

The Four Nations: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and the Troubles

THE BRITISH ISLES: POLITICAL



INTRODUCTION

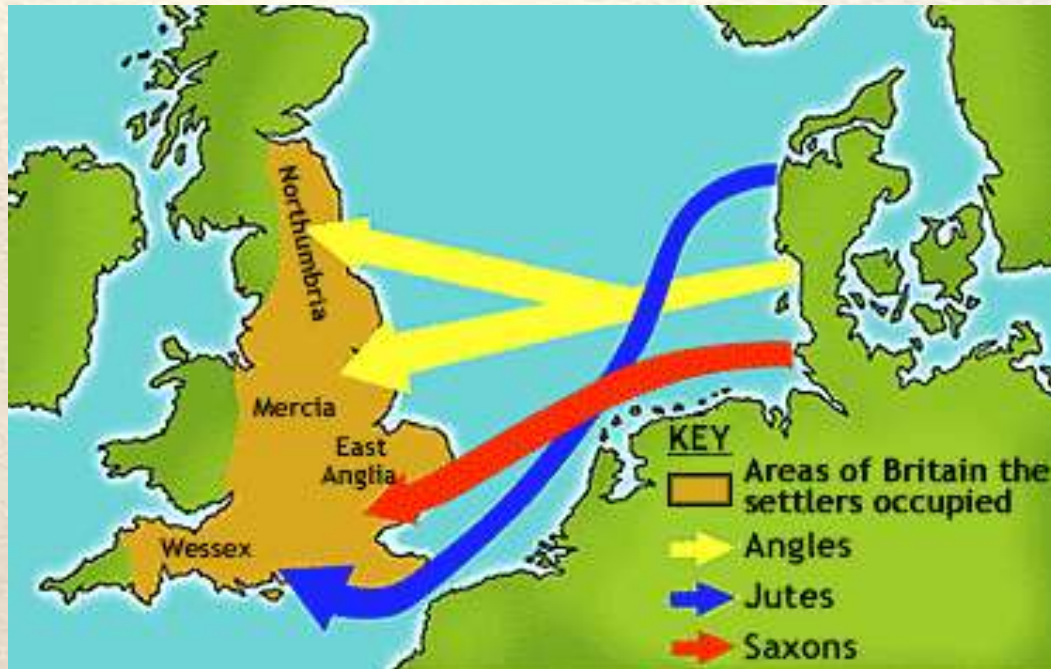
- Britain forms the greater part of the British Isles.
- Great Britain is separated from the Eu. Continent by the English Channel.
- "*Great Britain*": geographical expression.
- "*The United Kingdom*": political expression.
- The full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Great Britain comprises England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.
- The total area is 242,534 sq. km.
- The population of the United Kingdom is 64 million people.

A Short History of Britain



- Two thousand years ago the Celts, who had been arriving from Europe, mixed with the peoples who were already in British Isles.
- The Roman province of Britannia covered most of the territory of presentday England and Wales.
- The Romans imposed their own way of living, culture, and language.
- But inspite of their long occupation of Britain, there isn't much they left behind. Even most of temples, roads and cities were later destroyed.

Northern Invasions



Angles, Jutes, Saxons Frisians,
Danes, and Norwegians
brought new languages.

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- In the country, Celtic speech dominated.
 - Later, two tribes (the Angles and the Saxons) settled in Britain.
 - They settled on a very vast territory.
 - Only in the west of the country King Arthur and his army halted the tribes.
 - 6th century: the way of life of these tribes predominated in England.
 - The Celtic Britons' culture and language survived in Southwest Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.

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- The Anglo-Saxons were pagans, when they arrived in Britain.
 - 597 A. D.: Christianity came to England.
 - 8th century: Britain was invaded by the Vikings, who came from Scandinavia.
 - They settled in the North and West of Scotland.
 - Later they were defeated by King Alfred.









The Norman Invasion

- 1066 (11th Century): The Normans invaded Britain
- This invasion influenced the life of Britain greatly.
- At that time a feudal system was imposed.
- Lords and barons were French-speaking Normans.
- The peasants were the English speaking Saxons.
- Barons were responsible to the king, lords — to a baron; Under them were peasants.
- That was the beginning of the English class system.
- The Anglo-Norman kingdom was the most powerful political force at that time.

