

# The History of Great Britain



# Periods

- Celtic
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
- Norman
- Medieval
- Tudors
- Stuarts
- Georgian
- Victorian

# The Celts

750 BC – 43 AD



The word Celt comes from the Greek word “Keltoi”, which means “barbarians”.

# The Celts were:

- farmers



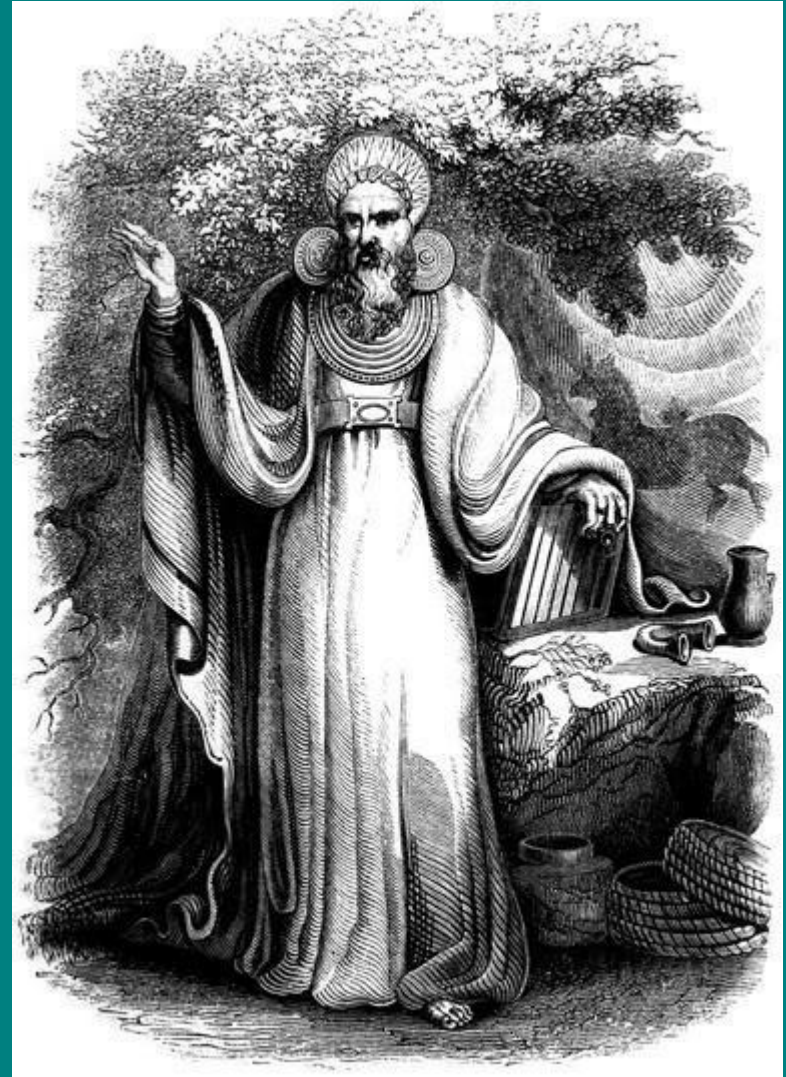
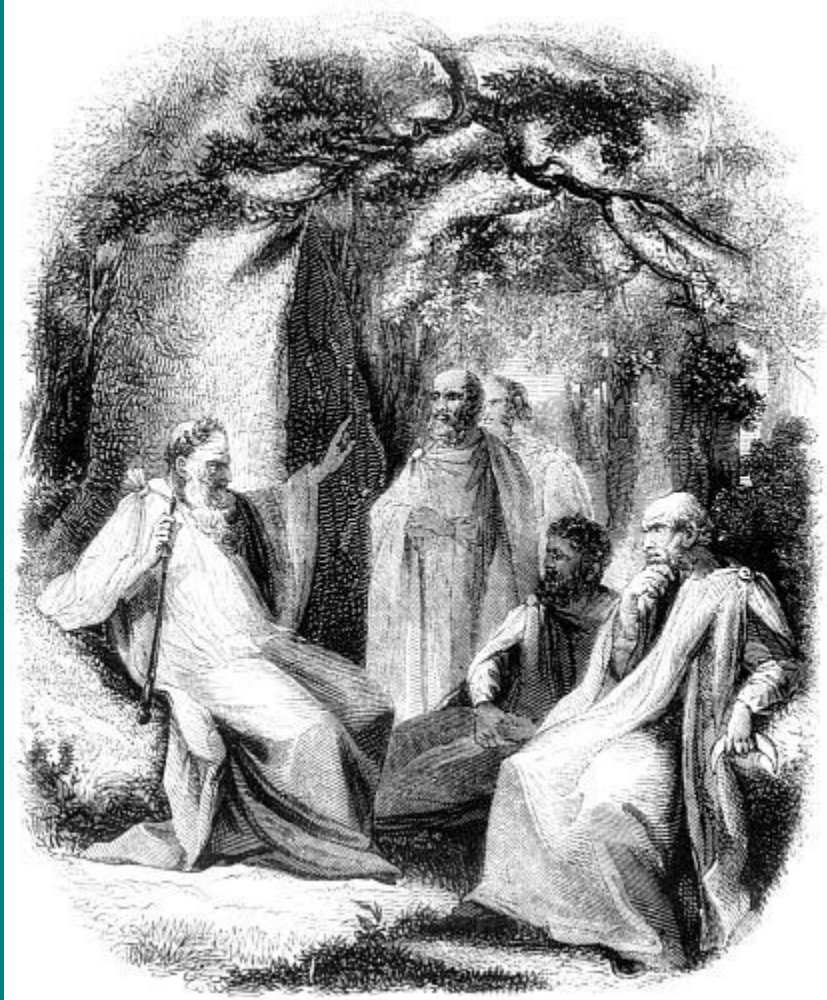
- warriors



