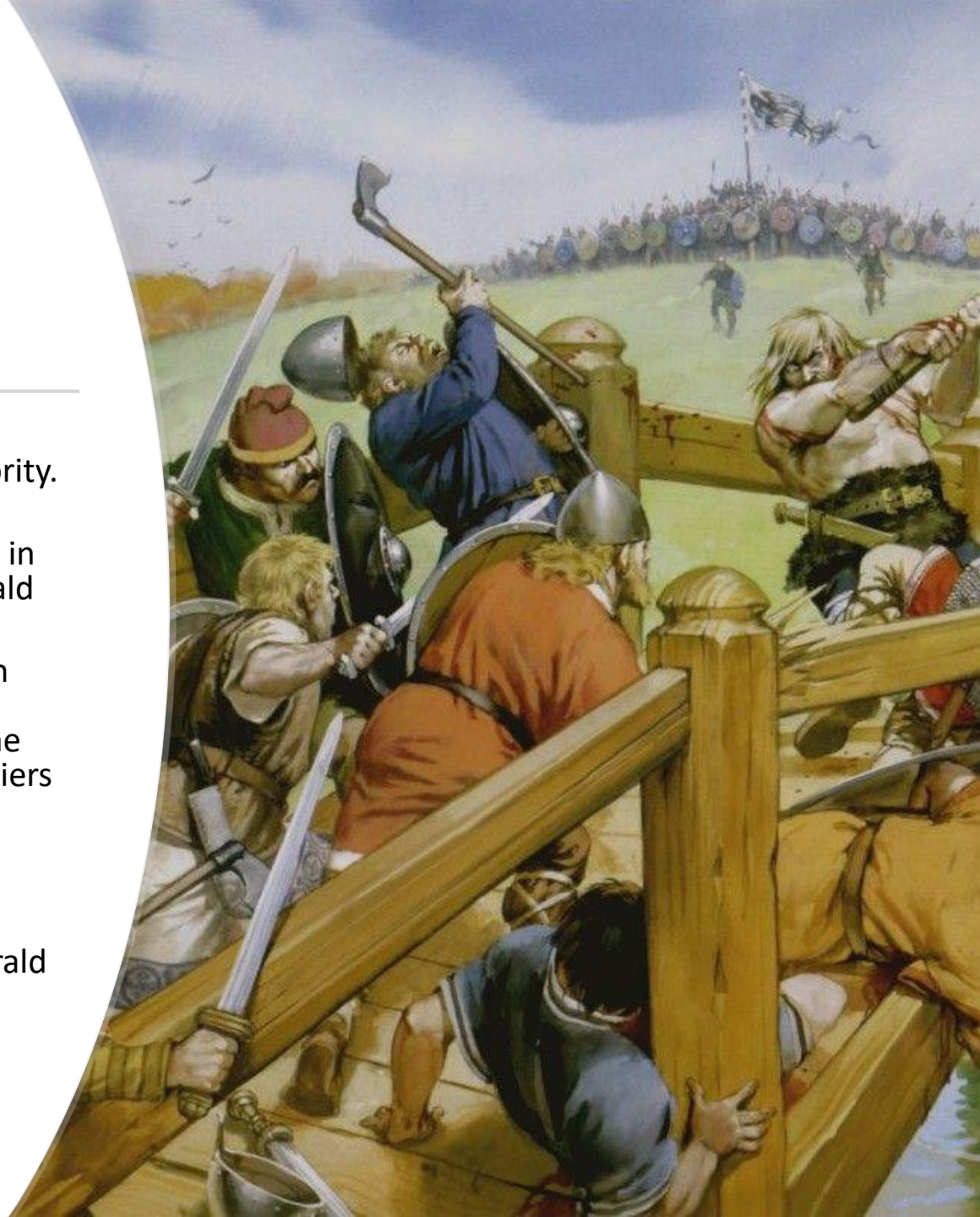
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- The Witan was a council made up of the most powerful men in England.
- Their priority was to ensure England remained safe from civil war and foreign attack. Harold had proved himself to be a strong leader with great military and diplomatic ability having spent many years ruling England on Edward's behalf.
- The Witan believed that the one blood claimant, Edgar Atheling, who was only a teenager at the time, was too young to bear the challenges of the kingdom.



## Harald & Tostig

- Harold faced challenges to his authority.
- His brother Tostig began raiding the southern and eastern coasts of England in May, eventually joining forces with Harald Hardrada.
- Harold was able to keep his militia on guard throughout the summer but dismissed it early in September, when he ran out of supplies and his peasant soldiers needed to return to their fields for the harvest. This left the south without defenses, exposing it to invasion by William.
- Before William arrived, however, Harald III and Tostig invaded in the north





## The Battle of Stamford Bridge

- Harold hastened to Yorkshire, where at the Battle of Stamford Bridge (September 25) he won a smashing victory in which both Harald III and Tostig perished.
- The story goes that a giant Norwegian berserker armed with an axe held up the entire Saxon army and single-handedly cut down over 40 Saxon soldiers.
- He himself was only killed when one Saxon drifted under the bridge in half a barrel and thrust his spear through the latches of the bridge killing the warrior.

# The Battle of Stamford Bridge



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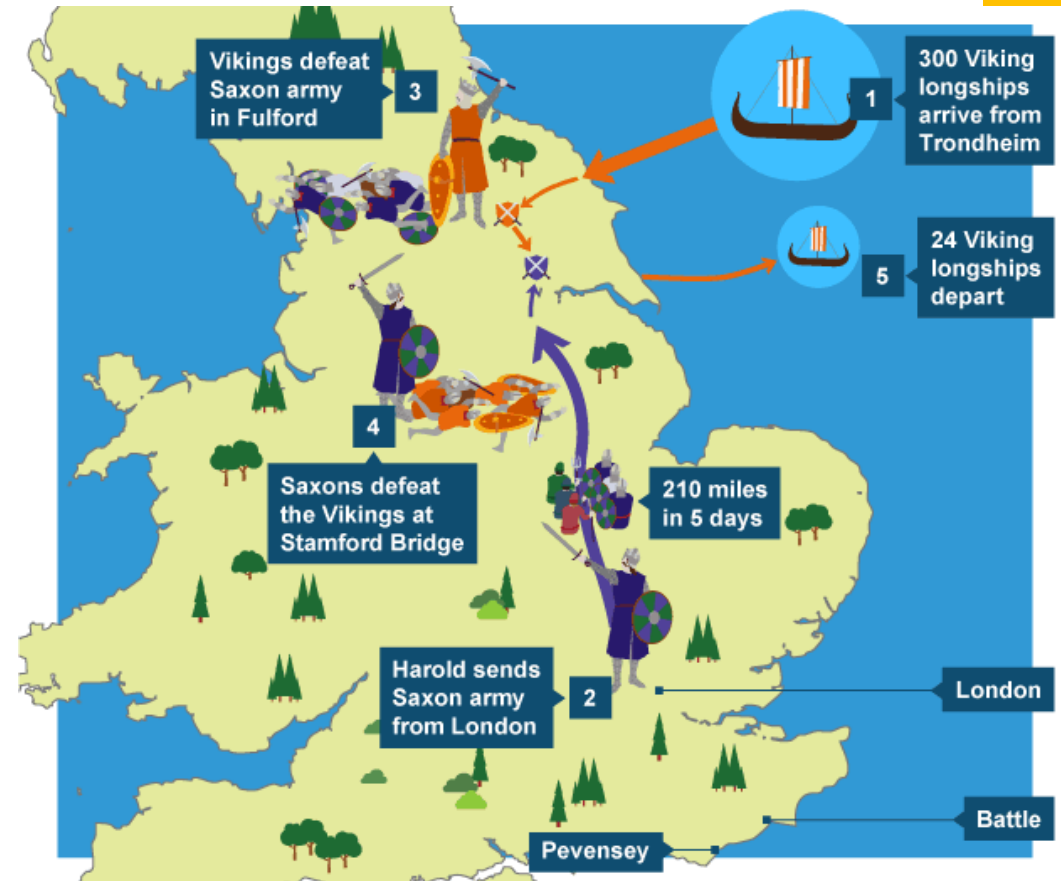


Three days later...

# William arrives in England

On September 27th William landed in Pevensey on September 28 with 7,000 knights, he moved directly to Hastings.

Harold, hurried southward with about 7,000 men, approached Hastings on October 13. Surprised by William at dawn on October 14, Harold drew up his army on a ridge 10 miles (16 km) to the northwest.



# Battle of Hastings

Harold's wall of highly trained infantry held firm in the face of William's mounted assault. Panicked by the rumour of William's death, the Norman cavalry fled in disorder.

- William removed his helmet to show he was alive, rallied his troops, who turned and killed many English soldiers.
- English were gradually worn down; late in the afternoon, Harold was killed.

By nightfall, the remaining English had scattered and fled.



## Advance to London

William then made a sweeping advance to isolate London, and at Berkhamstead the major English leaders submitted to him.

- He was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066.

- Sporadic indigenous revolts continued until 1071; the most serious, in Northumbria (1069–70), was suppressed by William himself, who then devastated vast tracts of the north.



# Consequences of the Conquest

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- Loss of England's links with Scandinavia, bringing the country instead into close contact with the Continent, especially France.
- Introduction of land tenure and military service.
- A new social class: replacement of the English aristocracy with a Norman one, was paralleled by similar changes among the upper clergy and administrative officers.
- Beginning of feudalism and building of castles.
- Noblemen migrated to the Eastern Roman Empire and joined the Varangian Guard, the Emperor's personal guard in Constantinople (modern Istanbul, in Turkey).
- Total eclipse of the English language as the language of literature, law, and administration.
- It was superseded in official documents and other records by Latin and then increasingly in all areas by Anglo-Norman, written English hardly reappeared until the 13th century.
- Decline of slavery. Little is known about changes in women's life.



# Early Medieval Ireland Scotland Wales

Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A  
Estudios Ingleses  
October the 18th 2021



# Hacker research

Collaborative research

20 minutes, no credit taken, just the common good

Add videos, links, photos, etc.

- A-F: Ireland <https://pad.riseup.net/p/MedievalIreland>
- G-O: Scotland <https://pad.riseup.net/p/MedievalScotland>
- P-Z: Wales <https://pad.riseup.net/p/MedievalWales>

# The Celts after the Romans

- Wales, Ireland and Scotland have a different history.
- Historians centered their work in Anglo-Saxon history
- However, the rise of nationalism and the history of subalternates has become relevant during the last part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The experience of the Welsh, Irish and Scots helps to explain the feeling they have today.



# Wales

- Celts waves of migration to the hilly lands of Wales after the Saxon invasion.
- Small settlements
- Offa's wall
- Family groupings
- Violent groups and kings.
- Key figures:
  - Gruffyd ap Llewelyn



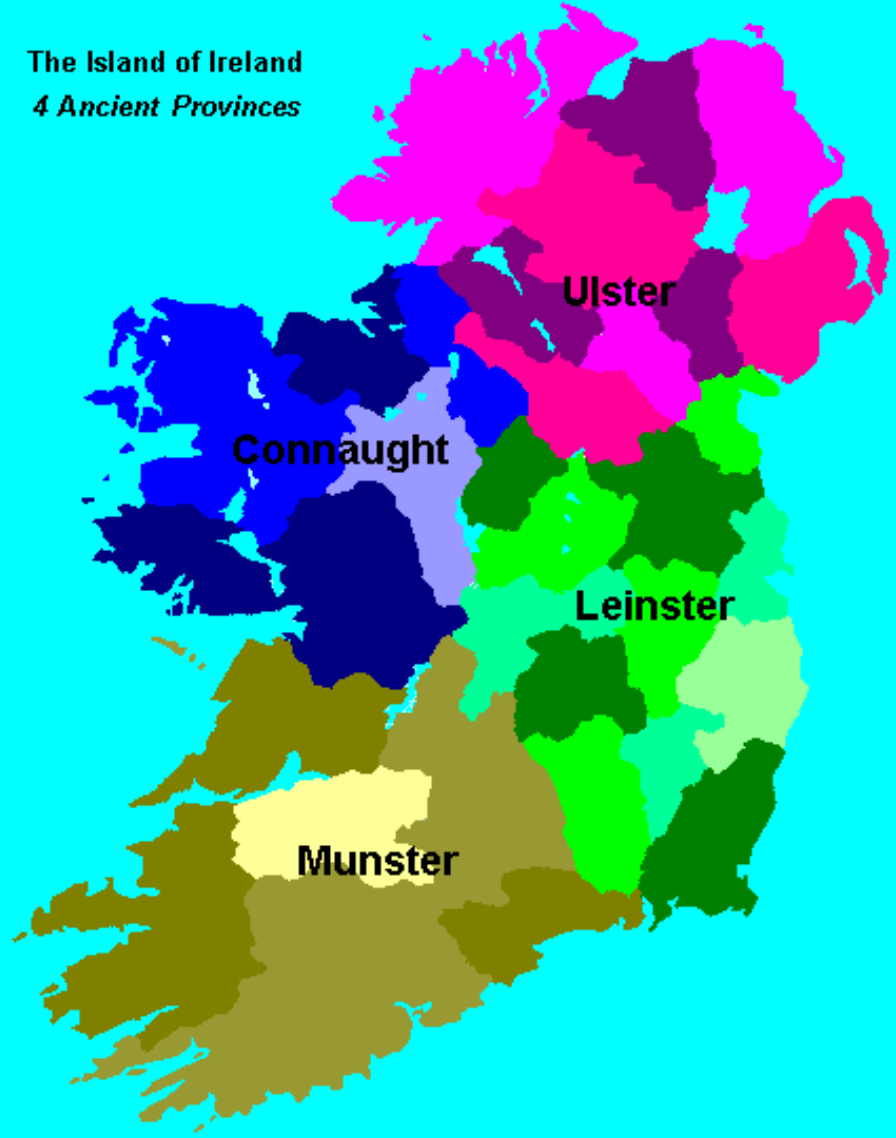
# Ireland

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- Unique society
- Tribal society
- Five kingdoms
- Druids vs Christians
- St. Patrick
- Golden Age
- Viking Invasion: Dublin (1000)
- Brian Boru



The Island of Ireland  
*4 Ancient Provinces*



**Ulster**

**Connaught**

**Leinster**

**Munster**

*Unlike the rest of this web site, this map is declared to be in the public domain.*



# Scotland

- Alba, ancient name
- Two societies: Highlands and Lowlands
- Unification: Picts, Celts (Scots) and Britons.
- Communal farms led to Clan society.
- Lowlands were settled by farming Saxons
- Christianisation: Columba, Synod of Whitby.
- Viking invasion and Scandinavian cultural relations.
- Sassenach invasions.



# Highlanders and Lowlanders

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- Clearly defined line between the Highlands and Lowlands marked by difference of race, religion, and customs.
- Highlanders had a clan structure. They were perceived as a "self-sufficient and independent breed that eyed the rest of the country with suspicion".
- Highlanders were of Celtic origin. Spoke *Scots Gaelic*.
- The Lowlander have Celtic, Roman, Frisian, Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norwegians, Normans, and Flemings origins just as the Englishman immediately to the south of them were. Many of the speak Lowland *Scots*, a Germanic language (or dialect) very similar to English.



# Unit 4: The Early Middle Ages



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

October the 20th 2021

# William the Conqueror

At first, he moved gently, and tried to disturb Anglo-Saxon institutions as little as possible. England already possessed better government machinery than Normandy, so that was only sensible.

Rebellions against the Normans, especially in the North, provoked him into harsher action.

William ruled Normandy as well as England, and for the next 500 years English kings also held land in France.



# Harold's army

Harold's army was badly depleted in the English victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in Northern England on 25 September 1066 over the army of King Harald III of Norway.

By early 1071, William had secured control of most of England, although rebellions and resistance continued to approximately 1088.

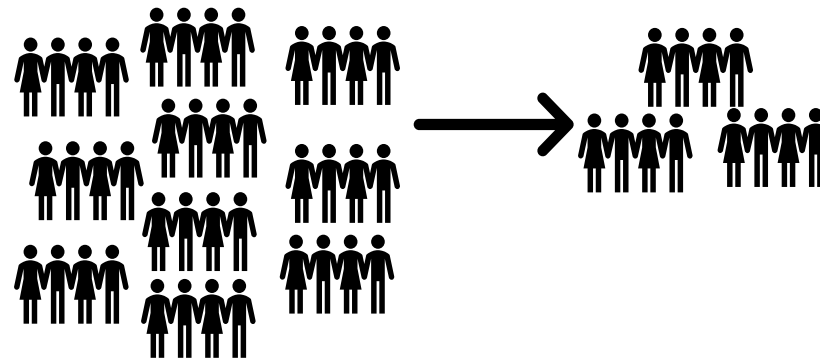


# The New (*Anglo-Norman*) Normal

The Norman conquest was a pivotal event in English history. It largely removed the native ruling class, replacing it with a foreign, French-speaking monarchy, aristocracy, and clerical hierarchy.

Great replacement: 4,000 Saxon landlords were replaced by 200 Norman and French nobles.

William gave large pieces of land to each noble in different parts of the country so that none of his barons could easily or quickly gather an army against him. He only gave larger areas on the borders with Scotland and Wales where his nobles were kept busy fighting the troublesome Celts.



# Who were the Normans?

Scandinavians who settled in Northern France.

Normans quickly adapted to the indigenous “French” culture, renouncing paganism and converting to Christianity.

They adopted the Langue d’oïl (ancestor of French) of their new home and added features from their own Norse language (ancestor of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish), transforming it into the Norman language. They further blended into the culture by intermarrying with the local population.



# The Normans in England

By bringing England under the control of rulers originating in France, the Norman conquest linked the country more closely with continental Europe, lessened Scandinavian influence, and set the stage for a rivalry with France that would continue intermittently for many centuries.

## ***Not only in England***

It also had important consequences for the rest of the British Isles, paving the way for further Norman conquests in Wales and Ireland, and the extensive penetration of the aristocracy of Scotland by Norman and other French-speaking families, with the accompanying spread of continental institutions and cultural influences.



# The last successful Invasion of Great Britain

The Norman Conquest was the last successful invasion of England by a foreign claimant.

Others have tried:

- the Spanish Armada
- Napoleonic France
- The Third Reich

We can therefore look back on the Norman Conquest as helping to shape the England of the present.

The importance of 1066 is seen in the permanence of those changes.

# Historical parallelisms

King William's landing from Normandy most certainly succeeded not only invading a country but also transforming it bringing continental culture (e.g. feudalism) to the isles.

900 years later....

There was an opposite landing on the Norman shores that also shaped the world and brought a new culture to Europe. Can you tell?



If we hadn't stormed the beaches at Normandy, we might be speaking German.

## Historical parallelisms

If our beaches hadn't been stormed from Normandy, we might be speaking something closer to German

Really gets the noggin joggin' 🤔🤔🤔

# Feudalism

- The Land:
  - 1/5 for William.
  - 1/2 for nobility, esp. at the Scottish and Welsh borders. Controlled by Sheriffs.
  - 1/4 to the Church.
- England, as a result, had one powerful family, instead of a large number of powerful nobles.
- William and the kings after him thought of England as their personal property.
- He organized the country according to the **feudal system** that was already developing when he invaded England. The Normans used the French word *feu* to refer to lands held in return for service or duty to a lord.

# A new System: Feudalism

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- Feudalism was a combination of the legal, economic, military, and cultural customs that flourished in Medieval Europe between the 9th and 15th centuries.



# Feudalism

- The central idea was that all land was owned by the king but it was held by others, called vassals, in return for services or goods.
- The King gave large estates to his main nobles, but expected in return a promise to serve him for up to forty days in war.
- The nobles also had to give him part of the produce of the land.
- These main nobles gave part of their land to lesser nobles, knights and other freemen. Some served military service in return; others paid rent.
- This type of lord kept **serfs** to work on strips of the land. These people **were not free to leave the land** and were little better than slaves.



## Feudalism

- The two main principles of feudalism were:
  - every man had a lord
  - every lord had land.
- The king, who only answered to God, was linked in the chain to the lowest man in the country.
- At each level, a man had to promise loyalty to his lord.
- Homage was usually paid with the lord sitting on his chair with his vassal kneeling before him, his hands placed between those of his lord.
- The responsibilities of the lord were to give his vassal land and protection.

# Feudalism: Vassalage

- Before a lord could grant land (a fief) to someone, he had to make that person a vassal.
- This was done at a formal and symbolic ceremony called a **commendation** ceremony, which was composed of the two-part act of **homage** and **oath of fealty**.
- During homage, the lord and vassal entered into a contract in which the vassal promised to fight for the lord at his command, whilst the lord agreed to protect the vassal from external forces.
- Fealty comes from the Latin *fidelitas* and denotes the fidelity owed by a vassal to his feudal lord. "Fealty" also refers to an oath that more explicitly reinforces the commitments of the vassal made during homage.