- 16th century the power of the English monarch increased.
- The Tudor dynasty (1485—1603) established a system of government which strongly depended on the monarch.
- Parliament was split into two Houses.
- The House of Lords consisted of the aristocracy and the leaders of the Church.
- The House of Commons consisted of representatives from the towns.
- During the 17th century Parliament established its supremacy over the monarchy in Britain.
- The conflict between the monarchy and Parliament led to the Civil Wars, which ended with the victory of Parliament.
- The leader of the parliamentary army was Oliver Cromwell.
- But after his death his system of government became unpopular.
- The son of the executed king was asked to take the throne.
- In the 18th century the Scottish Parliament joined with the English and the Welsh Parliaments.

- In that century the increased trade led to the Industrial Revolution.
- People from rural areas moved to towns.
- The population of London was close to a million at that time.
- In the 19th century Britain controlled the biggest Empire in the world.
- The Empire was made up of Ireland, Canada, Australia, India and large parts of Africa.
- These countries had internal self-government, but recognized the authority of the British government.
- Britain was the greatest economic power.
- The British spread their culture and civilization around the world.

- ~~The beginning of the 20th century can't be called stable.~~
- Women struggled for their rights.
- The situation in Ulster wasn't stable.
- At the beginning of this century the working class became stronger.
- In Parliament, the Labour party replaced the Liberals.
- Trade unions organized themselves.
- Until 1980s the Trades Union Congress was the most powerful political force outside the institutions of government.

				
Inhabitants	5 million	51 million	3 million	1,6 million
Currency	£	£	£	£
Capital	Edinburgh	London	Cardiff	Belfast
The People	The Scots	The English	The Welsh	The Irish; Ulster Men
Language	English, Scots & Scots Gaelic	English	English & Welsh	English & Irish Gaelic
Symbol	The Thistle 	The Red Rose 	The Leek & the Daffodil 	The Shamrock & the Harp 
Colour	Blue	White	Red	Green
Patron Saint	St. Andrew (November 30th)	St. George (April 23rd)	St. David (March 1st)	St. Patrick (March 17th)
Main Religions	Protestant and Roman Catholic	Protestant, Roman Catholic, Muslim and Hindu	Protestant and Roman Catholic	Protestant and Roman Catholic

England

- England is part of both Great Britain, or the United Kingdom.
- It covers a total area of 130,478 square kilometres - 75 % of the whole island, and its capital is London.
- England is divided into 34 counties.
- The population of England is 51,762,900 (2014).
- The national emblem of England is the Rose.
- England often appears in caricature as either 'Britannia', a heroic female figure holding a trident (the symbol of sea power), or as 'John Bull' a good-humoured, well-fed country gentleman personifying determination and common sense.
- The patron saint of England is St George, whose feast is celebrated on 23 April.
- England itself is made up of four quite distinctive areas - The South of England, Heart of England, East of England, and England's North Country



Geography

- England is the largest of the three political divisions within the island of Great Britain.
- Borders: Scotland to the north and Wales to the west.
- England is washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.
- Much of England is flat or low-lying.
- In the north is a range of limestone hills, known as the Pennines, to the west are the Cumbrian Mountains and the Lake District.
- South of the Pennines is the heavily-populated Midlands, and in the south-west peninsula, known as the West country, is a plateau with granite outcrops, good dairy farming and a rugged coastline.
- The rest of the country is known as the English Lowlands, a mixture of farmland, low hills, an industrial belt and the massive city of London.
- England's climate is mild and damp, with temperatures moderated by the light winds that blow in off its relatively warm seas.
- Temperatures inland don't get much below freezing in winter (December to February), or much above 30° C (86° F) in summer (June to August).
- The north is the coldest area; London, the south-east and the West Country are the warmest.