# Celts lived in:



Celtic priests were called:



# Stonehenge

Nobody knows what it was built for, perhaps  
Druid temple or perhaps an astronomical  
calculator.



# The Romans

43 AD- 410 AD

55 BC- Emperor Julius Caesar landed in Britain , won several battles and left.

54 BC – Caesar came to Britain again.





# Roman invasion:

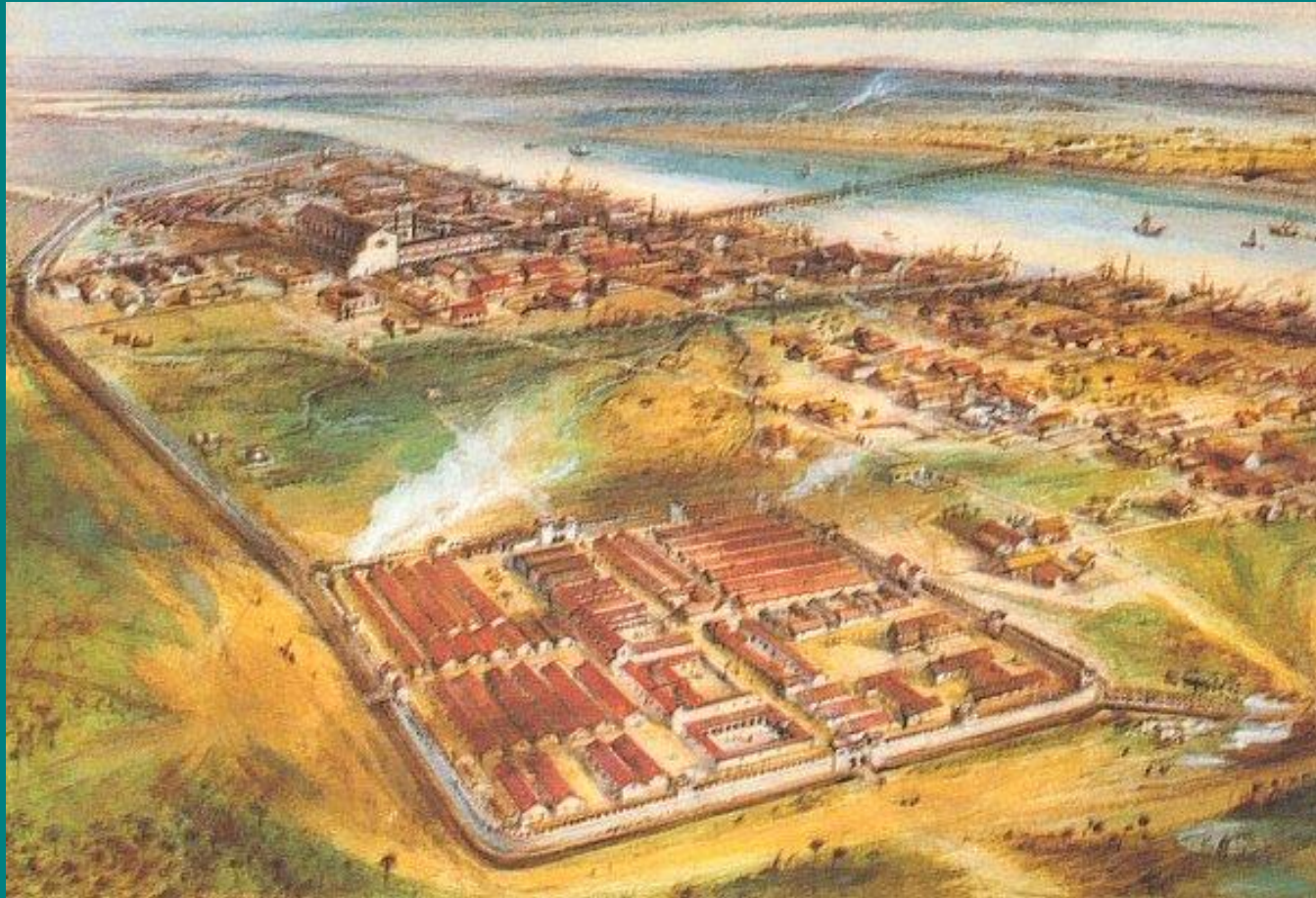
In 43 AD Emperor Claudius organized the final and successful Roman invasion of Britain.