# Feudalism: Oath of fealty

- **Hugh:** You are my lord, I will not accept a pledge from you, but I will simply rely on the mercy of God and yourself.
- **William:** Give up all those claims over which you have quarreled with me in the past and swear fidelity to me and my son and I will give you your uncle's honor [Chizes] or something else of equal value in exchange for it.  
**Hugh:** My lord, I beg you through God and this blessed crucifix which is made in the figure of Christ that you do not make me do this if you and your son were intending to threaten me with trickery.  
**William:** On my honor and my son I will do this without trickery.  
**Hugh:** And when I shall have sworn fidelity to you, you will demand Chizes castle of me, and if I should not turn it over to you, you will say that it is not right that I deny you the castle which I hold from you, and if I should turn it over to you, you and your son will seize it because you have given nothing in pledge except the mercy of God and yourself.
- **William:** We will not do that, but if we should demand it of you, don't turn it over to us





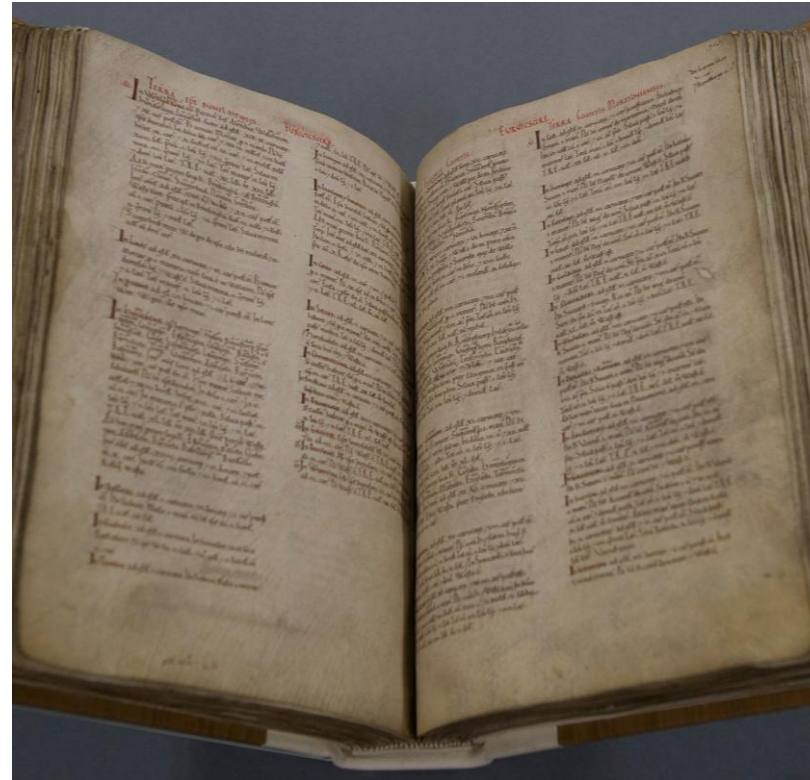
# A new System: Feudalism

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_rE0XDWIHfs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rE0XDWIHfs)



# The Domesday Book

- By 1086, William wanted to know who owned exactly which pieces of land, how much was produced and how much he could expect in taxes. He sent people to investigate and a survey was carried out.
- This became known as the *Domesday Book* because it reminded the people of the paintings in the churches of the Day of Judgment (something from which nobody could escape).
- The Domesday Book still gives us a lot of information about England at that time.



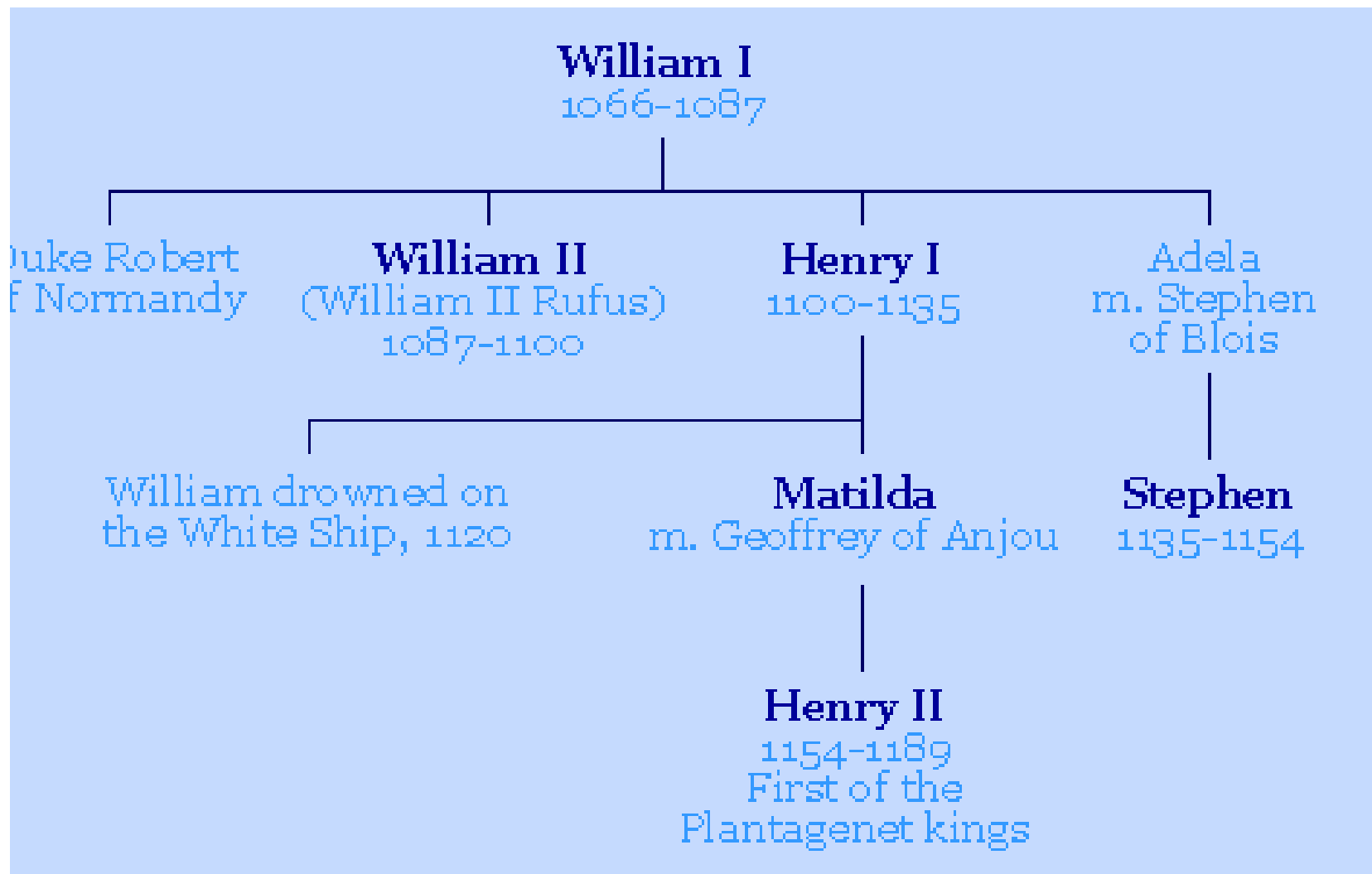
# After William

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The following generations would fight constantly about who should be king of England/Duke of Normandy and the question of keeping all this land united.

William's sons: **Robert** (Duke of Normandy and Crusader), **William II Rufus** (died childless in hunting accident) and **Henry I**.

---



# William II *Rufus*

1087-1100

- Complex character: capable of both bellicosity and flamboyance.
- Possibly homosexual: childless.

*"[a] rumbustious, devil-may-care soldier, without natural dignity or social graces, with no cultivated tastes and little show of conventional religious piety or morality—indeed, according to his critics, addicted to every kind of vice, particularly lust and especially sodomy."*

- On the other hand, he was a wise ruler and victorious general.
- “Shot” during a hunting party.



# Henry I (1100-1135)

- **Henry I** (William II's brother) was quick and crowned himself quickly in Westminster
- Robert tried to fight back but accepted the Duke of Normandy.
- Henry fought (again) Robert and also took over Normandy.
- Henry I's only son (William Adelin) drowned with the *White Ship*.
- Both the crew and passengers were drunk and, just outside the harbour, the ship hit a submerged rock.
- The ship sank, killing as many as 300 people, with only one survivor, a butcher from Rouen.
- Tried to have another child but failed.



# The Anarchy (1135-1153)

- **Civil war:** Henry I's nephew **Stephen** and Henry I's daughter **Empress Matilda**, married to Geoffrey Plantagenet V of Anjou.
- The Anarchy lasted for 19 years destruction and disorder.
- No-one could win.
- Empress came to control the south-west of England and much of the Thames Valley, while Stephen remained in control of the south-east.
- It was agreed that Matilda's son, **Henry II**, would be the next monarch of England.



# The Plantagenets

## 1154-1485

- Under the Plantagenets, England was transformed – although this was only partly intentional.
- The Plantagenet kings were often forced to negotiate compromises such as Magna Carta. These constrained royal power in return for financial and military support. The king was no longer just the most powerful man in the nation, holding the prerogative of judgement, feudal tribute and warfare.
- He now had defined duties to the realm, underpinned by a sophisticated justice system.
- A distinct national identity was shaped by conflict with the French, Scots, Welsh and Irish, and the establishment of English as the primary language.



# Henry II (1154-1189)

- In May 1152, Henry II wed Eleanor of Aquitaine (ex-wife of Louis VIII of France).
- The marriage doubled the amount of land he owned and greatly increased his wealth.
- Henry II was not only king of England, but ruler of lands that stretched from the Scottish border to the Pyrenees.
- He recognized the King of France as his overlord, but Henry himself controlled a greater area of land.
- Many of his nobles held lands both in England and in France.





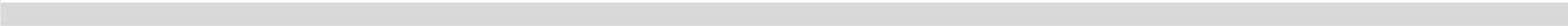
# Family Rebellion

- Henry and Eleanor had a good marriage , until it was soured by his promiscuity.
- In 1173, Eleanor encouraged her sons to stage a revolt against their father during 1173-1174.
- Henry II crushed the rebellion, put his wife under house arrest.
- His son *Henry the Young King* would gain half the throne later that year and that the rest would be divided by Henry's brothers, Richard I and John.
- **French tradition:** In June 1170, the fifteen-year-old **Henry the Young King** was crowned king during his father's lifetime, a traditional practice of the French Capetian dynasty which held formal overlordship of Henry II's domains in France.



# Henry II: Family rebellion



- After the death of *Henry the Young King* in 1183, Henry II was forced to redistribute his land.
  - Richard I became next in line for the throne.
  - Richard swore allegiance to Phillip Augustus, King of France in 1186, after his father refused to let him marry Princess Alice of France.
- 

# Children of Henry II



# Family Rebellion

- Richard and Phillip Augustus defeated Henry II on July 4, 1189.
- They forced him to sign a treaty that:
  - appointed Richard as heir to the throne
  - approved his marriage to Alice
  - forced Henry to pay homage and give castles to Phillip.
- Henry II died on July 6, 1189, due to blood poisoning. He was buried at Fontevraud Abbey in France.

His supposed last words were “Shame, shame on a conquered king.”

# Richard I *Lionheart*

(1189-1199)

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- Son of Henry II & Eleanor of Aquitaine.
- At only 12 years of age Richard pledged homage to the King of France in return for land.
- At the church of St. Hillaire at Poitiers, at 14 years old, Richard was named Duke of Aquitaine.

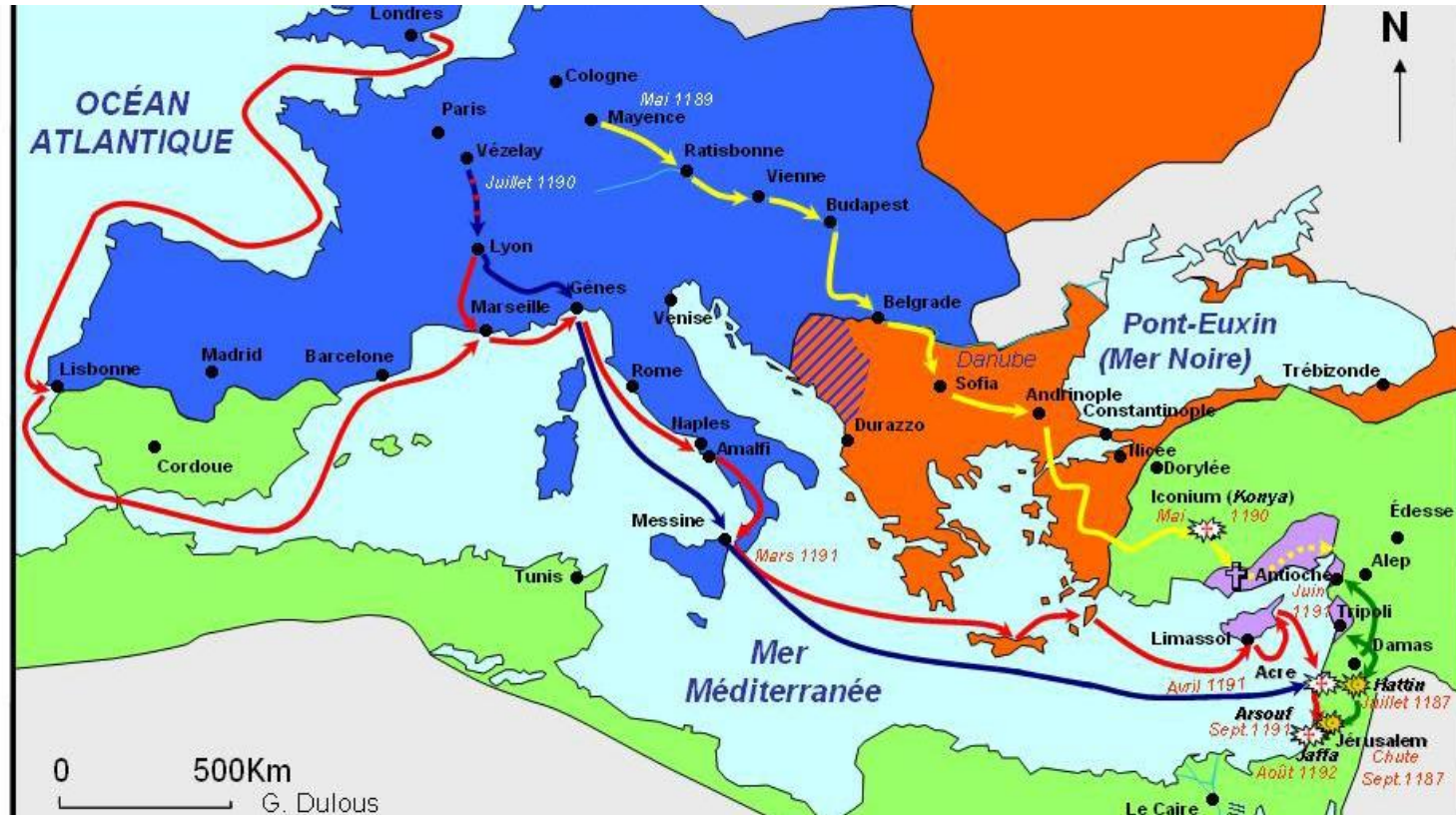


## Richard I *Lionheart* (1189-1199)

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- Henry II died in 1189.
- Richard I was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey in London.
- Richard freed his mother from Prison.
- He began charging his subjects with a “Saladin” Tithe (tax) which was the funding for his war.





## Richard I *Lionheart* (1189-1199)

- The Crusades were a series of religious wars initiated, supported, by the Roman Church in the medieval period.
- The term refers especially to the Eastern Mediterranean campaigns in the period between 1096 and 1271 that had the objective of recovering the Holy Land from Islamic rule.
- In 1187 the Christians lost Jerusalem to the forces of Saracen king Saladin.

# Richard I *Lionheart*

(1189-1199)

---

- During the duration of his 10 year reign Richard only spent six months in England.
- Due to this he put ministers in charge of running the state.
- Earned him the nickname “The Absent King”.
- On his way back to England he was kidnapped by the King of Austria.
- King Richard died on April 6th, 1199 from an arrow wound to the shoulder and refused treatment. The wound festered and he died of infection



## King John *Lackland* (1199-1216)

---

- The first king to give up some of his power was John.
- He is famous as Prince John in Robin Hood.
- In the stories he is a wicked and foolish prince who taxes the people of England unfairly.
- Some historians say John was just as foolish in real life. Others say he was simply unlucky.



# King John

## *Lackland*

(1199-1216)

---

- Richard was succeeded by his brother John (known as *Lackland* because it was originally thought that he would not inherit any of Henry II's empire).
- John was unpopular because of his greed. He asked for more taxes and dues than any king before him.
- He also took many cases from the courts of his feudal lords to benefit from the fines the criminals have to pay.
- In 1204, the French King invaded Normandy and the English nobles lost their lands there. John had taken their money but had failed to protect them as their feudal lord.





# King John *Lackland* (1199-1216)

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## **PROBLEM #1:**

- In 1209, he quarreled with the Pope about how who should be the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- From 1208 until 1213, the Pope banned all church services in England and English people feared that their souls were in danger. The Pope invited the King of France to invade the country.
- John was forced to accept the Pope's choice of Archbishop, but was now unpopular with the nobles, the merchants and the Church.
- He became a vassal of the Pope and promised to become a Crusader

## **PROBLEM #2:**

- John went to war twice against the French king.
- His army was badly defeated both times.
- He lost almost all the land that his father had gained in France.

## **PROBLEM #3**

- In order to support war, John raised taxes in England to pay for the wars.
  - Dowries for daughter's marriages.
  - This annoyed his barons.
  - He ordered them to pay far more taxes than earlier kings had done.
  - Raised taxes to merchants
-

# King John

## *Lackland*

(1199-1216)

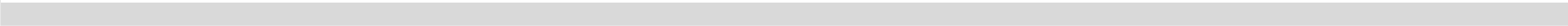
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- In 1214 many barons rebelled against John.
- They believed that he could not rule the country properly and was treating them unfairly.
- If someone did not do something the whole country could be ruined!
- In 1215 the barons forced John to grant a charter, which was the first time anyone had expected an English king to obey a set of rules...



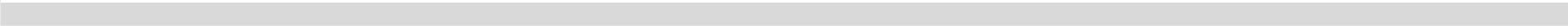
# The Magna Carta: politics



- Before that Plantagenet Kings had governed *vis et voluntas*: doing whatever they wanted, inconsistently.
  - It was not a Constitution (power from the people) but a *royal charter* (from the King to the people).
  - MAGNA CARTA was an important symbol of political freedom. It marked the first time a monarch had made any concession to his nobles marked a clear step in the collapse of English feudalism.
- 

# The Magna Carta: end of an era



- Around the same time, nobles were refusing to fight for longer than the stipulated forty days. The king was forced to pay soldiers to fight for him.
  - Many Lords now preferred their tenants to pay them in money rather than services. Vassals were changing into tenants.
  - The feudal system was beginning to weaken, but it would take another three hundred years for it to disappear completely .
- 

# The Magna Carta

---

- He promised all freemen protection from his officers and a fair and legal trial.
- Most men in England at the time were NOT free, but the nobles wanted to make sure that John did not go beyond his rights as a feudal lord.
- These nobles were no longer acting as vassals but as a class. This was not a feudal thing to do, nor was the fact that the nobles were cooperating with the merchant people of towns.





## The Magna Carta today

- The Magna Carta still stands for freedom.
- It states that people have certain rights that cannot be taken away by anyone, and it stands for the only real true rule of law; that no one, not even a king, is above the law.
- It still has major influence on our legal system today, and has ensured equality for all citizens under the law.

# The Magna Carta

King John I accepts to govern according to the law.

So he agrees:

1. Not to imprison nobles without trial.
2. That trials must be in courts; not held in secret by me.
3. To have fair taxation for the nobles.
4. To let freemen travel wherever they like.
5. Not to interfere in Church matters.
6. Not to seize crops without paying for them

# Surviving Clauses

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Only three clauses of the original Magna Carta are still in effect today

1. The Church of England shall be free and maintain all of its rights and liberties.
2. The City of London shall keep all of its old customs and liberties.
3. No one shall be imprisoned or have their rights taken away without a trial.





# A small task

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1. Use the examples from Magna Carta to work out the different ways in which John has been upsetting people.
  2. What was so new about Magna Carta for English kings?
  3. At the time, Magna Carta was not designed to help everybody. What kind of people were not helped by the charter?
-



Unit 5:  
The Power of  
the Kings of  
England

Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 10th 2021

# The Church and The State

- Despite the support that the Monarchy gave the Church and vice-versa, there was a long struggle between them.
- In 1066, the pope claimed that William had promised to accept him as his feudal lord. William denied this claim. He had created Norman bishops and given them land on condition that they paid homage to him. In consequence, it was never clear if the bishops should obey the church or the king.



# The Church and The State

- The church at this time wanted the kings of Europe to accept its authority over both spiritual and earthly affairs arguing that even the king had to answer to God.
- Kings often chose bishops they knew – or thought – would be loyal to them.
- The first quarrel was between William Rufus, son of the Conqueror, and **Anselm**, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Anselm left England, fearing the king but refused to pay homage to his successor, Henry. This meant that the new bishops that Henry created had no authority without the blessing of the archbishop.
- It was finally decided that only the church could create bishops, but these bishops would pay homage to the king for lands held



*Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?*

## The Becket controversy

- Henry II appointed **Thomas Becket** as archbishop of Canterbury, he expected him to consolidate the supremacy of the king over the Church.
- Previously ostentatious, later ascetic lifestyle.
- He wished to control and to limit the authority of the ecclesiastical courts where many offenders were duly punished.
- Becket refused saying that his first duty was to God. For a time Becket lived in exile in France, but in 1170 he returned determined to defy the king.
- Henry was heard to say “Who will rid me of this troublesome priest?” and four knights who interpreted this as an order, rode to Canterbury and murdered Becket in the Cathedral.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1GiPcP30cFc>



# The Becket controversy

- Henry was forced to ask for the Pope's forgiveness.
- Henry II publicly confessed his sins, and then allowed each bishop present to give him five blows from a rod, then each of the 80 monks of Canterbury Cathedral gave the king three blows
- Luckily, The nobles were on his side as they themselves had been responsible for the murder.
- Henry's son John, however, angered the nobles and the Church, which led to him signing Magna Carta.
- However, it soon became clear that he had no intention of keeping the agreement and civil war was only avoided because he died suddenly in 1216.