Counties of England

The South	East Anglia	The Heart of England	The North
Hampshire	Cambridgeshire	Derbyshire	Cheshire
Kent	Norfolk	Shropshire	Lancashire
Surrey	Suffolk	Worcestershire	Cumberland
Sussex	Hertfordshire	Gloucestershire	Northumberland
Dorset	Bedfordshire	Rutland	Westmorland
Berkshire	Essex	Herefordshire	Durham
Buckinghamshire	Middlesex	Huntingdonshire	Yorkshire
		Staffordshire	
		Warwickshire	
		Nottinghamshire	
		Leicestershire	

England

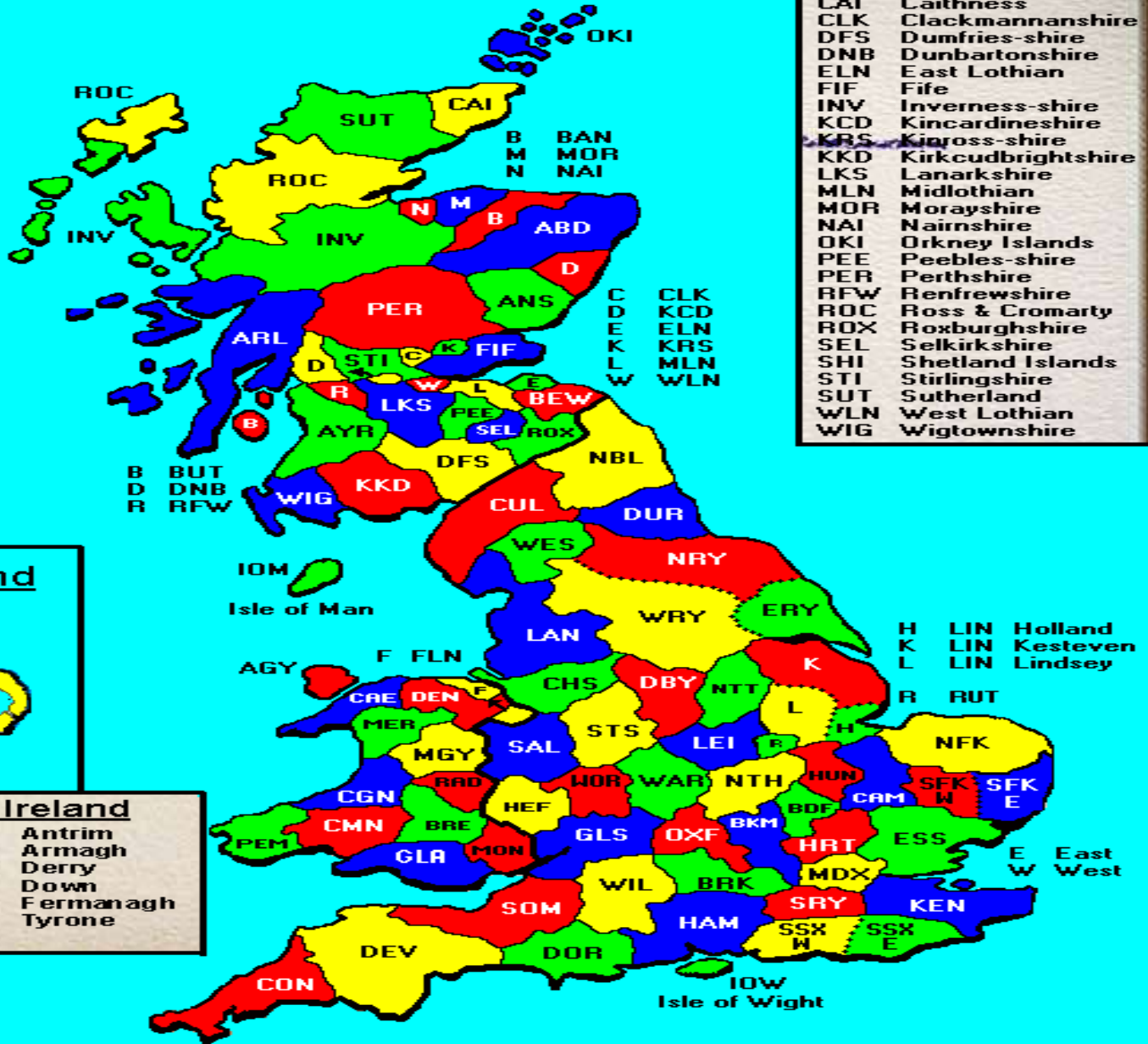
BDF	Bedford
BRK	Berkshire
BKM	Buckinghamshire
CAM	Cambridgeshire
CHS	Cheshire
CON	Cornwall
CUL	Cumberland
DBY	Derbyshire
DEV	Devon
DOR	Dorset
DUR	County Durham
ESS	Essex
GLS	Gloucestershire
HAM	Hampshire
HEF	Herefordshire
HRT	Hertfordshire
HUN	Huntingdonshire
KEN	Kent
LAN	Lancashire
LEI	Leicestershire
LIN	Lincolnshire
MDX	Middlesex
NBL	Northumberland
NFK	Norfolk
NTH	Northamptonshire
NTT	Nottinghamshire
OXF	Oxfordshire
RUT	Rutland
SAL	Shropshire
SFK	Suffolk
SOM	Somerset
SRY	Surrey
SSX	Sussex
STS	Staffordshire
WAR	Warwickshire
WES	Westmorland
WIL	Wiltshire
WOR	Worcestershire
YKS	Yorkshire