# Henry III: The Parliament



- John Lacklands's son Henry III was only nine years old at the time and was unable to rule alone until he was 25.
- He favoured his French supporters and became involved in expensive wars.
- Class alliance: nobles once again acted as a class under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and supported by the merchants.
- A council of nobles which de Montfort named a parliament or *parlement* (from the French verb *parler*).
- In 1258 the members took control of the treasury and forced Henry III to get rid of foreign advisers.
- This council made statutes or written laws and made political decisions
- Contained only nobles who did not provide the king with money except what they had agreed to paid him for the lands they held by feudal arrangement.



## Edward I Longshanks and the Parliament

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- Some nobles continued to support Henry III and helped him to defeat and kill de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes in 1265.
- Henry returned to full authority, but he was careful to respect the balance that had been created between king and nobles. He died in 1272.
- **Edward I**, brought together the first real parliament.
- Changes: The rules of feudalism did not include taxation. In the days of Henry I, 85% of the king's income had been provided by the land held by his nobles. By 1272, this had descended to less than 40%. The rest had to be provided by taxes and these could only be raised with the agreement of those wealthy enough to be taxed.

## Edward I Longshanks and the Parliament

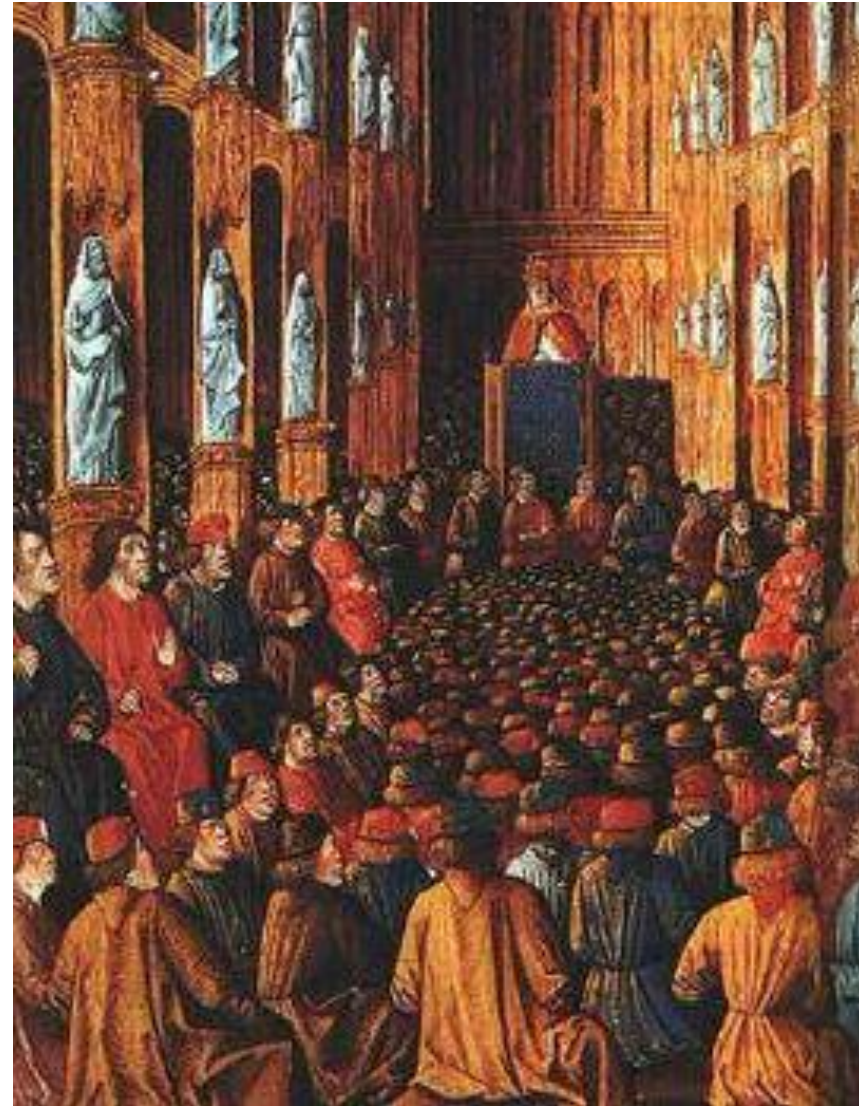
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- Edward I was the first king to create a representative institution which could provide the money he no longer gained from the land.
- He commanded each shire and each borough (town) to send two representatives to his parliament.
- This mixture of gentry contained **knights and other freemen** from the shires and **merchants** from the towns: **House of Commons**.
- The **House of Lords** contained only nobles and bishops.



# The Commoner's power

- In the beginning, these “commoners” did not attend parliament willingly and did not want to give their money to the king, but the idea of “no taxation without representation” would become so strong that by 1776 it became the slogan of the American Revolution.
- In the following 150 years, the agreement of the Commons became necessary for the passing of all statutes and all special taxation additional to regular taxes.



# England and the Celts: Wales

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- Some of the lords of William I had conquered land in Wales and by the twelfth century, much Welsh land was held by the Normans.
- The mountainous lands of Snowdonia in North Wales made it easy for the Welsh to hide from the Normans
- Edward I was determined to defeat **Llewelyn ap Gruffydd** who had tried to lead the cymry to independence.
- In 1282, Llewelyn was captured and killed
- Edward began to build strong castles in the north and west of Wales. At a ceremony at Caernarfon, he made his baby son Prince of Wales and the tradition of giving this title to the eldest son of a monarch still remains today.
- In 1284, Edward introduced the English system of counties into West Wales and the country was now considered a part of England for all practical purposes.



# Norman Ireland

## "More Irish than the Irish themselves"

- Norman lords had little difficulty in defeating the Irish kings and tribes. The new Hiberno-Normans adopted Celtic culture quickly.
- Henry II visited Ireland himself afraid that his lords there might become too powerful.
- He made Dublin the capital of his new colony and at the time when it seemed there would be no land for his son John (*Lackland*) to inherit, he promised him Ireland.
- Western Ireland was governed by Irish chiefs.
- People continued to live as they always had done, moving from place to place and eating out of doors. They were considered as savages by the English.



# Edward and the Celts: Scotland

- Edward I took all the money, men and riches he could from Ireland for his wars against the Scots and Welsh. The country became greatly impoverished and the Anglo-Irish lords became almost completely independent from the English Crown which now only controlled Dublin and an area around it known as the Pale (“to be beyond the pale” means to be beyond remedy).
- **Although** some Scottish kings had accepted the English king as overlord, they were much stronger than the Welsh and Irish.
- By the 11<sup>th</sup> century there was only one King of Scotland who ruled over the south and east of the country.
- By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, all areas had come under the control of the king.
- Feudalism was implanted in the Lowlands, but in the Highlands the tribal “clan” system continued.



## Edward and the Celts: Scotland

- Edward I hoped to bring the Scots under his own rule.
- In 1290 there was a crisis over the succession to the throne and the Scottish nobles invited Edward to choose in order to avoid Civil War.
- From the two favourites, **John de Balliol** and **Robert Bruce** – both Norman knights – Edward put John de Balliol on the throne, making him promise first that he would pay homage to him as his overlord. He extracted money and troops from de Balliol and finally invaded Scotland again.



## Edward and the Celts: Scotland

- He took over all the main castles and stole the sacred Stone of Destiny from Scone Abbey. The legend said that all Scottish kings must sit on this stone. Edward placed it under his coronation throne, but he never became king of Scotland.
- **William Wallace** created a popular resistance movement but, after one victory, his army was defeated and he was executed. Scottish nationalism was born on the day Wallace died
- Robert Bruce then took up the struggle. He raised an army and defeated the English in Scotland.

# Edward I and Scotland

- Edward I gathered another army, but he died on the way north in 1307.
- The words “Edward, the Hammer of Scots” were inscribed on his grave.
- He had intended to hammer them into the ground, but instead he hammered Scots together.
- His son Edward II returned to England.
- Robert Bruce defeated his Scottish enemies and made himself King of the Scots. He won back the castles the English had captured.
- At Bannockburn, near Stirling in 1314, he defeated an English army. At that time, the Scottish had no intention of ever subjecting themselves to the dominion of the English





## Unit 6:

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# Government and Society

Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 15th 2021



## The growth of the government

- Moving capital and court: the capital was “in the kings saddle”
- Tax record: The king had his hand in his subjects pocket
- Rapid growth of administration.
- Use of written official papers

# The growth of the government: taxes

1130

Henry II

- $\frac{1}{2}$  of income came from his own land
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of vassals
- $\frac{1}{7}$  from taxes

1300

Edward I

- $\frac{1}{2}$  from taxes
- $\frac{1}{3}$  from his own land
- $\frac{1}{10}$  from his vassals

# Law and justice

Before:

- Family matter
- Mix of Saxon customs and Norman laws

After Henry I:

- The King was responsible for law and justice and he sent district judges, normally nobles.
- Law was no longer a family matter
- Common Law: centralized laws, justice and designed travelling judges



# Three Ways Henry II Created the Foundations

- Firmly established a permanent court in Westminster.
- Created panel of regularly traveling justices.
- they presided over local issues
- decided local cases based on principles used in Westminster court.
- Began integrating local courts into a nationwide system through the issuance of writs and other procedural reforms.

## Trial by ordeal

- Until banned in 13th century, trial could be by ordeal
- Male serfs underwent trial by water
- Freemen and all women, trial by hot iron.
- If a person was innocent God would perform a miracle.
- There was also trial by combat - "wager of battle."



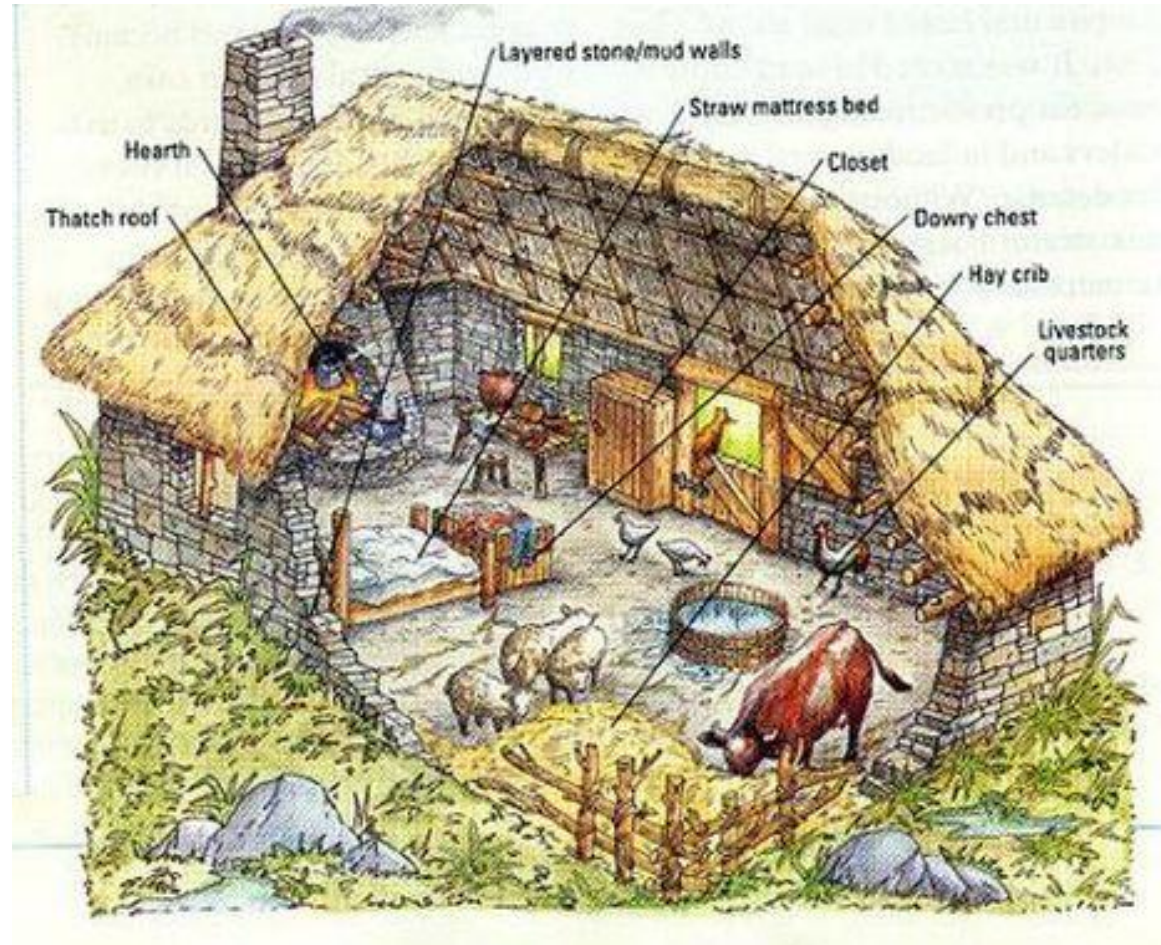
## The Medieval Church

- End of married priests
- Difficulty of living off their land --> noble monks
- Rise of monasteries
- Brotherhoods of friars



## The Common People

- 90% farmers
- Work from dusk to dawn.
- Manorial system: serfdom was frequent
- The importance of the forest
- Poor farming technology, rise of crafts.
- End of feudal system: inequality, rise of the cost of living,
- Exchequer of the Jews: money lenders
- 1290 Jews were expelled



# Rise of Medieval Cities

- Farming towns traded with wool-growing towns.
- Small international trade during Saxon times: Frisia, Scandinavia.
- Exports of wool, trade with France and Flanders.
- Towns were offered “charters of freedom”
- Rise of professional guilds and slow rise of the bourgeoisie.



# Rise of culture

- Rise of Renaissance in 1200s Italy
- Latin as a lingua franca of culture
- 1220s Oxford and Cambridge
- French influence over the English language





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# Unit 7: The Late Middle Ages

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November the 16th 2021



## The 14<sup>th</sup> Century

- The 1300s were the years of the plague: 33% of the European population died.
- Long war with France
- Alliance of the gentry and the merchants
- Disputes between kings and nobility: murdering of kings

- Treaty of Paris between Scotland and France was signed on 23 February 1296. It became known as the Auld Alliance.
- A geo-political and trade alliance.
- Edward's constant demands were causing anger in Scotland this became a crisis because of events involving France.
- France was England's real enemy and the two countries were in a dispute over land (over the French region of Gascony). By 1294, Edward had decided to attack them.
- It lasted until the 16th century.
- On the other hand, England allied with the Duchy of Burgundy.

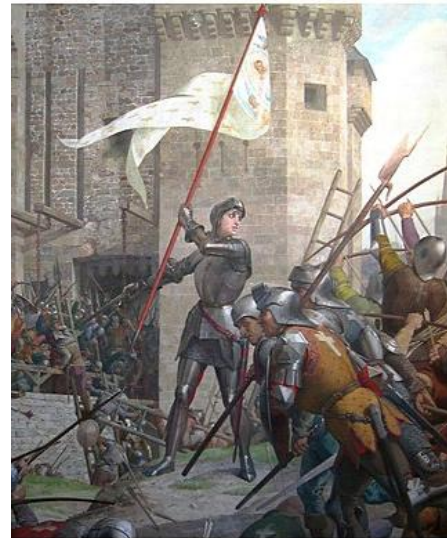
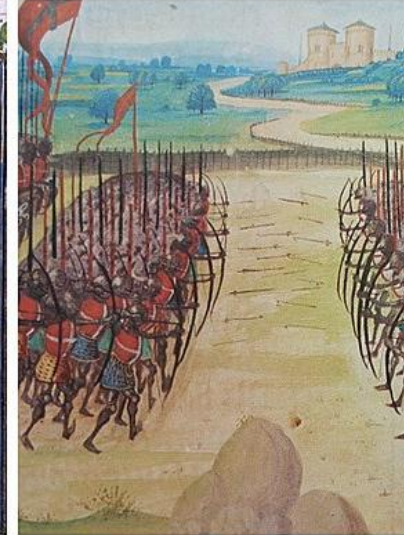
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## The Auld Alliance



# Hundred Years War (1337-1453)

- Edward III declared war on France: Hundred Years War.
- Claim on French throne.
- Crécy 1346
- Poitiers 1356, French king prisoner. £500,000 ransom.
- Short, re-establishment of English rule in France (15 years)
- Scotland's attack in 1346 and English counter-attacked. Captured King David.
- Short peace





## Chivalry

- “Code of chivalry” for idealized knights: honor, serve good and damsels in distress.
- Creation of Orders: Order of the Garter
- Influence of King Arthur
- Useful way of persuading men to go to war.
- Main referent: The Black Prince, Edward III's son.



## The Plague and its consequences

- 1348: Black Death
- Whole villages disappeared
- Overpopulation and land exhaustion: famines
- Dramatic fall in population: end of land tenants and rise of salaries. End of serfdom.
- Yeomen: farmers little by little started renting lands and became powerful.
- Rise of England's industrial power. Settlement of Flemish cloth-makers.



## Richard II & The Peasants' Revolt

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ey-R8lh9LoA>

- Edward III died after a long reign (50 years).
- His grandson, Richard II became king as his father, the Black Prince, died few months earlier.
- Proclamation of the “Poll tax”: everybody over 15 had to pay a tax. By 1381 it had tripled and people in Kent and East Anglia revolted.



## Richard II & The Peasants' Revolt

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ey-R8lh9LoA>

- Other factors: anti-elite movement, pre-protestant movements, the lords wanted the farmers to become serfs again.
- Lollard heresy (leader: John Wycliffe): independent reading of the Bible and freedom of thought. Consequence of literacy.
- Key figures: Wat Tyler, John Ball, Joana Ferrour.  
"We are men formed in Christ's likeness and we are kept like animals".



## The Peasants' Revolt

- The angry mob left Essex and Kent and took over London and burned palaces to the ground. The mass killed nobles and the archbishop of Canterbury and the archbishop of London.
- Rebel ideal of self-regulating village communities
  - "We're zealots for truth and justice, not thieves and robbers".
- Took over the Tower of London led by Joana Ferrour.
- Richard II (age 14) initially accepted the demands, but he betrayed the people and killed the leaders. Revoked all charters afterwards.
- Leader of nobles: John of Gaunt.
  - "Serfs you are and serfs you will remain".
- There were no further attempts by Parliament to impose a poll tax or to reform England's fiscal system.
- Charters were granted to some cities.
- No sympathetic accounts of the rebels survive.



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# The Peasants' Revolt

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k93o\\_5HKtzY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k93o_5HKtzY)
- <https://youtu.be/-Gf9a7HIMEY>



## Normans

William I (1066-1087)

William II Rufus (1087-1100)

Henry I (1100-1135)

## Anarchy

Stephen (1135-1154) / Matilda

## Anjou

Henry II (1154-1189)

Richard I Lionheart (1189-1199)

John Lackland (1199-1216)

## **Plantagenets**

Henry III (1216-1272)

Edward I (1272-1307)

Edward II (1307-1327)

Edward III (1327-1377)

Richard II (1377-1399)

*Conquest*

*Died in hunting party*

*Took over throne, disputed*

*Civil war*

*Angevin empire*

*Crusader*

*Magna Carta*

*War with Simon de Monfort*

*War with Scotland and Wales*

*Lost war with Scot., dethroned*

*Black death, 100 years war*

*Peasants' Revolt*

Unit 8:

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The crisis of  
kings and  
nobles



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 17th 2021

# Richard II Henry IV

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- Richard II was hated by his nobles and a short-lived Civil War erupted.
- Sent his uncle **John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster** to prison where he died.
- Richard II was forced to abdicate and was starved to death.
- Two successor candidates:
  - Edmund, Earl of March, a York
  - **Henry Bolingbroke**, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
- **Henry IV** lived a 14-years long pacific reign.
- Trivia: first king whose mother tongue was English





# Henry V and the End of the Hundred Years War

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- **He** continued the wars in France and became one of the most renowned kings:
- Youth: charismatic, merry-go-lucky, cool Shakespeare play.
- He married Katherine the King of France's daughter
- 1415: successful campaigns in France
- Conquered many territories: Battle of Agincourt
- When he was about to become the King of England and France, he died.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjcQi5icU34>



# Henry VI: End of the Hundred Years War 1453

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Henry VI claimed the French throne.

Joan of Arc lead by "heavenly voices" inspired the French victory.

- Loss of Burgundian allies.
- Loss of Gascony.
- Charles VII of France and promoted a slow but steady reconquest of English-held French territories ensued.
- Ultimately the English would be expelled from France and lose all of their continental territories, except the Pale of Calais (which would be re-captured by the French in 1558).



**Henry VI**

cultured

mentally ill

terrible advisers: House of Lancaster



**Edward IV**

1461

Yorks won the throne



**Henry VI**

1470

Restored



**Edward IV**

1471

Strikes back  
Sends Henry to the Tower of London

## Wars of the Roses

1483

**Edward IV's** children (Edward V et al.) were sent to the Tower of London by their uncle.

**Richard III** (another Shakespearean). hated by both Lancasters and Yorks.

1485, killed in war by a Breton descendant of John of Gaunt: **Henry VII.**



# Making the long story short

- The incapacitation of Henry VI by mental illness in 1454 had led to the recall to court of Richard of York, his closest adult relative.
  - *Warwick the Kingmaker* supports Richard
- 1455: Richard of York captured King Henry VI in battle and was appointed Lord Protector by Parliament.
- 1460: Richard was killed, leading to the claim by his son, Edward IV, period of relative peace.
  - Warwick the Kingmaker changes sides.
- 1470: Henry VI reinstated as a king
  - Warwick and Henry's son were killed, Henry was reimprisoned, and much of the Lancastrian nobility were either killed, executed, or exiled.
- 1471 Edward IV reassumed the throne, Henry died or assassinated.
- 1483 Edward IV dies. Edward V is a child. Uncle Richard III steals the throne.
- Edward V and his brother disappear. Revolt and Yorkists side to the Lancaster cause.
- Henry VI's Welsh half brother, called Henry Tudor defeats Richard III.
- Henry marries Elizabeth (Edward's IV daughter) → becomes Henry VII

## Aftermath

- End of the Middle Ages
- Little respect for the idea of kingship.
- Little effect on people's daily lives.
- Only fifteen months of war during the 25 year period.
- Half of the lords had died in the wars.
- This helped the Tudors to build a new state

## Aftermath

- What's important: little respect for the idea of kingship.
- Little effect on people's daily lives.
- Only fifteen months of war during the 25 year period.
- Half of the lords had died in the wars.
- This helped the Tudors to build a new state

## Scotland

- Similar crisis of kingship.
- 1399, Parliament of Scotland
- Wool trade.
- Founding of universities.

## Wales

- After the 1280s conquest, most Welsh retreated to the hills.
- Others became renowned longbowmen.
- Owain Glyndwr led a guerrilla war of independence
- Was proclaimed Prince of Wales.
- Served as a model for Welsh identity.

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# Unit 9: Government and society



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 12th 2020

## Government

- Reduced nobility
  - Knights became farmers: “landed gentry”, similar to yeomen.
- Middle class: literate class, questioned aristocracy
- Freeman: serfs moved to the cities, joined guilds or became merchants.
  - Guilds became elite first and then declined: “factories”, trading posts all around Europe.
  - Lawyers
  - Sheep farmers started to fence common land.

## Women

- Sad condition: child bearer, farmers, homemaker
- Peasants and also local defenders of the Manor.
- Only had control if she became a widow.

## Language and culture

- Middle English, strong French influence
- Rise of Universities and Grammar Schools
- William Caxton, first printing press.
- Literacy was improving and offering ways to change the world.

Unit 10:  

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The Birth of  
the Nation  
State



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 22nd 2021



- Plenary session: Mondays 12:00 -13:30
- Small groups

Grupo 1: A – F Wed 12:00 - 13:30

Grupo 2: G – Z - Wed 09:00 - 10:30

It's nearly  
Week 10!

- Evaluation 80%-20%
  - Audio-visual project  
1 points
  - Attendance / participation  
1 point

## **FEBRUARY**

- Exam 8 points\*

\*You must have +50% correct answers to be evaluated by the 80-20 system



## The Tudors

1. The birth of the Nation State
2. The New Monarchy: Henry VII & Henry VIII
3. The Reformation
4. The dissolution of Monasteries



## The Tudors & The Modern Age

- The Tudor period (1484-1603) is often thought of as a glorious period in English history.
- Nation-state: Henry VII laid the foundations of a wealthy nation state and a powerful monarchy.
- Supremacy: Henry VIII made the church in England truly English by breaking away from Rome.
- The Sea as the new focus: Elizabeth I defeated the naval power of Spain and Tudor England experienced a great artistic period.



## The beginning...

- There were many negative aspects to this period and not all was glory.
- Although less famous than Henry VIII and Elizabeth, it was **Henry VII** who made the new dynasty powerful. He based royal power on sound business sense and avoided war because it was expensive and, therefore bad for business.
- During the years of wars, England had lost much of her trade.
- The strong **Hanseatic League** in Germany had destroyed her trade with the Baltic and northern Europe.
- After England had lost the wars in France, her trade with that country and Italy had been reduced.

# The New Monarchy after the Wars of the Roses

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- The Low Countries and Henry VII made an important trade agreement with them only a year after he became king.
- As many of the old nobility had died in the wars without an heir, their lands were reverted to the king.
- He forbade anyone to keep an army except himself and he created a new nobility from the merchants and gentry.
- Men who had been unknown before the Battle of Bosworth now became statesmen, but they all knew that their power was dependent entirely on the Crown.



# The New Monarchy

- Henry VII's aim was to make the crown financially independent.
- He used heavy fines as punishment because this provided the Crown with an important surplus.
- He also levied taxes for wars and then never fought them but kept the money.
- He left a fortune of 2 million pounds when he died, only spending money on a merchant fleet.
- This first Tudor monarch understood that the future wealth of England lay in **trade** and in order to function well, trade needed to rely on a strong navy.



# Henry VIII

---

- **Henry VIII** was not at all like his father. He wanted to become an important influence in Europe and wasted much of his father's fortune trying to do so.
- France and Spain were now very powerful and Spain was allied with the Holy Roman Empire which included most of central Europe.
- Henry VIII changed sides according to the ally that most benefited him. The cost of his wars and the magnificent court he kept, added to the economic inflation that the gold and silver from the new world had provoked, led to a devaluation of English coins.
- Less silver was used giving them a reddish colour from the copper.



# Economic problems

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- It was commented that they were ***blushing from shame*** that Henry's coinage was reduced to a seventh of its value within 25 years.
- Henry VIII disliked the power of the Church in England.
- He was not powerful enough to influence the Pope but the taxes paid to Rome reduced his own income.



# The Reformation

## England becomes Anglican

- In 1510 Henry had married Catherine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur.
- By 1526, Catherine had not given him a son who had survived infancy and the heir to the throne was a girl (Mary Tudor).
- Henry now wished to marry Anne Boleyn and sent **Cardinal Thomas Wolsey**, his chief minister, to Rome to arrange a divorce.
- The Pope was under the power of Spanish Charles V and Catherine's nephew.
- He was forced to deny Wolsey's petition.
- Wolsey escaped execution because he died on the way to the king's court.



# Act of Supremacy

- In 1531, Henry persuaded the bishops and the Parliament to make him head of the English Church.
- By the Act of Supremacy, in 1534, this became law and Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne who was already pregnant.
- This break up with Rome was eminently a political affair.
- Henry was a very Catholic man and did not approve of the new Protestant ideas introduced by Martin Luther in Germany and John Calvin in Geneva.
- In fact, he wrote a book against the teachings of Martin Luther and the pope rewarded him with the *Fidei Defensor* title.



# The dissolution of the monasteries

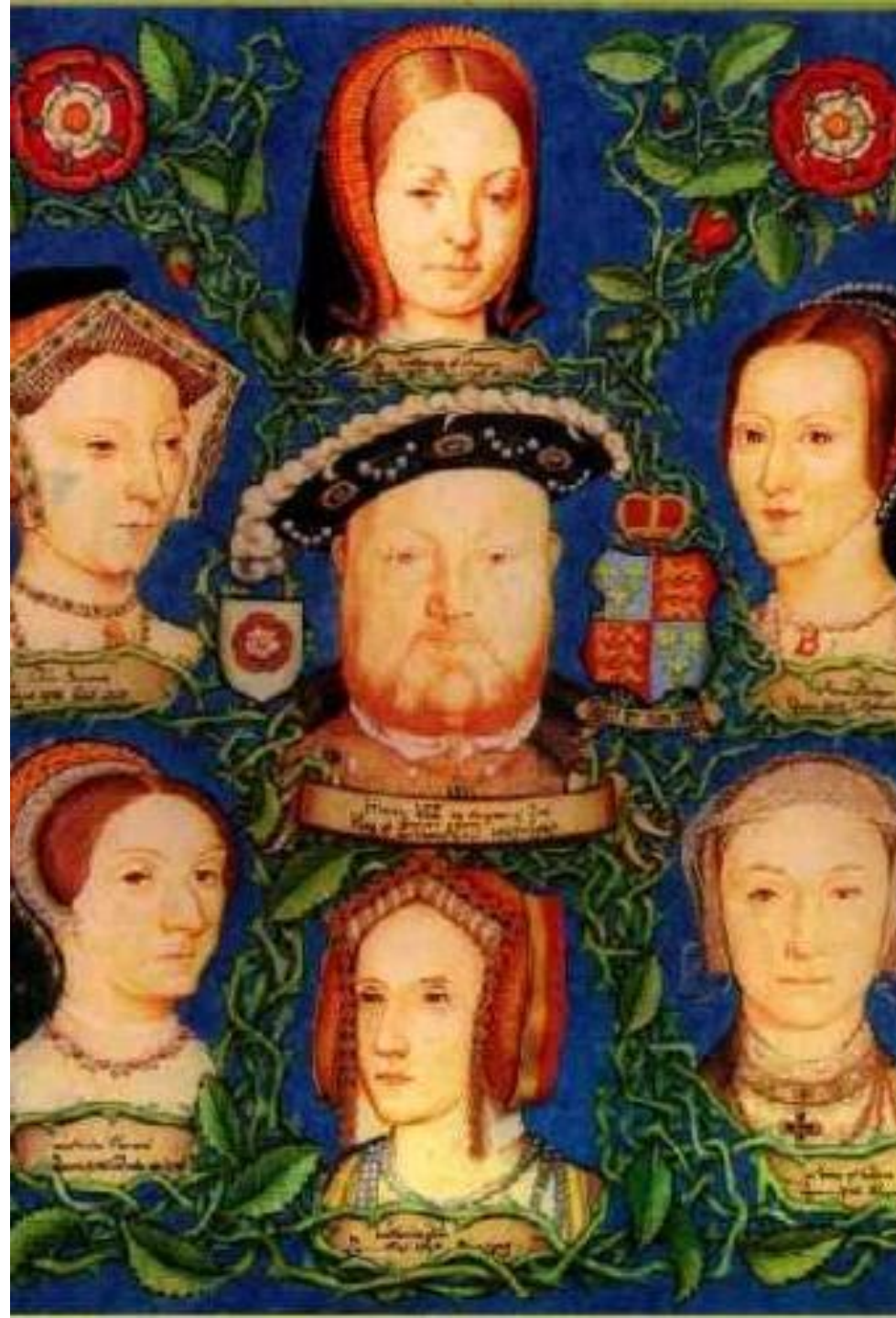
- After the breakup, Henry and his new minister **Thomas Cromwell** made a survey of Church property.
- It the first organized survey since the Domesday Book.
- Between 1536 and 1539 they closed 560 monasteries and other religious houses.
- Henry gave or sold much of the church land to the merchant and landowning classes in order to be sure of their loyalty.
- Most knocked down the old buildings and built magnificent houses for themselves.
- The nuns and monks who were thrown out became wandering beggars and increased the great number of poverty-stricken people in the countryside.





## The Six Wives

- When his second wife, Anne Boleyn, gave him another daughter and a still born son, he executed her on a charge of incest and adultery.
- His third wife, Jane Seymour, gave him the son he desired but died soon after giving birth.
- His fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, was not attractive to him and he divorced her.
- Katherine Howard, his fifth wife was executed for adultery, as her cousin Anne Boleyn had been
- The sixth, Catherine Parr, survived him
- None of the last three wives gave Henry a child. Henry VIII died in 1547.



## “Yung” Edward VI

- **Edward VI** was nine years old when came to the throne
- The country was ruled by a council. They were Protestant
- The king was instructed in the new faith and even though English people were mainly still of the old Catholic faith
- *The Book of Common Prayer* was written by **Thomas Cranmer** made sure that all churches followed the Protestant faith



# Mary I vs Jane Grey

---

- When Edward died in 1553 aged 16, these Protestants put **Lady Jane Grey** (Henry VIII's great niece) on the throne in an attempt to stop Mary Tudor, the Catholic daughter of Catherine of Aragon from taking her crown.
- Mary, however, succeeded in entering London, with the support of the people.
- Jane, an innocent 16 year old puppet, reigned for only nine days before Mary overthrew her and her protestant supporters who were all executed.



# Mary's Catholicism

- **Mary I** displeased the people by marrying Philip II of Spain.
- Parliament approved the marriage on the condition that Philip would be king only during Mary's lifetime.
- Spain was a powerful country and English nobles did not want England to become a satellite country.
- "Turn or burn": protestants had to convert to the Catholic faith or be burnt at the stake.
- Three hundred people were burnt during Mary's reign. Archbishop Cranmer became one of the first Protestant martyrs.



# Elizabeth I

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- Mary had sent her half-sister Elizabeth to the Tower after a rebellion early in her reign, believing her to be involved in protestant plots to dethrone her.
- When Mary died childless in 1558, Elizabeth I ascended the throne and there was general rejoicing.
- She established “a middle way” in religious matters.
- The Anglican Church that she encouraged resembled the Catholic rites and creed more than the Protestant.
- The Church of England remained under the authority of the crown and part of the state machine.





## Mary, Queen of the Scots

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- Her nearest relative was **Mary, Queen of Scots** who was accepted as heir to the throne.
- Mary was half French and Catholic. She had an adventurous life and was forced to abdicate her Scottish throne under suspicion of being involved in the murder of her first husband, Lord Darnley.
- She married the murderer.
- She escaped to England in pursuit of the throne, but Elizabeth kept her under house arrest for nineteen years.
- Mary was proved to be implicated in plots to dethrone Elizabeth and then name Philip II as her heir to the English throne.
- As a result, Elizabeth signed the warrant for her execution.
- Mary was beheaded at Fotheringay in 1587.

# James VI of Scotland and I of England End of the Tudors

- Mary's son James was successful as King of Scotland
- Good ruler: brought both Catholic and Protestant nobles under royal control as well as the Scottish Kirk (Church). Presbyterianism.
- He worked with small groups of ministers rather than through the parliament.
- Elizabeth died childless.
- The English Parliament accepted James as Elizabeth's successor





## Summary

- Yung Edward VI → died young
- Queen Mary I's Catholicism and married to the King of Spain
  - Dethroned Jane Gray
- Elizabeth I → Executed Mary Queen of Scots

Unit 11:  

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England and  
her  
neighbours



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 24th 2021



## The Spanish Armada

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- Philip meanwhile was preparing the **Spanish Armada** to invade England.
- Catholic plots and the danger of a foreign Catholic invasion had by now convinced many people in England that a Catholic was an enemy and, therefore, someone to be hated and feared.

# England & Netherlands vs Spain

- Spain was England's main rival at this time.
- The Netherlands were ruled by Spain although many people there were Protestants and trying to get their independence.
- Spain and France were enemies, so Spanish soldiers could only reach the Netherlands by sea from the English Channel.
- Philip believed he would have to invade England before he could defeat the Dutch rebels.
- He built a large fleet of ships – **the Spanish Armada** – to carry his army across the English Channel from the Netherlands to England.



## 1st policy: Spain

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- After about 1570, English ships had been attacking Spanish ships as they returned from the new world loaded with silver and gold.
- Spain had refused to allow England to trade freely with Spanish American colonies.
- These “privateers” or “sea-dogs” shared their treasure with the Queen.
- **Francis Drake, Martin Frobisher and John Hawkins.**



# The Spanish Armada

- Although the fleet was the largest that had ever gone to sea, the ships were designed to carry soldiers.
- When the Armada reached England in 1588, they were unable to transport soldiers from the Netherlands where the Spanish Commander could not control a port.
- The bad weather prevented the fleet from nearing England and the English “hellburners” (boats on fire) did great damage among the Spanish fleet.
- Those ships that survived were blown towards Scotland and many more were wrecked on the rocky Scottish and Irish coasts.
- This was the moment when Elizabeth became **Gloriana** or **Good Queen Bess**.



## 2nd Policy: Trade and colonialism

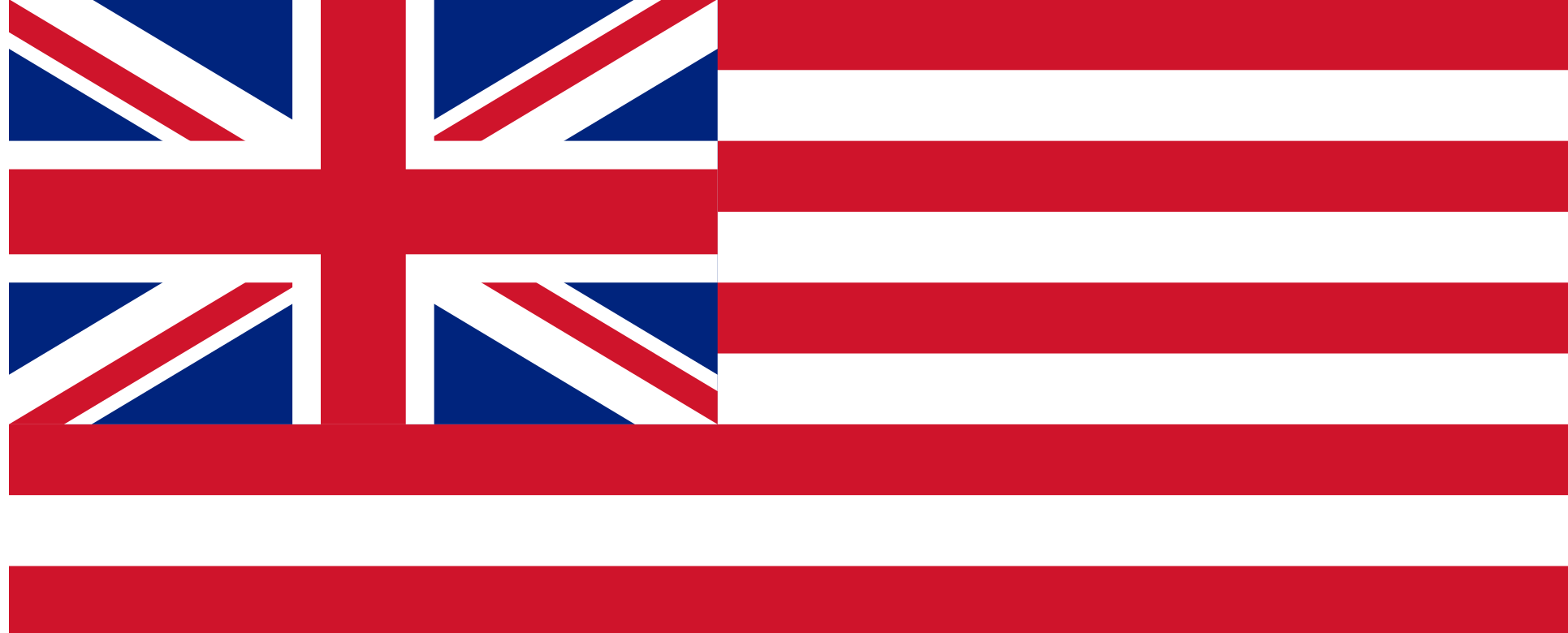
- She encouraged English traders to settle abroad and to create colonies. This policy led to the empire of the 18th and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The first person to found a colony in America was Sir Walter Raleigh. He brought tobacco back to England.
- And named the regions where he established his colony Virginia after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen.
- The colony disappeared inexplicably, but other people followed Raleigh's example in the New World until thirteen colonies had been founded.





### 3. Slavery

- England began selling West African slaves to work for the Spanish in America.
- John Hawkins carried his first slave cargo in 1562. By 1650, slavery had become an important trade and brought much wealth to England.



## Rise of capitalism: the Companies

A “charter” gave a company the right to all the business in its particular trade in a given region. Elizabeth granted several charters in her reign (in return for some of the profits):

- 1579 The Eastland Company – to trade with Scandinavia and the Baltic.
- 1581 The Levant Company – to trade with the Ottoman empire.
- 1588 The African Company – to trade in slaves.
- 1600 The East India Company – to trade with India.



## 4. The Dutch vs English Companies

- The English were determined to have a share in the spice trade with the East Indies (Indonesia), which was dominated by the Dutch Companies.
- Competition with the Dutch about trade led to three wars before the end of the 17th century.

## 5. Ireland becomes a colony



- Henry VIII destroyed the power of the Anglo-Irish ruling families in Ireland and persuaded the Irish Parliament to recognise him as king of Ireland.
- Henry also tried to make the Irish accept his church, but he failed.
- What Henry actually succeeded in doing was to bring Irish nationalism and Catholicism together.

# Ireland

- The Irish were seen as a wild and primitive people and were treated with great cruelty.
- The Tudors destroyed their old Gaelic way of life and introduced English government, making Ireland the first important English colony.
- Ireland tempted European Catholic countries as a place from where to attack England and was therefore seen as a potential danger.
- In 1580, the Irish rebelled against Elizabeth's forces, encouraged by the presence of Spanish and French soldiers.