Counties of England, Wales Scotland and Northern Ireland prior to the 1974 Boundary Changes



Scotland

ABD	Aberdeenshire
ANS	Angus (Forfarshire)
ARL	Argyllshire
AYR	Ayrshire
BAN	Banffshire
BEW	Berwickshire
BUT	Buteshire
CAI	Caithness
CLK	Clackmannanshire
DFS	Dumfries-shire
DNB	Dunbartonshire
ELN	East Lothian
FIF	Fife
INV	Inverness-shire
KCD	Kincardineshire
KRS	Kinross-shire
KKD	Kirkcudbrightshire
LKS	Lanarkshire
MLN	Midlothian
MOR	Morayshire
NAI	Nairnshire
OKI	Orkney Islands
PEE	Peebles-shire
PER	Perthshire
RFW	Renfrewshire
ROC	Ross & Cromarty
ROX	Roxburghshire
SEL	Selkirkshire
SHI	Shetland Islands
STI	Stirlingshire
SUT	Sutherland
WLN	West Lothian
WIG	Wigtownshire



Northern Ireland



Wales

AGY	Anglesey
BRE	Breconshire
CAE	Caernarvonshire
CGN	Cardiganshire
CMN	Carmarthenshire
DEN	Denbighshire
FLN	Flintshire
GLA	Glamorgan
MER	Merionethshire
MON	Monmouthshire
MGY	Montgomeryshire
PEM	Pembrokeshire
RAD	Radnorshire

N. Ireland

ANT	Antrim
ARM	Armagh
DER	Derry
DOW	Down
FER	Fermanagh
TYR	Tyrone

H	LIN	Holland
K	LIN	Kesteven
L	LIN	Lindsey

E East
W West



Scotland: Geography

- The name Scotland is derived from that of the Celtic people (Scoti) who came across from Ireland during the 6th century.
- The Romans called these northern lands Caledonia.
- The country is separated from England chiefly by moorlands.
- It is divided into three geographical areas: the Highlands, the Lowlands, and the Islands.
- The longest river is the Tay (189km), but the most important river is the Clyde, once famous for its shipbuilding.
- Scotland has the highest mountain in Britain, Ben Nevis (1,347 m), and 279 mountains over 914 m high.
- The rocks in Scotland are mainly granite, and are the oldest rocks on land in the world.
- Loch Lomond and Loch Ness (renowned for its mysterious monster) are probably Scotland's most famous lakes.
- The other major geographical area of Scotland is the Lowlands.
- Most of the large Scottish towns and cities are in the Lowlands.
- In the Middle Ages the frontier between Scotland and England was the scene of bloody conflicts.
- Scotland includes some 700 islands, of which more than 130 are inhabited: The Shetlands and The Hebrides.