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# The Ulster

- The effect of the conquest was seen most in the north in Ulster.
- Lands were taken and sold to English and Scottish Protestant merchants.
- The natives were forced to leave or work for the settlers.
- The county of Derry was taken over by the twelve main guilds of London and renamed Londonderry.
- The colonisation did not make England richer but it destroyed much of Ireland's society and economy
- Laid the foundations for the war between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster in the second half of the twentieth century





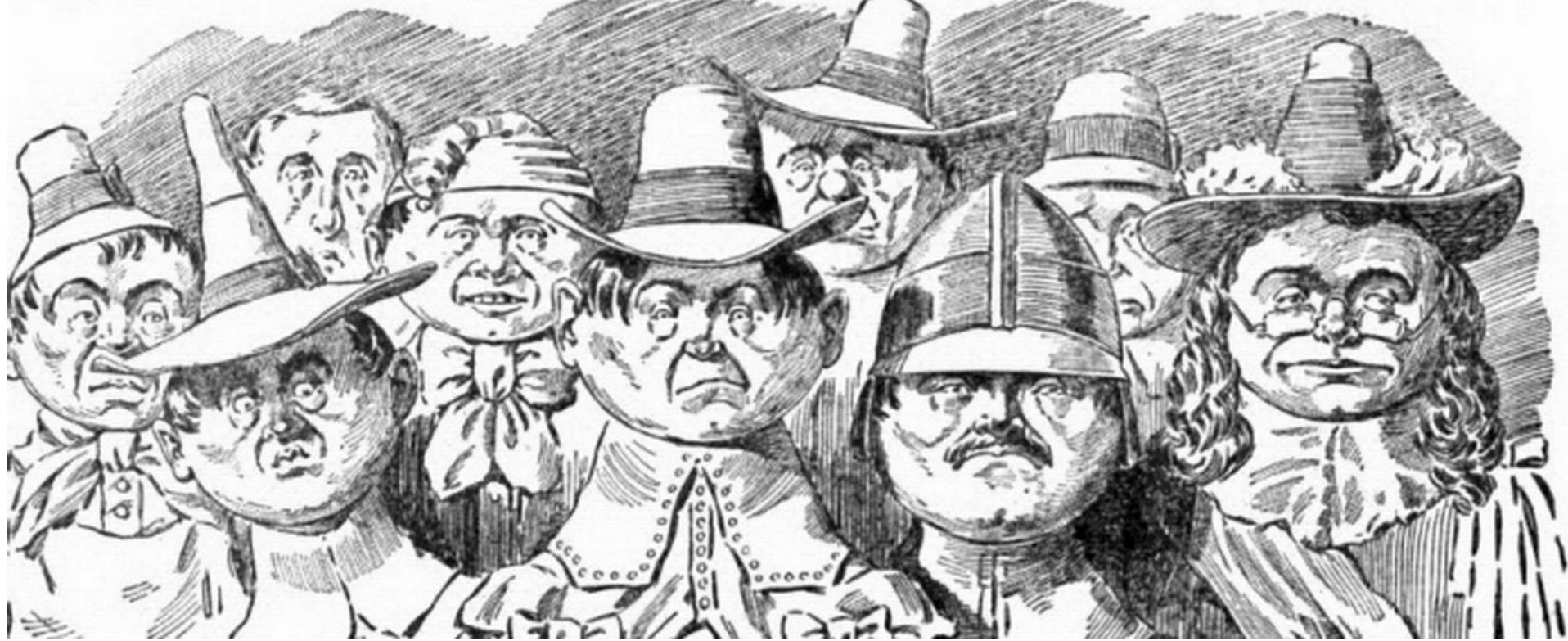
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# Unit 13: The Stuarts



Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 29th 2021



## Summary

- James I and economic problems.
- Religious trouble: Gunpowder plot. Rise of the Puritans
- Charles I, absolutism and religious problems. *Eleven Years of Tyranny*.
- English Civil War: The King vs The Parliament.

# The Stuarts: Crown and Parliament

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- The Stuart monarchs, from James I onwards, were less successful than the Tudors.
- They quarreled with Parliament and this resulted in civil war.
- The only king of England ever to be tried and executed was a Stuart.
- The republic that followed was even more unsuccessful, and by popular demand the dead king's son was called back to the throne.



# The Stuarts: Crown and Parliament

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- After the death of Elizabeth I
- King James VI of Scotland ascended to the English throne as James I of England.
- He seemed an excellent successor:
  - ✓ 20 years experience as the king of Scotland
  - ✓ A moderate Protestant
  - ✓ Knows how to deal with the religious situation.
- Rise of the power of capitalists: House of Commons.



# James I: Crown and Parliament

---

- James was clever and well educated.
- Change of mentality in society. However....
- He started to believe in the divine right of kings. Absolutism.
- James I believed that the king was chosen by god and therefore only god could judge him.
- This caused further problems with Parliament and his successors.
- Until his death in 1625, James was always quarrelling with Parliament over money and over its desire to play a part in his foreign policy.





## Charles I, 1625-1649

- Charles succeeded James in 1625, a year which has been seen as a turning-point in English history.
- Charles I found himself quarrelling even more bitterly with the Commons than his father had done, mainly over money.



## Charles I, 1625-1649 2

- Charles surprised everyone by being able to rule successfully without Parliament.
- He managed to manage the finances without question
- By 1637 he was at the height of his power.
- This period was called *Eleven Years of Tyranny* and angered even more the population and the country leaders.



# The Gunpowder plot

- Who plotted?
- What happened?
- What was the plan?
- What for?



## The Puritans

- There were also people in England, known as Puritans, who, like the *Scottish Presbyterians*, wanted a democratic Church with no bishops.
- Many MPs were either Puritans or sympathisers
- Many Puritans fled, thus increasing the numbers in the New England colonies: Pilgrim Fathers.



# Unit 14: Republican and Restoration Britain

Dr. Javier Fernández Cruz 2º A Estudios Ingleses

November the 30th 2020

# Lesson outline

1. The English Civil War
2. The Commonwealth – Republican Britain
3. The advent of Charles II
4. The fall of James II
5. The Glorious Revolution - William III
6. Queen Anne and the end of the Stuarts
7. The question of Catholicism.
8. The Emergence of the United Kingdom.





## Scottish Revolt

- William Laud was selected as the new archbishop of Canterbury.
- Brought many Catholic practices back into the Anglican tradition.
- He tried to introduce the new prayer book in Scotland in 1637 and to reform the Kirk to accept bishops
- A national resistance to the introduction of bishops and what Scots thought of as Catholicism.
- In spring 1638 Charles faced a rebel Scottish army.
- Charles gave in to the petitions of the rebels and bribed with a large sum of money.
- He agreed to respect all Scottish political and religious freedoms.
- As he needed money, he accepted routinary Parliament sessions.



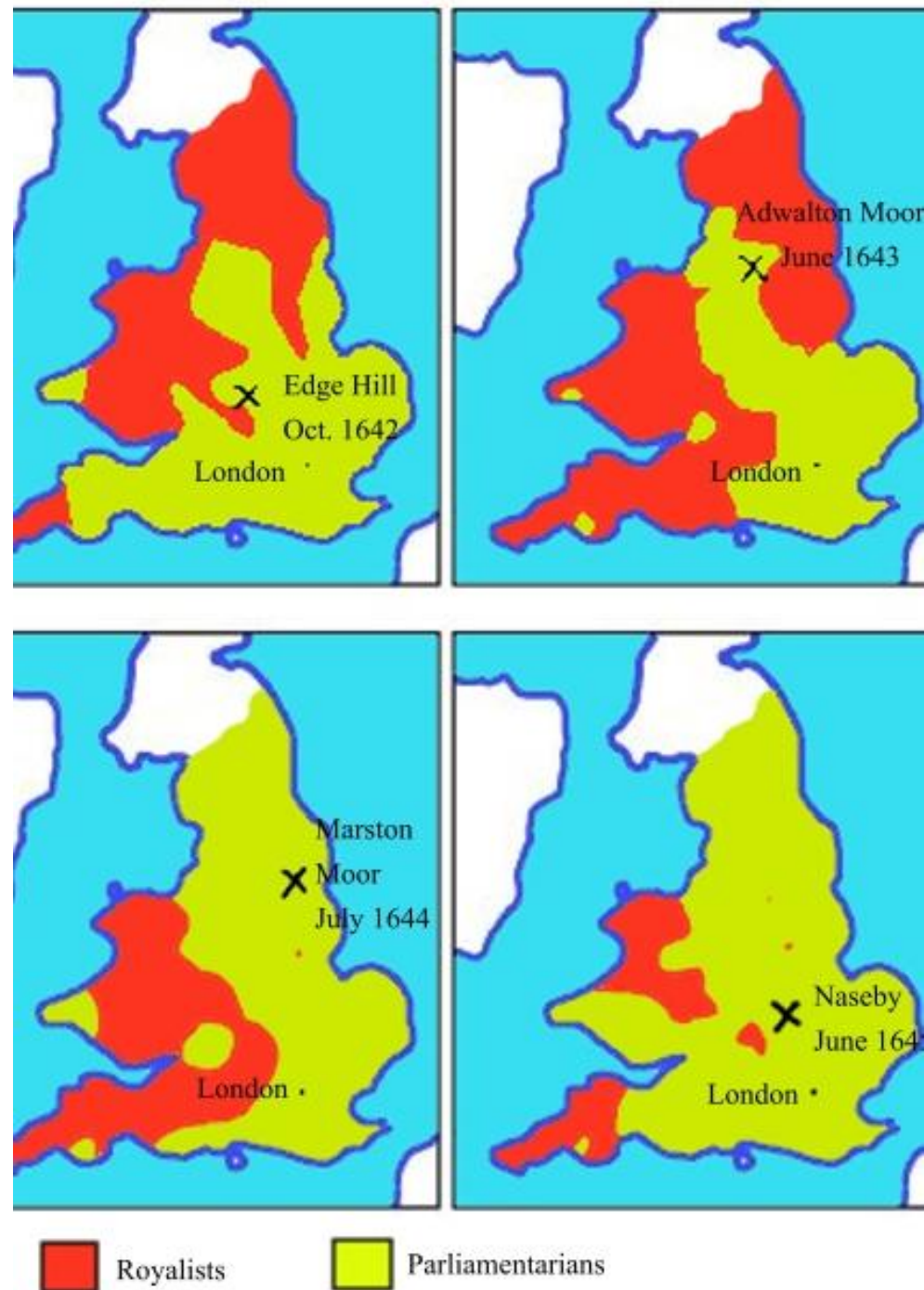
In 1641, at a moment when Charles badly needed a period of quiet, Ireland exploded in rebellion against the Protestant English and Scottish settlers.

## Civil War (1641-1646)

- Four reasons orbited around
  1. The Crown's disputes with Parliament;
  2. The tensions between Puritans and the Church of England;
  3. A locally organised resistance to the financial, religious and political policies of the Crown.
  4. The increasing capitalist prosperity of the gentry and merchants who challenged the privileges of the established nobility.

# Civil War (1641-1646)

- Quarrel on who should control an army to defeat the Irish rebels. Suspects of using the army to dissolve the Parliament.
- King Charles tried to arrest 5 MPs
- They locked the gates of London and raised an army in Nottingham: **the Cavaliers**. Supported by the House of Lords.
- The Parliament's army were **The Roundheads**, supported by the **English Navy**.
- By 1645 the Royalist army was unpaid and as a result soldiers either ran away or stole from local villages and farms.
- In the end they lost their courage for the fight against the Parliamentarians.
- At the **Battle of Naseby** in 1645 the Royalist army was finally defeated.
- In 1646 Charles finally surrendered and was imprisoned.



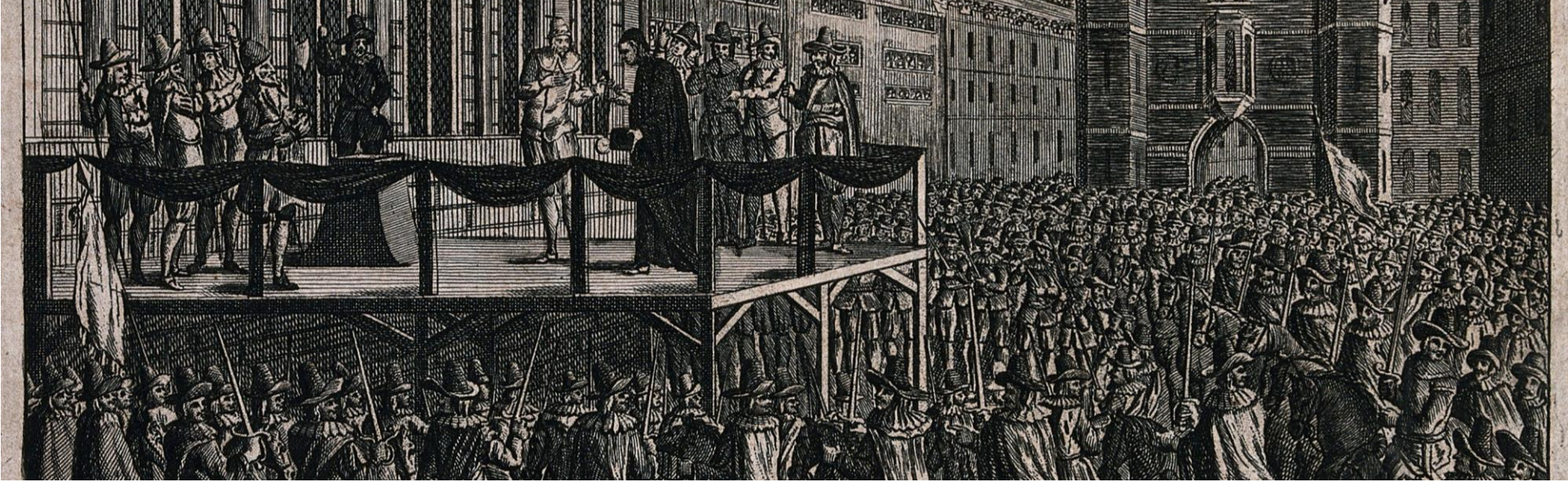
# Republican Britain

## *The Commonwealth*

### (1649-1660)

- King Charles was captured but still managed to call for a rebellion in Scotland.
- Several MPs had commanded the East Anglian gentleman farmer named *Oliver Cromwell* from Huntingdonshire.
- He was the leader of the *Model Army*.
- Converted to Puritanism at about 30.
- Cromwell's character is remarkably difficult to assess.
- Some historians have seen him as an evil genius, whilst others emphasize his belief in democracy, 'godly rule' and toleration.





## King Charles I excecution

- Cromwell had created a new "Model" Army that had a regular force.
- He invited into his army educated men who wanted to fight for their beliefs.
- Charles continued to encourage rebellion against Parliament even in prison.
- Some army commanders were determined to get rid of the king.
- These men were Puritans who believed they could build God's kingdom in England.
- On 31 January 1649, King Charles was executed despite the lack of support of the majority of the Parliament.



## Oliver Cromwell

### *Lord Protector*

- From 1649- 1660 Britain was a republic, but the republic was not a success.
- Cromwell and his friends created a government far more severe than Charles's had been.
- The army remained the most powerful force in the land.
- Disagreements between the army and Parliament resulted in Parliament's dissolution in 1653.
- From 1653 Britain was governed by Cromwell alone. He became "Lord Protector", with far greater powers than King Charles had had.



## Richard Cromwell

- Cromwell's measures were not very popular.
- In 1657 Parliament nominated Cromwell's son, Richard Cromwell (1626-1712), as his successor.
- The following year, on 3 September 1658, the Lord Protector died.
- Richard Cromwell quickly realised that he had not his father's genius and retired to his farm.

# Lesson outline

1. Charles II
2. The Glorious Revolution – William and Mary
3. Queen Anne and the end of the Stuarts
4. The question of Catholicism.
5. The Emergence of the United Kingdom.



# NEWS



# NEWS

- I'm going to Italy
- Late November – News!
- I've been awarded with the Margarita Salas Post-Doctoral fellowship
- 3 years: 2022 – 2024
- But:
  - I must join the University of Bergamo as a visiting professor by Jan 1st 2022.

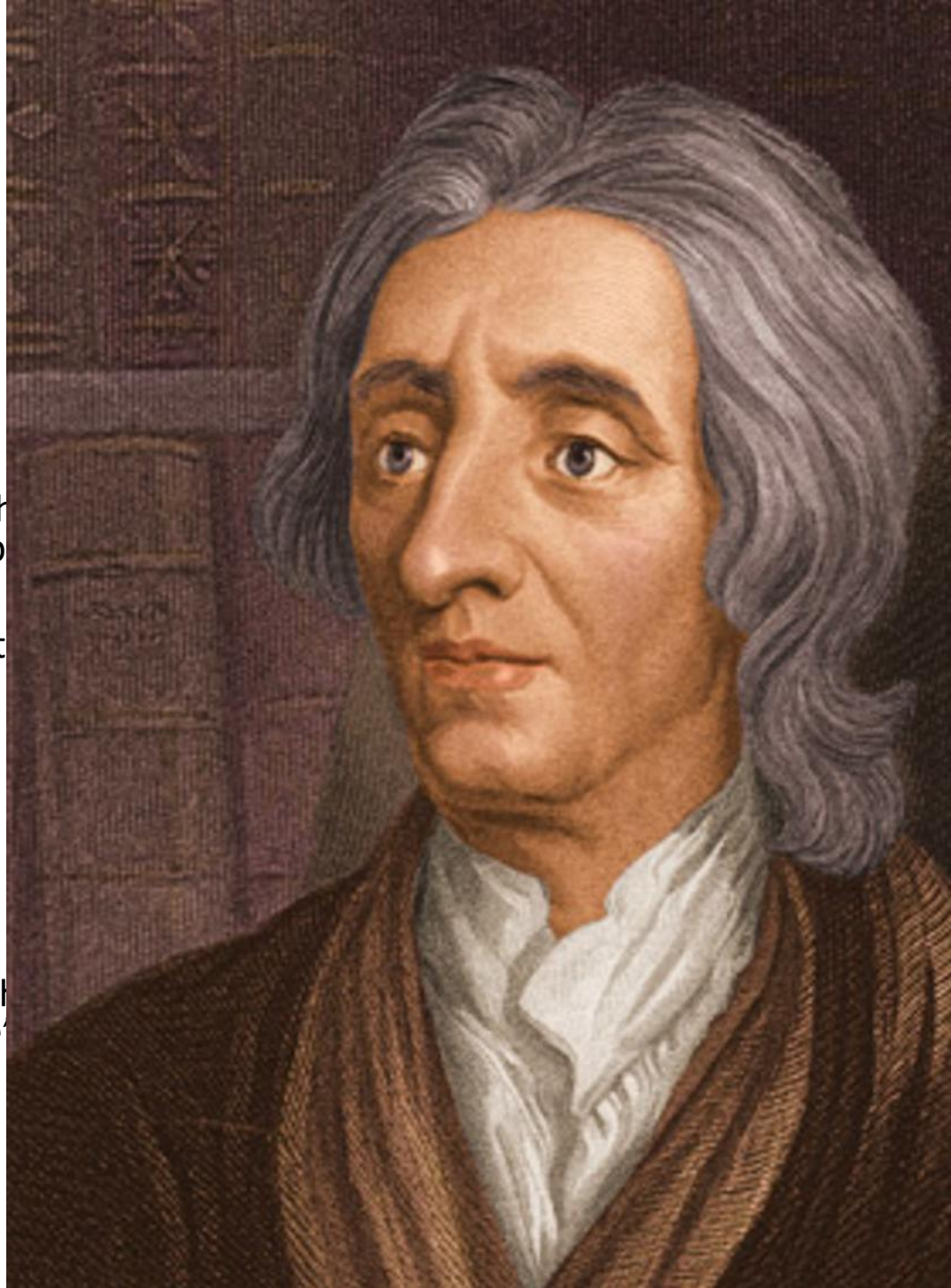
# What will happen?

- All lessons are covered
- Three lecturers:
  - Week 13: Prof. Marta Pacheco
  - Week 14: Prof. Rosa Haro
  - Week 15: Prof. María García
- EVALUATION
  - 2 points - Participation / attendance
  - 8 points - Exam Feb 18th 2022 – Same as usual.
    - Short questions
    - Long questions
    - Essay

# A revolution in thought

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- New thoughts: King James translation of the Bible became widespread, and many people had revolutionary readings of it.
- New sects: Levellers, Quakers and Baptists  
Later influence on Trade Unions.
- Some Puritans left for North America.
- Arrival of French Huguenots and Jews.
- Rise on British science: Roger Bacon, Newton, etc.
- Locke on James II dethroning: “the construction of the kingdom by breaking the contract between the King and the People”
- The powers of the kings should be limited to the consent of the people.



# A Revolution of Thought: The Enlightenment

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- Human reasoning could discover truths about the world, religion, and politics and could be used to improve the lives of humankind.
- **Scepticism** about received wisdom was another important idea; everything was to be subjected to testing and rational analysis.
- **Religious tolerance** and the idea that individuals should be free from coercion in their personal lives and consciences were also Enlightenment ideas.



# A Revolution of Thought: The Enlightenment

- The roots of the Enlightenment can be found in the humanism of the Renaissance, with its emphasis on the study of Greek and Roman literature.
- The Protestant Reformation, with its antipathy toward received religious dogma, was another precursor.
- Perhaps the most important sources of what became the Enlightenment were the complementary rational and empirical methods of discovering truth that were introduced by the **scientific revolution**.



# Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

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## Scientific method

- 1) make an observation that describes a problem
- 2) create a hypothesis
- 3) test the hypothesis
- 4) draw conclusions



# Isaac Newton (1642 –1727)

---

- English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author (described in his time as a "natural philosopher") widely recognised as one of the greatest mathematicians, physicists, and most influential scientists of all time.
- His book *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), first published in 1687, established classical mechanics.
- Newton also made seminal contributions to optics, and shares credit with German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz for developing infinitesimal calculus.



# Charles II

---

- Charles II was invited to become king and the Commonwealth and Protectorate came to an end, 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1660.
- Sympathies towards the Catholic Church.
- The Parliament was now weak and MPs were given charges in government.
- Strong belief in absolutism.



# Rise of political parties

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- Meetings were frequent in coffeehouses and alehouses.
- The Parliament feared that the new monarchy could become too powerful.
- *The Tories (Conservative Party)* upheld the authority of the Crown and the Church and were natural inheritors of the "Royalist" position.
- The Whigs (defunct) were not against the Crown, but they believed that its authority depraved upon the consent of Parliament.





## James II and the Constitutional monarchy

- James II became king after his brother's death in 1685.
- James soon tried to remove the laws which stopped Catholics from taking positions in government and Parliament.
- He also tried to bring back the Catholic Church and allow it to exist beside the Anglican Church.
- He also tried to get rid of the Tory gentry who most strongly opposed him.
- Tories, Whigs and Anglicans did nothing because they could look forward to the succession of James' daughter, Mary.



## *The Glorious* Revolution 1689

- Mary was Protestant and married to the Protestant ruler of Holland, William of Orange.
- William III of Orange accepted the Parliament's invitation to come to reign in England.
- They were entitled to do so thanks to the Bill of Rights.
- He wanted to protect Protestant rights rather than bidding directly for the crown.
- To avoid a new civil war by not provoking full-scale battles.

# William III and Mary II

- Uniquely in English history Parliament agreed to recognize William and Mary as joint sovereigns.
- In return the new monarchs had to accept a **Bill of Rights**, which established the supremacy of Parliament over the monarchy.



# James II and Ireland

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- In 1689, a defeated James II landed in Ireland looking for the support of Catholics.
- The Irish Parliament (Catholic) passed a law that suppressed Protestant property in Ireland.
- 30,000 Protestants locked themselves in Derry and resisted the siege by James' troops.
- William landed in Ireland in 1690 and defeated the Catholic troops.
- James II abandoned the British Isles for good.



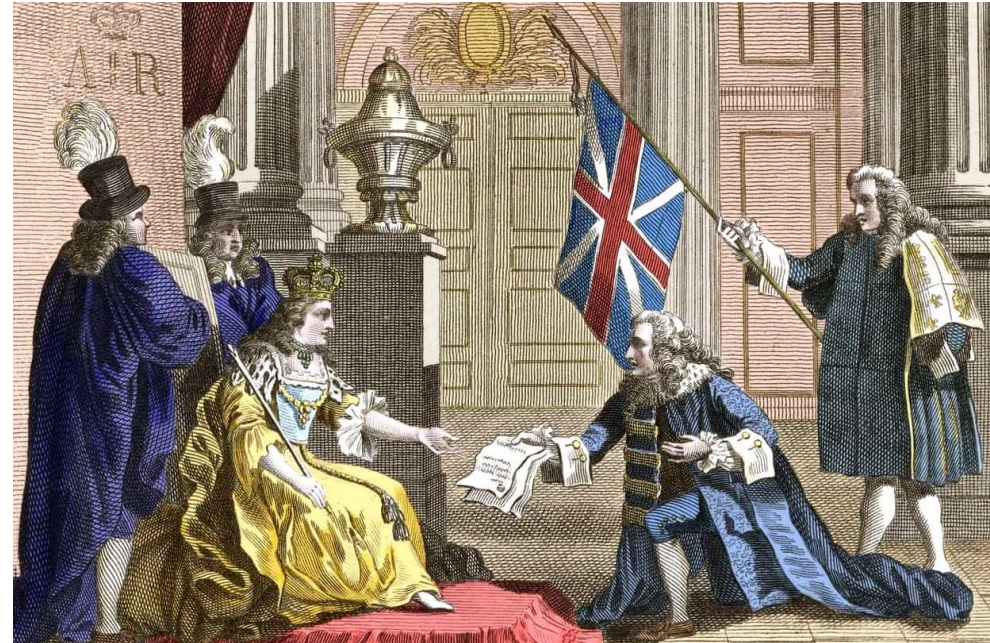


## Anne

- When William died, James II's other daughter **Anne** became queen.
- Had 16 children, all died.
- *1701 Act of Settlement*: only a Protestant can be a King of England.
- The succession was well-planned planned to pass the monarchy the distant descendants of James I: the German Princes of Hannover.

# The birth of the United Kingdom

- Many Highlanders remained Catholic and the Parliament of Scotland could choose a different monarch if they wanted.
- Fear of the renewal of the Auld Alliance.
- The English Parliament proposed the Union in exchange for the end of the limits on trade.
- Acts of Union of 1707, the United Kingdom was born.
- Scotland kept its own legal and judicial system.



# Unit summary

- The English Civil War
- The Commonwealth – Republican Britain
- Protectorate
- The advent of Charles II
- The fall of James II
- The Glorious Revolution - William III
- Queen Anne and the end of the Stuarts
- Plenty of troubles with Catholicism.
- The Rise of the United Kingdom.



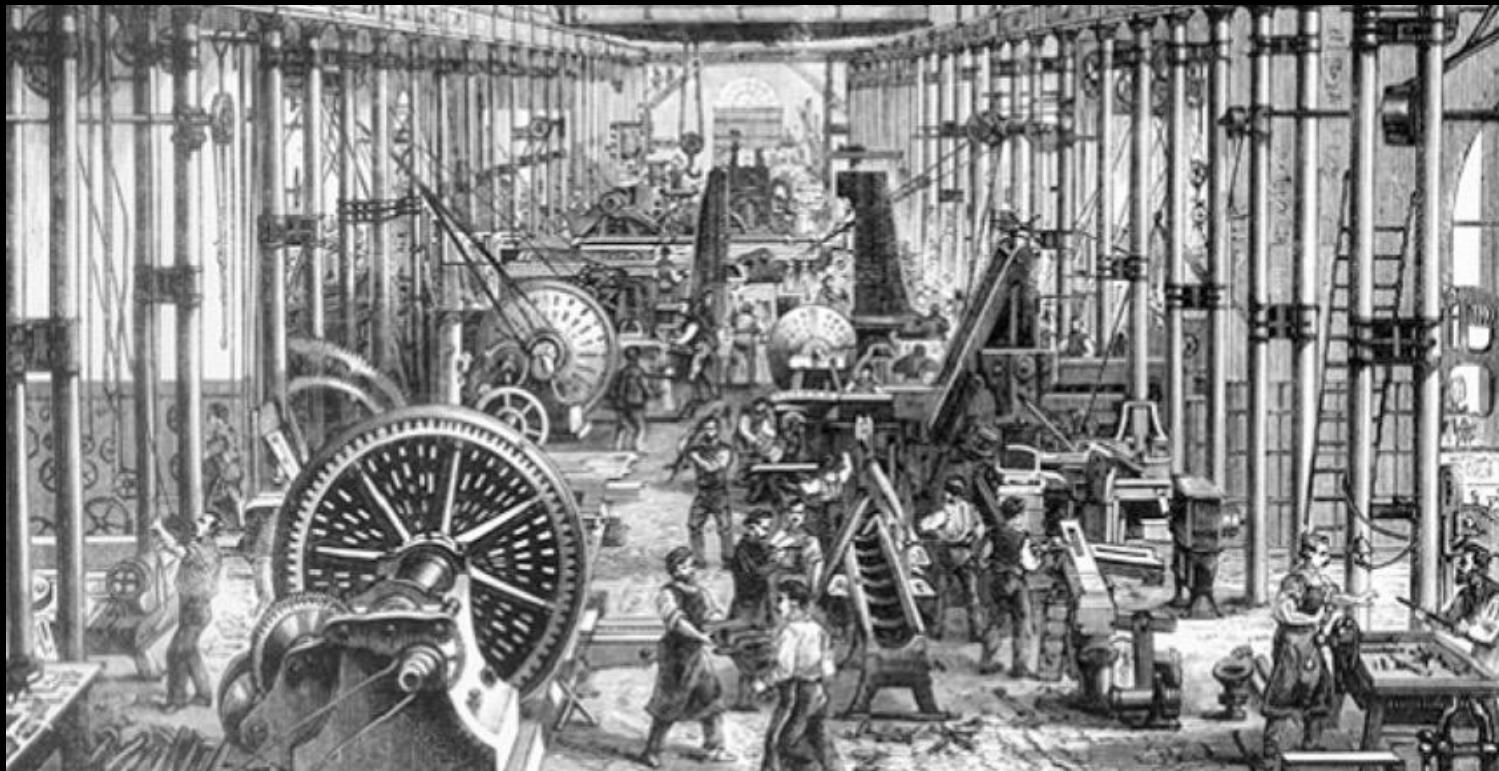
Next class

**GROUP EXPO – FULL MARK**

Try to come to both classes!

**THANKS A LOT!**

**fernandezcruz@uma.es**



## Unit 16:

# The Eighteenth Century: The Political World



# Georgian times and The Age of Revolution

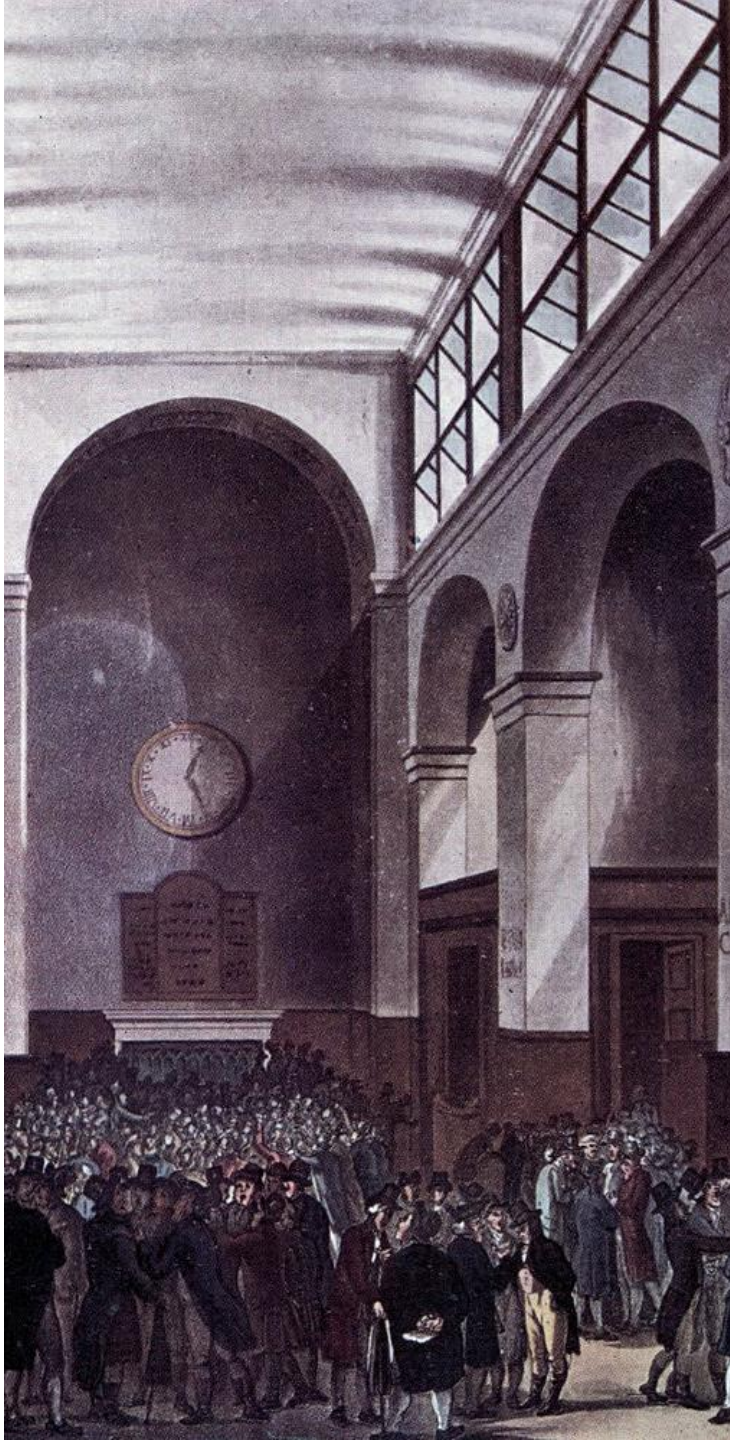
- George I, George II, George III
- By the 18th century, Britain was as powerful as France and had the strongest navy in the world.
- The policy of the British Government was to build a large trading empire protected by its strong navy.
- New Government.
- Agricultural and an industrial revolution.
- Growth of cities like Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.
- Fear of a Political Revolution: rise of Methodism.

# The Georgian times

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- Queen Anne died in 1714. If James Edward, the son of James II, refused to convert to Anglicanism
- German King: George I of Hanover. James Edward did not give up his claim to the throne and his supporters, the Jacobites, started a rebellion. George's army had little difficulty in putting it down.
- First Prime Minister: Robert Walpole.
- "Cabinet" – a small group of government ministers who worked together and were responsible for governmental decisions.
- Power of the king was restricted and anti-Catholic.

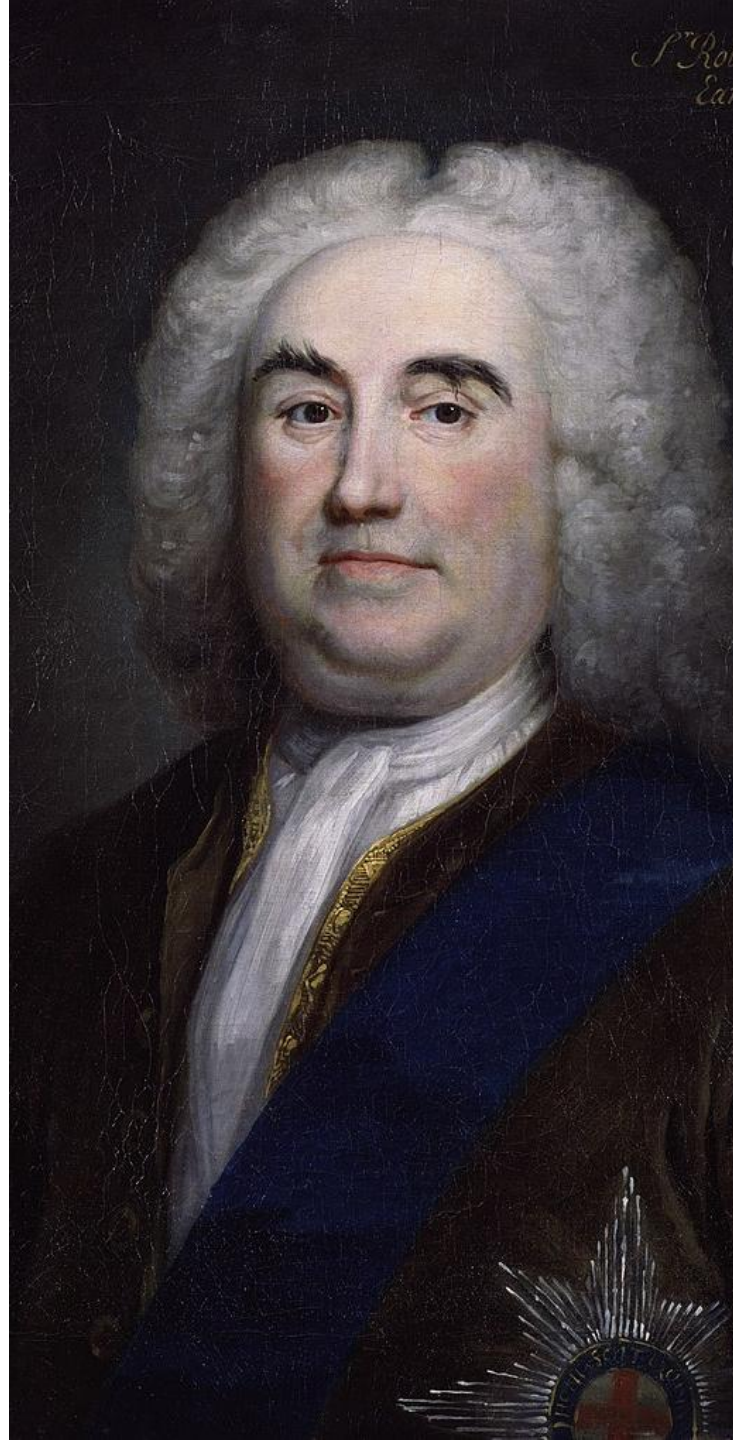




# Capitalism

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- Many people who had money became interested in financing and investment. The government's national debt was high.
- In 1694, a group of financiers established a new bank called the Bank of England.
- First Capitalism Crash: In 1720, the South Sea company offered to pay off the national debt if it were given a monopoly to trading in the South Seas. "South Sea Bubble".
- It raised money by selling shares, but when confidence in the company began to diminish, the price of the shares fell and many people lost all their money.



# Robert Walpole PM

- Governed for 20 years
- Robert Walpole restored confidence by making the companies responsible to the public for the money they borrowed in shares.
- Walpole avoided war and raised taxes on luxury goods in order to get rid of the national debt.
- He raised the government's income but this had little effect on the national debt and the PM became very unpopular.



## Earl Chatham

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- His Whig enemy, William Pitt the Elder (later Earl Chatham) took over. He wanted Britain to be economically strong and that this would be achieved through trade.
- Seven Years War: He also believed that Britain should beat France in the race for an overseas trading empire.
- He also decided to take over as many as possible of France's trading posts abroad. When war broke out in 1756 with France, Chatham left Prussia to do most of the fighting and directed the British Navy to stop French ships leaving or reaching French ports.
- In 1760, a new king George III came to the throne and he did not want to continue the expensive war. He made peace in 1763 without telling his Prussian allies.



## The Rise of the British Empire

- Canada: New France (Quebec) fell to the British in 1759, followed by Montreal in 1760 and gained control of the fish, fur and wood trade.
- In India, the East India company defeated French armies in Bengal and Madras, thus destroying French trade interests.
- Britain went on to control most India either by conquest or treaties with the princes.
- Many Britons began to move to India, which became the “Jewel in the Crown” of the British Empire, to make their fortune. They did not treat the Indians well and British-Indian relations slowly went bad.



## Triangular trade

- The West Indies was the most profitable part of the empire. Britain shipped manufactured goods to Africa (knives, cloth, swords...) where they were exchanged for slaves.
- These were then taken to the West Indies to work on the sugar plantations. The ships returned then to Britain carrying the lucrative cargos of sugar.
- This triangular trade lasted until the abolition of slavery in the 19th century.





## 18th Century politics

- George III wished to choose his own ministers and play a more active part in governing Britain
- Parliament represented a very small percentage of the population. In the country a man was required to have land worth 40 shillings a year to be able to vote.
- The landowning aristocracy was able to control who sat in Parliament and that these MPs did what they wanted them to.

# Wilkes, Radicalism, Liberty

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- MP John Wilkes, a Whig who believed in the right of free speech published a strong attack on the government in his newspaper.
- Wilkes was arrested and put in the Tower and all his papers were confiscated. He was acquitted by the judge who tried him who did not accept that he had been arrested “of state necessity”.
- This established the principle that the **right of the individual** is above the interests of the state and that no-one could be arrested without proper reason.







## The Radicals

---

- American War of Independence (1776-83) after which Britain lost everything except Canada.
- Americans' supporters were known as radicals and the war gave strength to the new idea of democracy and independence.
- Two of the most famous radicals were Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine.
- Paine encouraged the Americans in their fight for independence and Burke argued that once again the king and his advisers had become too powerful and Parliament needed to get back control of policy.



## Ireland and Scotland

- Irish Catholics lost all their rights.
- Ireland joined the United Kingdom and Dublin lost its Parliament.
- Jacobite rebellion: Many Scottish supported James' claim on the throne.
- Highlanders revolted and subsequently lost. Their traditions (e.g., tartans) were forbidden.



Unit 17:  
Life in town and country

# Agricultural Revolution & Enclosure

- Country people still managed their lands communally.
- New agricultural techniques made farming more efficient.
- Enclosure was promoted by large landowners in Parliament to take over common land in the name of efficiency.
- The landless class were forced to move to the cities in search of jobs in the new factories.
- Poverty spread: workhouses.
- The development of industry led to a sudden growth of cities like Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.



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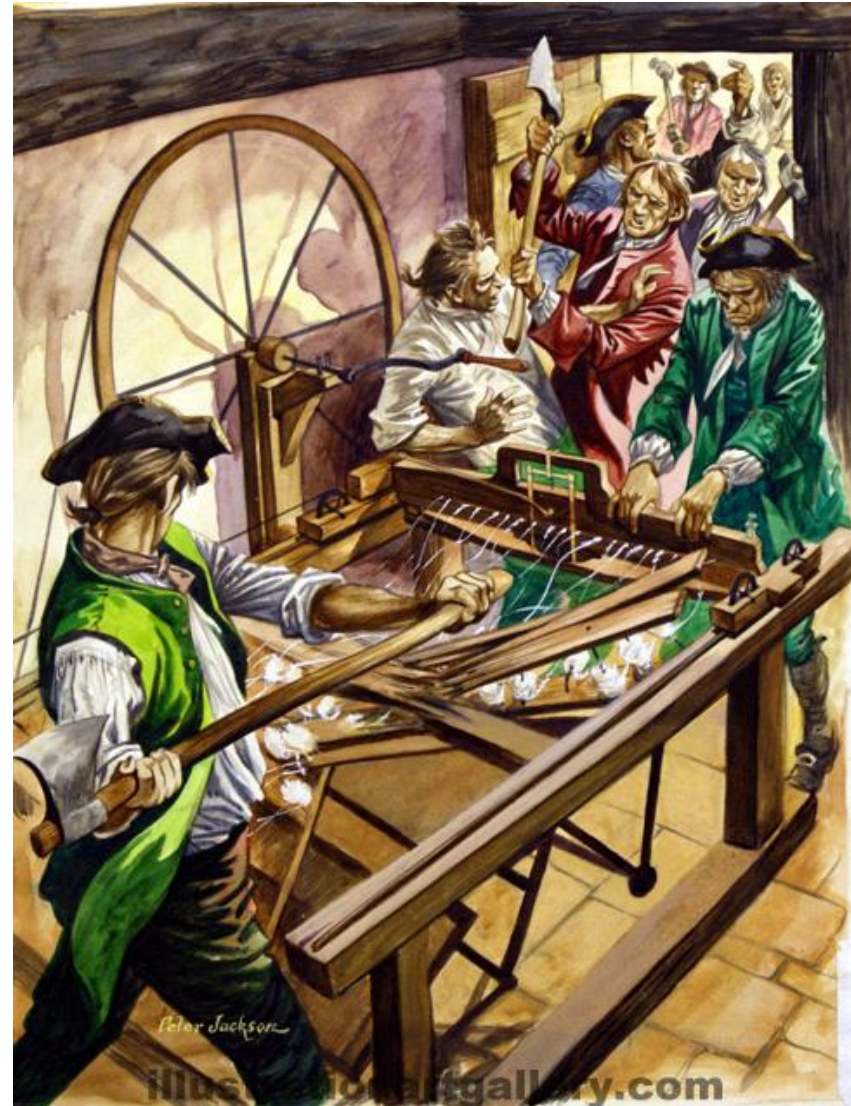
Unit 18:  
The years of revolution

# The Industrial Revolution

- The poor in cities now needed to buy food and clothes.
- Mechanisation and coal as fuel.
- Wilkinson's development of ironworks.
- Watt's steam machine: development of clothmaking in the North (Manchester).
- Development of roads and waterways.