- During the 9th century, the various parts of Scotland united in defense against the Vikings.
- The powerful monarchy which existed in England threatened Scottish independence throughout the Middle Ages.
- In 1603 James VI of Scotland became also James I of England when Queen Elizabeth I of England died without children.
- In 1707, both countries, realizing the benefits of closer political and economic union, agreed on a single parliament for Great Britain.
- Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated in the Lowlands.
- The biggest city is Glasgow.
- It is an industrial city and an important port in the United Kingdom.
- Shipbuilding is the leading industry.
- Iron and steel engineering and coal-mining are highly developed too.
- Edinburgh: The capital of Scotland.



IRISH SEA

ANGLESEY

Liverpool

Manchester

Caernarfon

Llangollen

Llangybi

Harlech

Birmingham

ENGLAND

Aberystwyth

WALES

Laugharne

Llanelli

Ebbw Vale

Swansea

Newport

Cardiff

Bristol

St. George's Channel

Wales: Geography

- Wales is a small country to the west of England.
- Geographically, it is an irregular-shaped peninsula which juts into the Irish Sea.
- To the east it has a land boundary with England which stretches from the Bristol Channel in the south to Chester in the north.
- Thus North Wales and South Wales have developed independently of each other.
- North Wales is a land of mountains and lakes, a wild region which has long been popular with mountain-climbers, artists and tourists.
- The highest mountain is Snowdon (1085 m).
- South Wales is a much more industrialized and thickly populated area.
- About 70 per cent of the population of Wales lives in the south, where the capital city, Cardiff, is located.

- In 1301 after defeating the native princes of Wales, King Edward I of England named his son Prince of Wales.
- Since then the eldest son of the King or Queen of England has traditionally been given this title.
- In 1536 Wales was brought into the English system of national and local government by Act of Union.



ATLANTIC OCEAN

SCOTLAND

Giant's Causeway

DONEGAL

Londonderry

COUNTY ANTRIM

North Channel

TYRONE
NORTHERN IRELAND

Lough Erne

Lough Neagh

Enniskillen

Belfast

FERMANAGH

ARMAGH

COUNTY DOWN

Downpatrick

MONAGHAN

CAVAN

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (ÉIRE)

IRISH SEA

Northern Ireland: Geography

- Northern Ireland, which roughly corresponds with the ancient province of Ulster, consists of six counties: Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Londonderry (or Derry).
- The capital city is Belfast, which has a population of almost half a million, nearly a third of the entire population of the province.
- The distinctive Ulster accent, markedly different from that of the southern Irish, bears traces of English and Scottish influence.
- Belfast is the chief port and industrial centre of the province.
- The city boasts of many fine buildings such as the Royal Courts of Justice, Queens University, and the Royal Parliament Buildings at Stormont.
- Its prosperity was originally based on its linen industry, but in the 19th century it became a major shipbuilding centre.
- Shipbuilding is now in sharp decline, and unemployment is high.
- The southern part of Northern Ireland is made up of lowlands.
- A characteristic feature of Northern Ireland is the greenness of the countryside and the cloudy skies above. The overall weather pattern in Ulster features a high rainfall.
- Lough Neagh, in the centre of the province, is the largest lake in the British Isles, and yields trout, freshwater herring and eels. Most of the beautiful small lakes and rivers in the south-west of the province drain into Lough Erne, a 50-mile-long waterway which is popular for fishing and boating holidays.

- A number of kingdoms had emerged in Ireland before the Christian era.
- Ireland didn't escape the invasion of the Vikings, who dominated the country during the 10th century.
- In 1169 Henry II of England launched an invasion of Ireland.
- He had been granted its overlordship by the English Pope Adrian IV who wanted to bring the Irish church into full obedience to Rome.
- The English Civil Wars (1642—1651) led to uprisings in Ireland which were crushed by Cromwell.
- During the 18th century various efforts were made by British Government to achieve stability.
- In 1800 an Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was signed.
- The "Irish question" continued as one of the major problems of British politics during the 19th century.
- In 1985 the Anglo- Irish Agreement was signed in Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland.
- The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 million people. It occupies one sixth of the territory of the United Kingdom. 53% of the population live in urban areas.
- The largest industry is agriculture.
- The main industrial centre and a large port is Belfast.



Questions

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Thanks for your attention