## Results:

- The UK as an industrial worldwide power.
- Rise of early Trade Unionism: the luddites.





# Methodism

---

- New movement which met the needs of the growing industrial working class. The Church of England was not worried about these needs.
- **John Wesley:** Anglican priest who travelled around the country preaching and teaching a new method.
- Methodism was above all personal and emotional form of religion.
- Organised in small groups or “chapels”, all over the country.

# Methodism

---

- Methodism was able to give ordinary people a sense of purpose and dignity.
- Wesley was no friend of the ruling classes but he was **deeply conservative**.
- He carefully **avoided politics**, and taught people to be hardworking and honest. As a result of this teaching, **people accepted many of the injustices of the times without complaints**.
- Wesley probably calmed Britain in revolutionary times and brought many people back to Christianity.
- However Methodist churches served as a school of self organisation and great Trade Unionists were "trained" in Methodist or Nonconformists churches.
- They were the first against slave trade or against child labour.



# The UK and the French Revolution

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- 1789 the French bourgeoisie and the working class rose up against the aristocracy.
- In England the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy acted together in Parliament. Feared the Revolution.
- Some Radical Whigs sympathised with the FR.
- Fear against the Revolution: armies sent to camps separated from society.
- Wars against France: Battle of Trafalgar (1805) and Wellington led Spain's War of Independence.
- Defeat of Napoleon in Waterloo in 1815.

Today we  
have seen

- The Hannover dynasty & Government
- Capitalism
- New ideas: Radicalism & Freedom of Speech
- The Industrial Revolution & Society
- England & the French Revolution



## Unit 19:

# The Nineteenth Century: The Years of Power and Danger



# Week 13

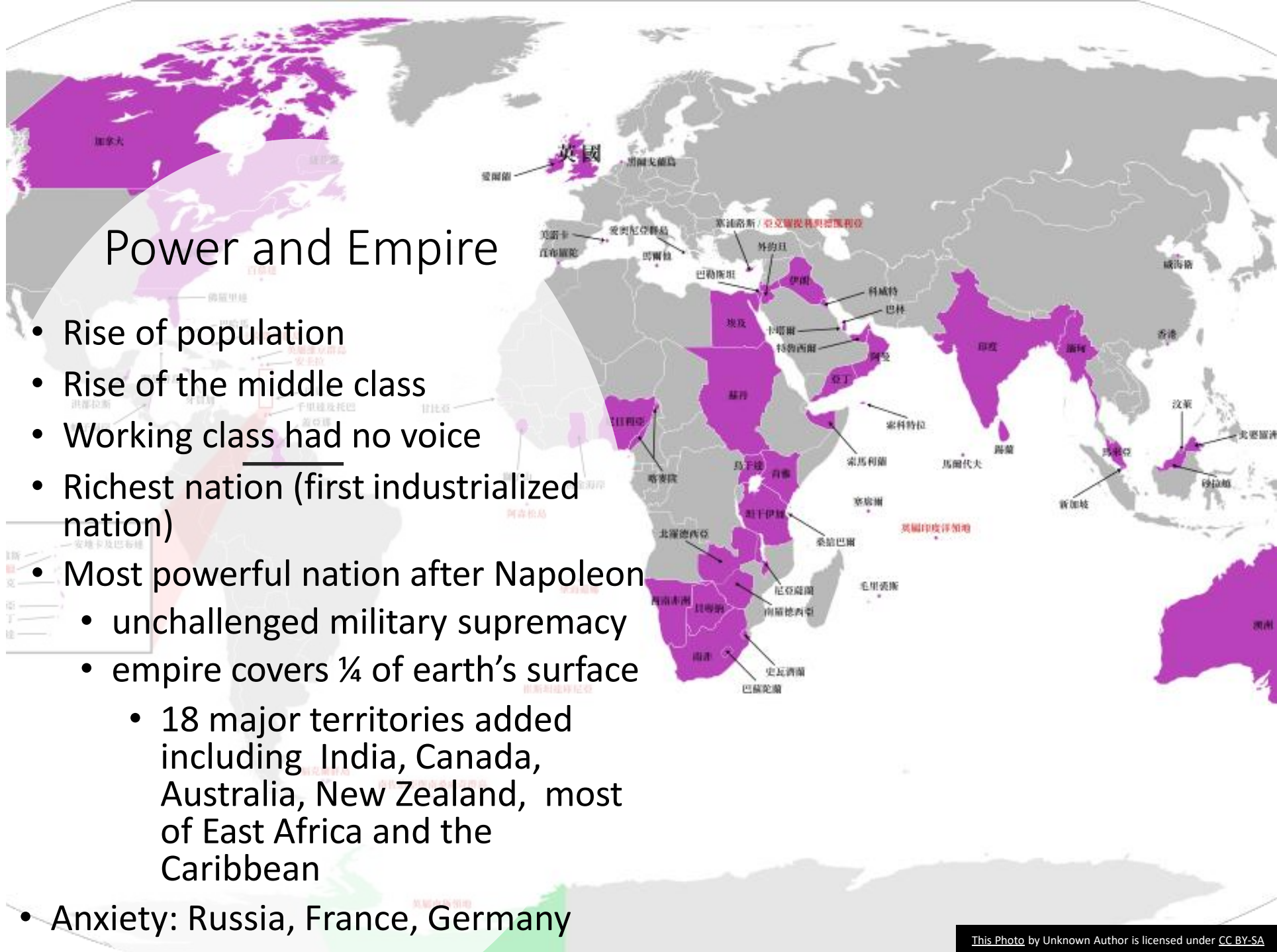
## - News -

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- Second audio visual essay submission: Jan 21st
- Essay: Jan 25th
- Final test: Feb 19th

# Power and Empire

- Rise of population
- Rise of the middle class
- Working class had no voice
- Richest nation (first industrialized nation)
- Most powerful nation after Napoleon
  - unchallenged military supremacy
  - empire covers 1/4 of earth's surface
    - 18 major territories added including India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, most of East Africa and the Caribbean
- Anxiety: Russia, France, Germany



# The Working Class

- After the fall of Napoleon, wars stopped and the industrial economy collapsed: unemployment.
- **Corn Laws:** Regulation of corn and limit of cheaper corn imports made prices rise.
- Lack of common lands (Remember Carta Foresta) due to Enclosures left people without ways of fishing or hunting.
- Poor Laws did not provide relief to the poor.
- Workhouses exploited workers and separated families.
- Rural exodus: rise of Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield.
- Protests were suppressed violently: Peterloo in Manchester's St. Peter's square 1819.



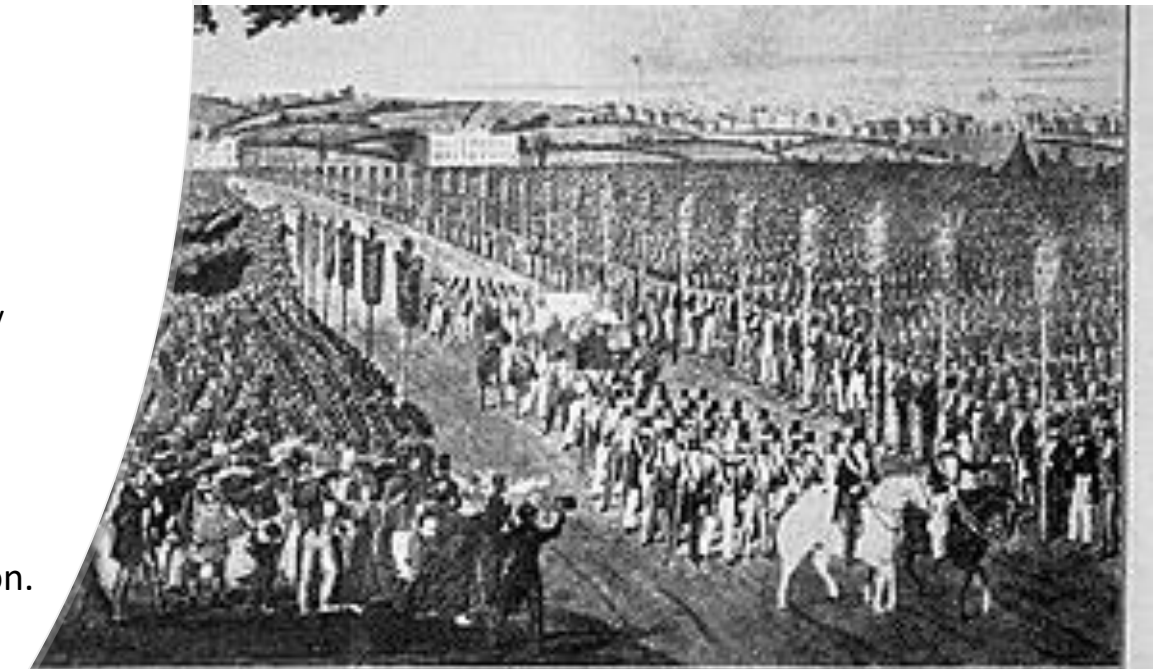
# Reform Bill 1832

- Whigs understood the need of Reform to prevent Revolution
- Unfair electoral laws: no universal suffrage and unrepresented areas.
- Three perspectives on representation:
  - Tory: property.
  - Radicals: the people.
  - Whigs/Liberals: shy reforms.
- Lord Grey's government passed the Reform Bill and the electoral system changed.
- Better suffrage, better territorial representation.
- Women could still not vote!



## “There is power in Union”

- Since 1824 Trade Unions were legalised.
- Difficulty organising: power of strikes was weak. Easier with the emergence of the Royal Mail.
- Soldiers stopped meetings and ended strikes.
- *Tolpuddle Martyrs*: symbol.
- Chartism: *People’s Charter* (1838):
  - vote for all adults and secret ballot
  - right to become an MP without property
  - payment for MPs
- Decline: Heavily repressed (14 killed in Newport) and small improvements. PM Peel’s repeal of Corn Laws.
- Foundation of the Police as an institution.
- Avoided Europe’s 1848 Revolutions.



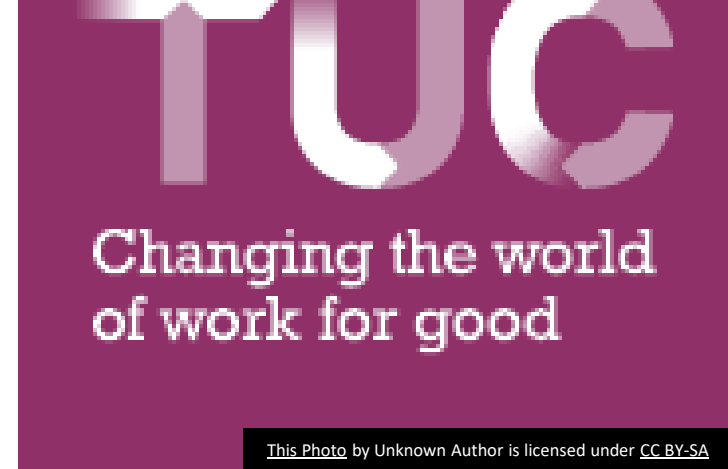
MEETING OF THE TRADE UNIONISTS IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS, APRIL 19, 1846, FOR THE PURPOSE OF

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wFgT7eQRjel>



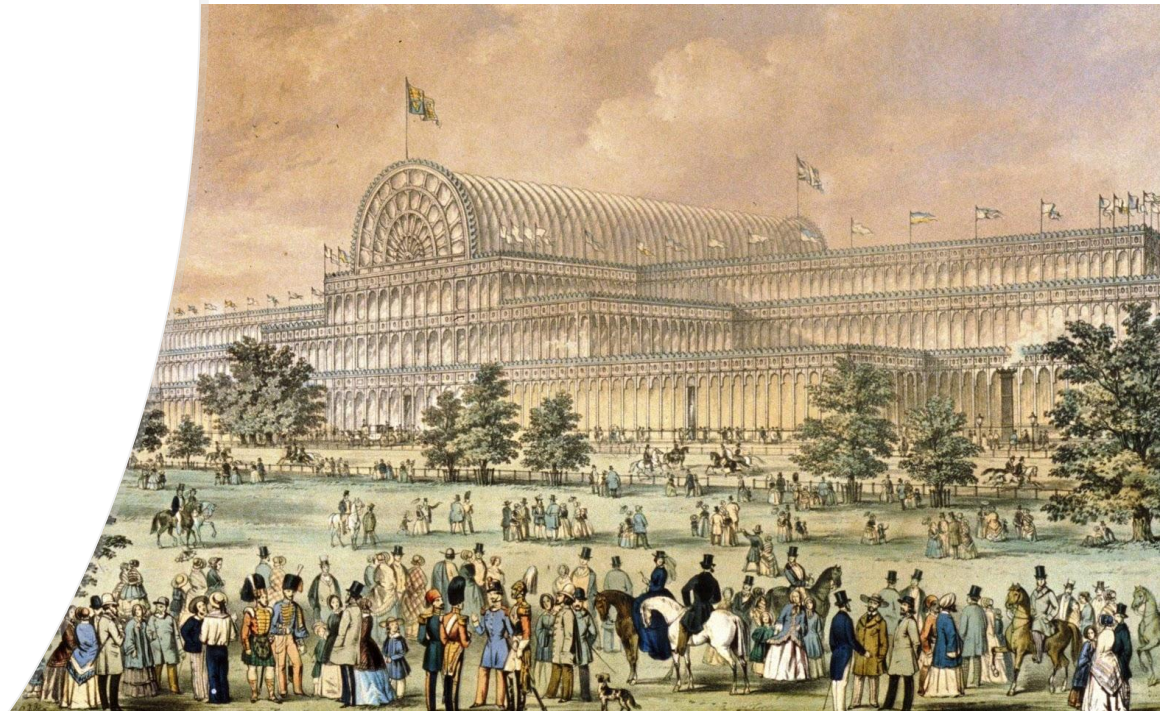
# Rise of the Working Class & Labour

- 1844 rise of the Co-Operative movement
- 1868: Trade Union Congress, sought political representation.
- Led to the Foundation of the Labour Party in 1900.



# Industry

- Symbol: 1851's Great Exhibition inside the Crystal Palace.
- Coal, iron → steel
- Textile industries in Lancashire.
- Manchester as Cottonopolis.
- Railway development.



# Rise of the Middle Class & Liberalism

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- Professions: Law, Medicine, merchant banking...
- Great social mobility: some (little) poor became rich industrials and their children, bankers...
- Rise of fee-paying “public” schools.
- Ideas of “free trade” and political reform.
- Development of the “two party system”.
- Southern England tends to be Conservative and the North, Scotland and Wales, radical.



# Queen Victoria

- Longest reign 1837-1901, most celebrated monarch.
- Lived the great transformation from an aristocratic to a middle class country.
- Monarchy lost most of its political power, but connected the industrialised world with History.
- Shared the values and morality of the middle class.



# Ireland: The Great Potato Famine

- For three years 1845-7 the potato crops failed.
- 1.5M dead.
- Between 1841-1920 5M moved to the USA and the UK.
- The Irish population never recovered (~ 6.5M 2021).
- Lack of representation.
- Rise of an Independence movement.





# The First World War

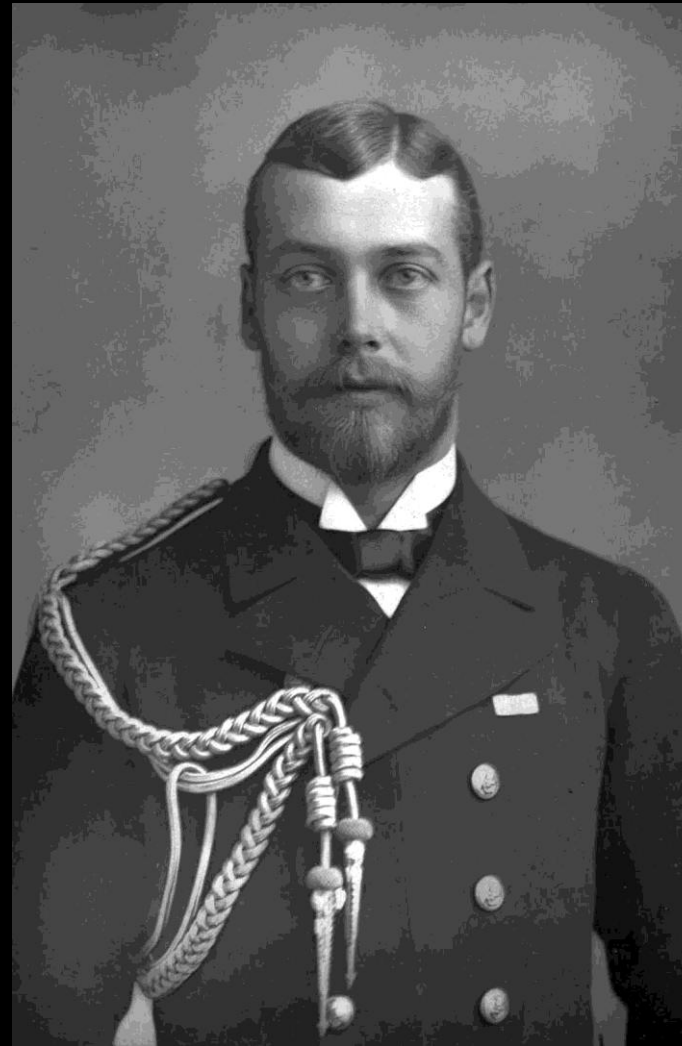
- Parliament Act 1911: House of Lords loses right to discuss Budget and becomes very limited. House of Commons holds the power.
- England loses industrial and economic power in Europe at the turn of the century.
- Germany becomes a superpower and joins forces with the Austria-Hungary.
- France joins forces with Russia.
- England grants Belgium's neutrality.
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand shot in Sarajevo. Russia protects Serbia (in Austria-Hungary by then).
- Germany attacks Belgium and England declares War.

Today we  
have seen

- The Middle and Working classes
- Reform
- The Power of Unions
- Queen Victoria
- The Great Potato Famine
- The turn of the century

Unit 21:  
The Nineteenth  
Century:  
The End of an Age

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King George V

The Twentieth Century  
Unit 22:  
Britain at War





# Week 14

## - News -

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- Second audio visual essay submission: Jan 21st
- Essay: Jan 25th
- Final test: Feb 19<sup>th</sup>

A/V project

1 point is on me.

0,5 is on peers 1-5

0,5 self-evaluation

Three topics.

- It will be open from 12:00 to 20:00
- Good research
- Citations: mention your sources.
- Plagiarism = ZERO
- 2000 words max.



## Early 20th century

- **Britain was still a major superpower. Rising powers: Germany, France, Russia, USA.**
- **Europeans felt fairly optimistic at the beginning of the century.**
- **There had not been a major war in Europe for nearly 80 years.**
- **New technologies were making life easier.**



Early 20th  
century

**1900 – 1914 Edwardian period**

**1914- 1919 World War I / First World War**

1919 – 1939 Interwar period. Independence of Ireland

Roaring twenties

1929 . Wall Street collapses – Depression

1930s Rise of fascism

1939 World War II / Second World War

Post-war period / Cold War

**Why are things like this and not otherwise?**

# Germany: An Emerging Nation

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- **The only significant threat to this cosy world order was a rising power – Germany.**
- **After the fall of the Holy Roman Empire, it had been a loose confederation of small kingdoms.**
- **These kingdoms were united by a common history, language, culture.**
- **Germany didn't even exist as a unified nation-state until 1871, joined by Chancellor Bismark.**





Britain

- Had the world's largest navy and wanted to protect its colonies and trade around the world.
- Threatened by Germany's growing naval power (fleet of battleships).



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## Russia

- Largely medieval and undeveloped → Tsarism
- Had the world's largest army. Most soldiers were untrained.
- Russia did not have enough factories to supply a large army with the guns and bullets needed for a long war.
- Threatened by Germany's advanced industry and well-trained army.



France

**Traditional border problems with Germany. Alsace & Lorraine.**

**Had already been defeated by Germany in 1870.**

**Had lost the territory of Alsace-Lorraine.**

**Threatened by Germany's growing military power**

**The Three nations formed an alliance against Germany**

# The First World War

---

- Germany becomes a superpower and joins forces with the Austria-Hungary.
- France joins forces with Russia.
- England grants Belgium's neutrality.
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand shot in Sarajevo by a Serbian nationalist.
- The Austro-Hungarian Empire threatens Serbia.
- Russia protects Serbia (part of Austria-Hungary by then) and the war began.
- Germany attacks Belgium and England declares War.



# The Great Power Alliances, 1914

By 1914, the great European powers were divided into two main groups and were prepared for war.

## Triple Entente

- Britain
- France
- Russia

## Central powers

- Germany
- Austria -Hungary
- Italy
- Otoman Empire



### ФРАНЦІЯ

ЛЮБОВЬ въ ней чистая горитъ  
Нѣ земля родимой и народу,—  
Объята ею,—отразить  
Она тяжелую невзгоду...

### РОССІЯ

Въ ней ВѢРА глубока; тревогой  
Не поколеблема ничуть,  
Святая Русь во имя Бога  
Овершаетъ свой побѣдный путь...

### АНГЛІЯ

НАДЕНДА въ ней всегда живетъ  
Не мощь, величія Россіи  
Съ ЛЮБОВЬЮ, ВѢРОЮ илетъ  
Она на бой и ихъ зоветъ  
Сломить надменные стихи...

Передъ грозой враждебныхъ силъ  
Въ дни тянкой скорби, испытаній—

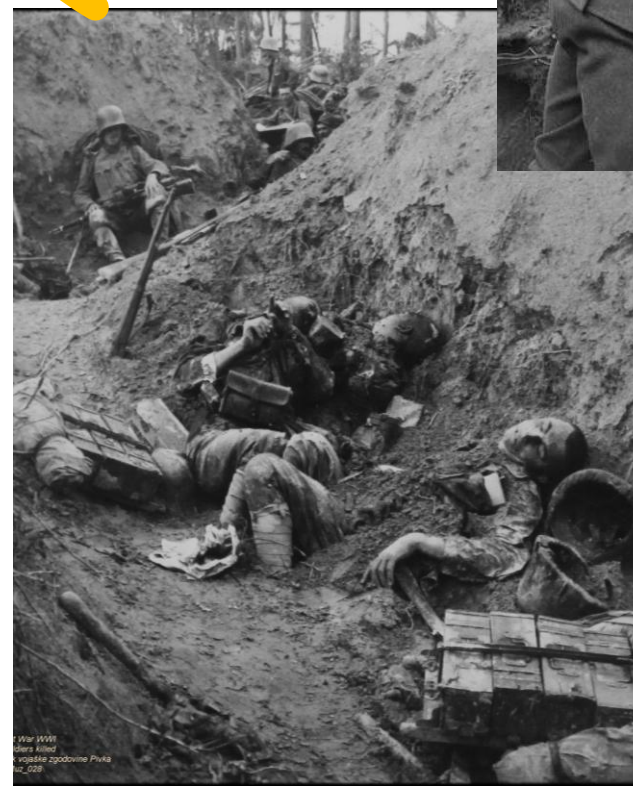
Святѣ  
Самѣ

# The Great Power Alliances, 1914

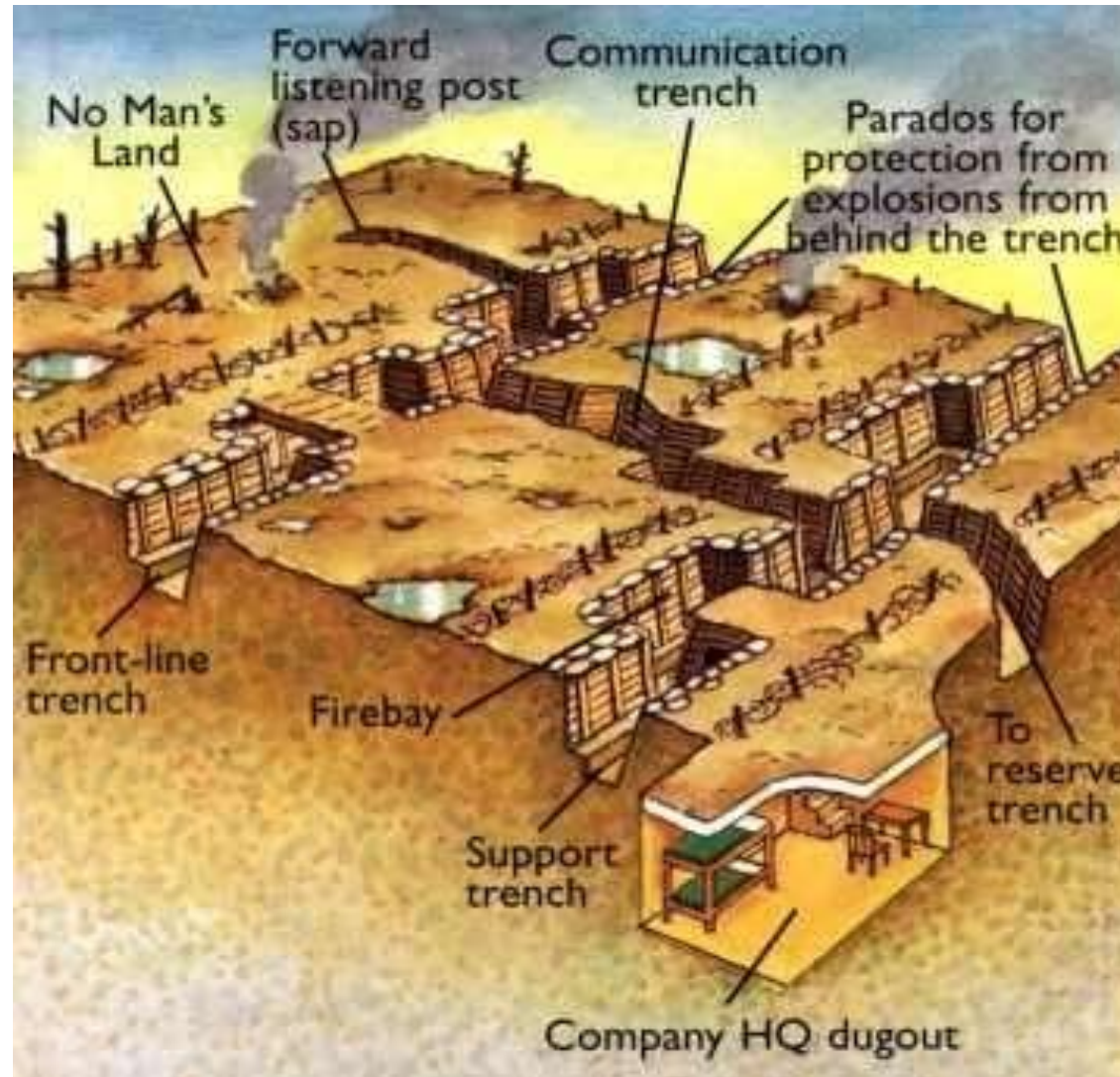


# The First World War (1914-1919)

- Nobody expected such a long war.
- Germany expected to win France in 6 weeks and then face Russia.
- First war with modern machinery
- The British & French army faced the German army near the river Marne in France.
- Powerful press and hatred for the Germans.
- Four years of living and fighting in the trenches, winning yard by yard (400,000 dead just for 5 miles).
- Arrival of American troops & the Soviet Revolution ended the war.
- Peace of Versailles was signed



# Trench Warfare



# The First World War (1914-1919)

- The British population was pushed by the British press.
- During World War I and World War II, Quakers' pacifism: "co-operating with others to build up a new world rather than fighting to destroy the old".
- A generation of pacifist British war poets: Owen, Sassoon.
- In the aftermath of the war, four empires disappeared: the German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian.
- Rise of the Soviet Union (USSR) (1917)



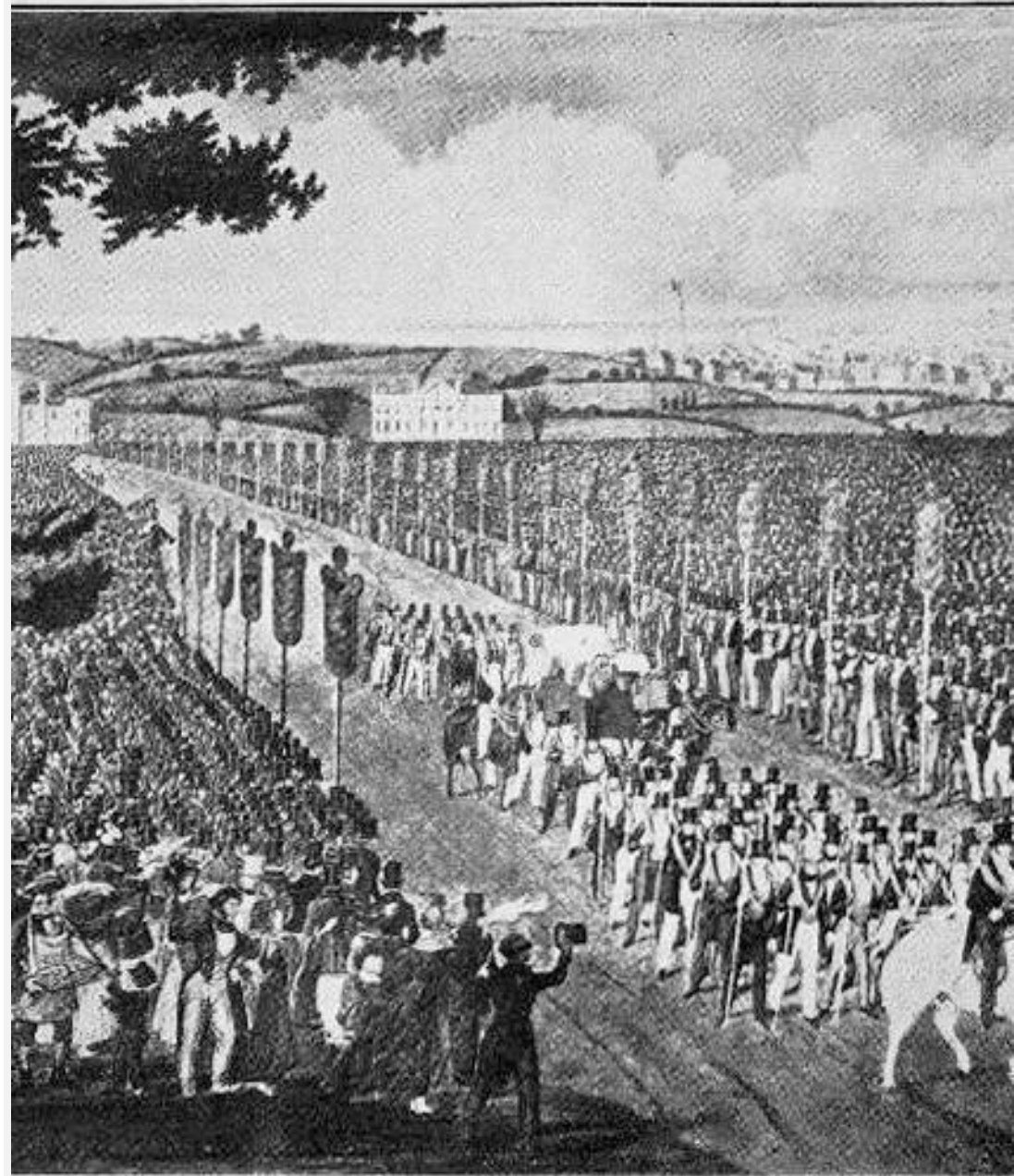
# Why did World War One (1914-1918) make World War Two (1939–1945) more likely?

- **The Treaty of Versailles will be seen by many Germans as too harsh, the new Republic of Germany was poor and resented.**
- **Nations will do anything they can to avoid a repetition of the horrors of World War One.**
- **Rise of fascism and national-socialism.**



# Rise of the Labour Party

- **Established 1900.**
- **Trade Unionism was a mass movement worldwide, esp. in Britain.**
- **MPs in Parliament: 29 (1906), 57 (1918), 142 (1922), 191 (1923).**
- **Led to the disappearance of the Liberal Party.**
- **The 1917 Revolution in Russia did not have the expected response in Britain.**
- **First MacDonald Government in 1923. Britain slowly turned into a Socialdemocratic country.**
- **Welfare state, etc.**



THE TRADE UNIONISTS IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS, APRIL 21, 1834,  
PETITION TO THE KING FOR A REMISSION OF THE SENTENCE  
DORCHESTER

## Votes for Women

- Women had all duties (work in factories, etc.) but not any rights (divorce, finance, etc.).
- They were basically their parent's/husband's property.
- 1870: women could only vote in borough elections.
- Key figures: Christabel Pankhurst & Anne Kenney. Purple, white and red merch for financing.
- Rise of the suffragettes: disrupted speeches, window smashing, burning golf fields with their lemma...
- Workforce was feminine during war: Representation of the People Act 1918.



# Irish War of Independence (1919-1921)



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- Ireland had a centuries-long struggle for home rule.
- 1916 Easter Rising: short-lived proclamation of the Irish Republic.
- 1918's election led to independentists MP's formation of the Irish Dail (Parliament).
- The Irish joined the Irish Republican Army.
- Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 gave independence to Southern Ireland under the Crown.
- Civil War over the future of the Ulster. Conflicts in mid-later century.
- Eamon de Valera proclaims the Irish Republic in 1927.



## The Spanish Flu

- The first observations of illness and mortality were documented in the United States (in Kansas) in March 1918 and then in April in France, Germany and the United Kingdom.
- 500M infected in four waves.
- 20 to 50M casualties.
- Deadliest documented pandemic of our time.

# Inter War Crisis

- Great inequality after 1<sup>st</sup> World War.
- Workers felt left behind after fighting a war.
- General Strike in 1925, lost after 9 days.
- Crack of 1929 in Wall Street.
- Depression gave rise to Nazi & Fascist governments in Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain.
- Small movements in Britain, banned in 1940.



**A**t all heads all over Britain on the last day of April, 1926, minute clanking off were found the men of the new shift clustered around notices posted on the mine working walls. Those who stopped and read them discovered to their dismay that the government was no longer prepared to subsidize the mines. The mine owners, said the notices, therefore regretted that the miners would have to take a cut in wages.

Soon, above the row of the noisy discussion and argument, one word was heard again and again - strike! The next day, May 1, the pits were silent and empty.

Within hours, other British unions declared that unless the Trades Union Congress and the government could find a solution to the coal miners' problem by midnight of May 3-4 they would strike in sympathy.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Conservative Government decided to take several precautionary measures just in case an outbreak was found. The Army was called in to transport

food and blankets. And the public transport was immobilized.

These severe measures were very soon proved to be justified, for the T.U.C. and the government failed to settle their differences. And so, at midnight on May 3-4, all forms of communication in British suddenly came to a halt. Trains, buses and trams stopped where they were. Great numbers heading a ship left their loading docks emptying in haste.

In London streets of men assembled in the streets and searched every nook of army trucks loaded with food and guarded by armed men, go past. Hyde Park was used as a distributer the centre for milk and bread.

In the mining areas, miners' families settled down for a long stretch of poverty. Housewives carefully guarded the family savings so that the money would last longer.

Normal newspapers did not appear and the Government published a daily British Gazette. Broadcasting, three years old, first showed how useful it could be in an emergency.

By May 8 amateur train drivers were making slow coast-running journeys. Volunteers manned the London bus and underground services. Each driver had a policeman next to him, to prevent him being attacked by angry strikers.

Nine days after the General Strike began the T.U.C. suggested that the government would compromise with the miners, so they stopped the strike. The date then was May 11. But when the government proposed the compromise to the mining unions they refused to accept it.

For another terrible six months the miners held on; their families slowly starving and their clothes in tatters. Winter closed in, and the weather turned cold. But no amiable came from the philosophy of the mining unions. They would not afford the coal they used to mine - and even if they could there was nobody mining it.

Hate and hunger finally forced the miners to give in. Frustrated, angry and exhausted, they shuffled back to work for the same reduced wage that had been proposed six months earlier.

## World War II

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- The League of Nations could not stop Italy's invasion of Abyssinia nor stop the rise of the III Reich and Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland. PM Neville was timid against nazis.
- Churchill declared war on all fronts: Pacific, Middle East and Atlantic.
- The 1940-1 Blitz: British cities were attacked by air at night. Millions lost their houses.
- Campaigns on communal efforts: Victory gardens.
- War was won majorly by the Soviet Union from the East and the USA from the West.



# The Welfare State

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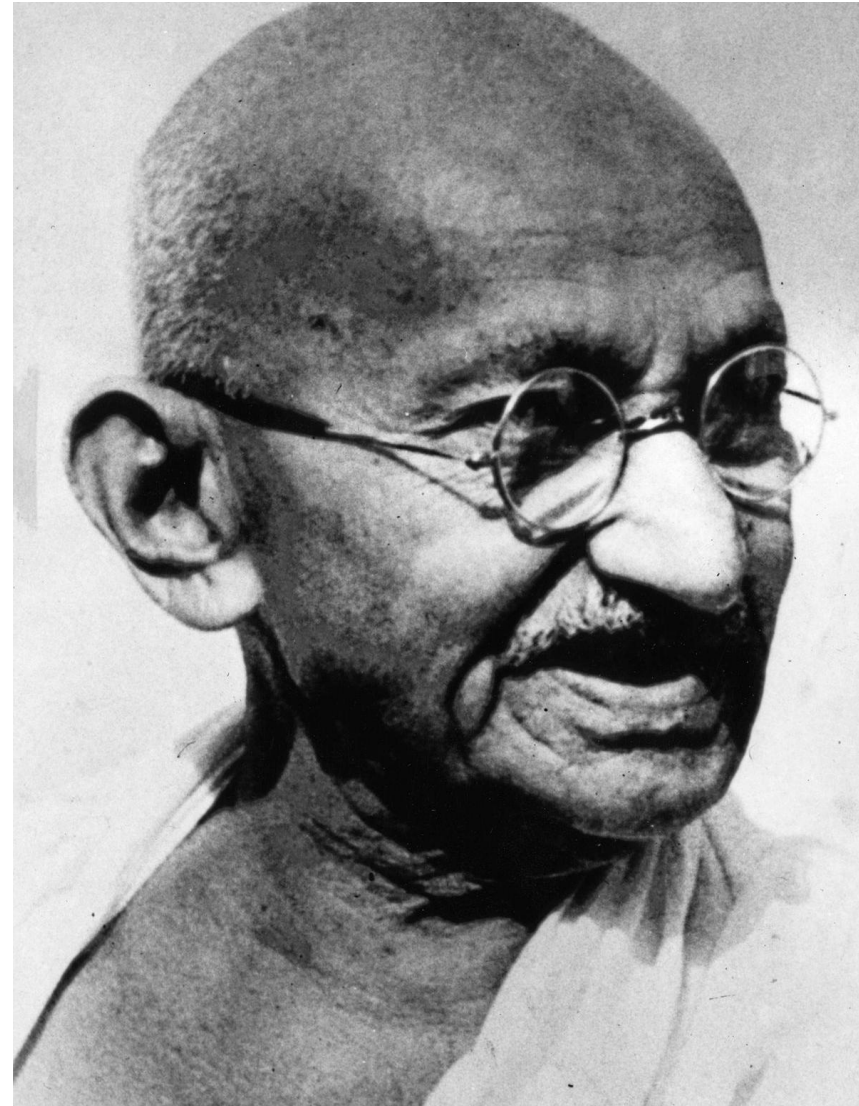
- PM Clement Attlee's government (1945-1951) seen as one of the major turning points in British History.
- Inherited a bankrupted country.
- Free education & health the NHS (National Health Service).
- Affordable council housing.
- Nationalisation of the Bank of England, 20% of industry and transport.
- More rights for women.
- Beginning of the BE's decolonisation.
- Led to the swinging sixties.



# || The Commonwealth

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- Britain took control of most of Germany's colonies after WWI, "mandated" by the League of Nations.
- UN Decolonization policies
- Control of foreign policy and economy.
- 1947: Independence of India and Pakistan.
- Pacific and violent independences.
- The Commonwealth.
- 1982 Falkland War.



## New Britons

- As a result of the losses during the war, the British government began to encourage mass immigration from the former countries of the British Empire and Commonwealth to fill shortages in the labour market.
- The British Nationality Act 1948 gave Citizenship of the UK and Colonies to all people living in the colonies, and the right of entry and settlement in the UK.
- Many West Indians (3% nowadays) and Asians (7%) were attracted by better prospects in what was often referred to as the mother country.



## EU & UK

- Britain traditionally neglected European affairs.
- 1946, Churchill called for United States of Europe
- 1957 Britain refused entering the Common Market.
- De Gaulle vetoed UK entrance twice.
- 1973 full membership.
- Euroscepticism during Thatcher's rule.
- Atlanticism: special US/UK relations.



# Northern Ireland's *troubles*

- The IRA became irredent after Ireland's Civil War.
- Northern Ireland is 67% Protestant.
- Catholics were kept out of the Government.
- 1969 rebellion: against discrimination, voting system.
- Violence, bombings and shootings. 3,532 killed in total. Suspension of Home Rule.
- 1998 ceasefire.
- Peace process: end of the IRA: Good Friday Agreement, return of autonomy.



## The Winter of Discontent

- 1970s rise of unemployment.
- Oil crisis
- 1979: Unions were powerful.
- Widespread strikes by private, and later public, sector trade unions demanding pay rises greater than the limits proposed by Labour PM James Callaghan.
- End of post-war consensus. End of traditional union-backed Labour.
- Rise of the Lib-Dems
- Thatcher wins elections with a 20 point advantage.



# Thatcherism

- Rise of neoliberalism: reduced government, privatization, free trade.
- Deindustrialization and boost of banking economy.
- Now England imports goods.
- Strong protests against Thatcher → Falkland War made her win 1983 election.
- Important social division: richer became richer, poor became poorer.
- Important social change → individualism



## New Labour

- New Labour came to power in 1997, nearly after two decades.
- Labour Party changed: centre.
- Investment into public services.
- Liberal economics.
- Interventionist and Americanist foreign policy, support for stronger law enforcement powers: wars in Iraq & Afghanistan.
- Waning support to the EU.
- *Cool Britannia* was a period of increased pride in the culture of the United Kingdom throughout the 1990s: success of Britpop and musical acts such as the Spice Girls, Blur and Oasis led to a renewed feeling of optimism.



# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Britain

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- The 2008 global financial crisis severely affected the UK economy under Gordon Brown's premiership.
- The coalition government of 2010 introduced heavy austerity measures intended to tackle the substantial public deficits.
- In 2014 referendum on Scottish independence, with 55.3 % rejecting the independence.
- Cameron government: In 2016, 51.9 % voters voted to "leave" the EU: full member until 31 January 2020.
- Unstable premierships: Teresa May & Boris Johnson's first term.



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# Last questions....

- Britain's history is characterised by stability and moderate economic success...
- Why did the political views which today seem so reasonable take so long to be accepted?
- Why did women's struggle occur so late and why was it so painful and difficult? What about sexual/gender minorities?
- Why is there a strong class division?
- Why are there divisions between North and South?

And finally....

- Why did things happen like this and not otherwise?

That's all...

From  
Land's End  
to  
John o' Groats





Thank you.