The biggest battle was fought on the banks of the River Medway, close to Rochester.



The Romans founded the city Londinium, which is now known as London.



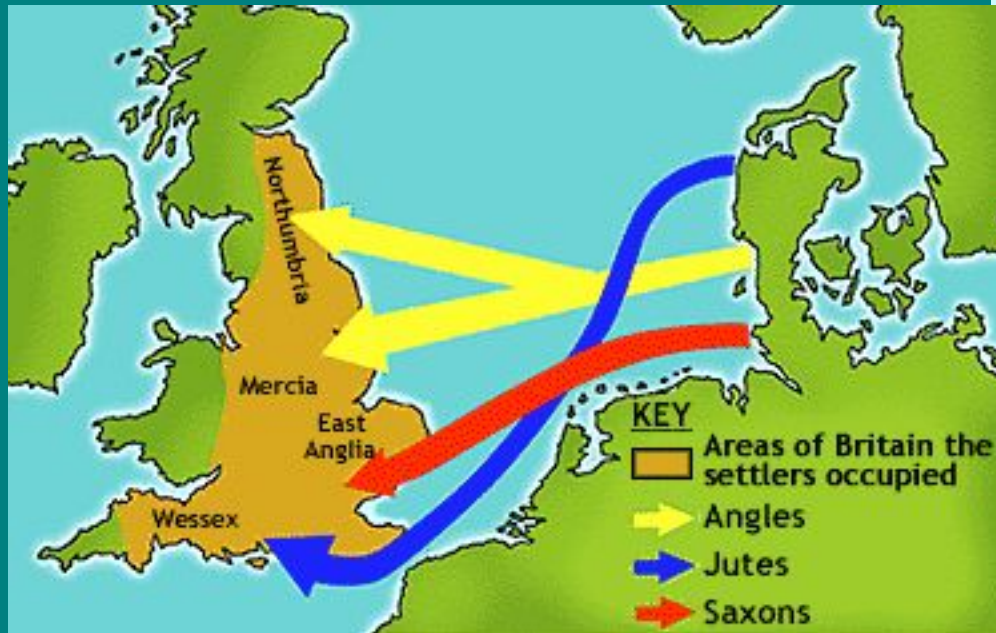
# The Anglo-Saxons

410-1066

The Anglo-Saxons were the people that came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands



The Anglo Saxons divided England into kingdoms :  
Northumbria, Mercia,  
Wessex, Kent and  
Anglia



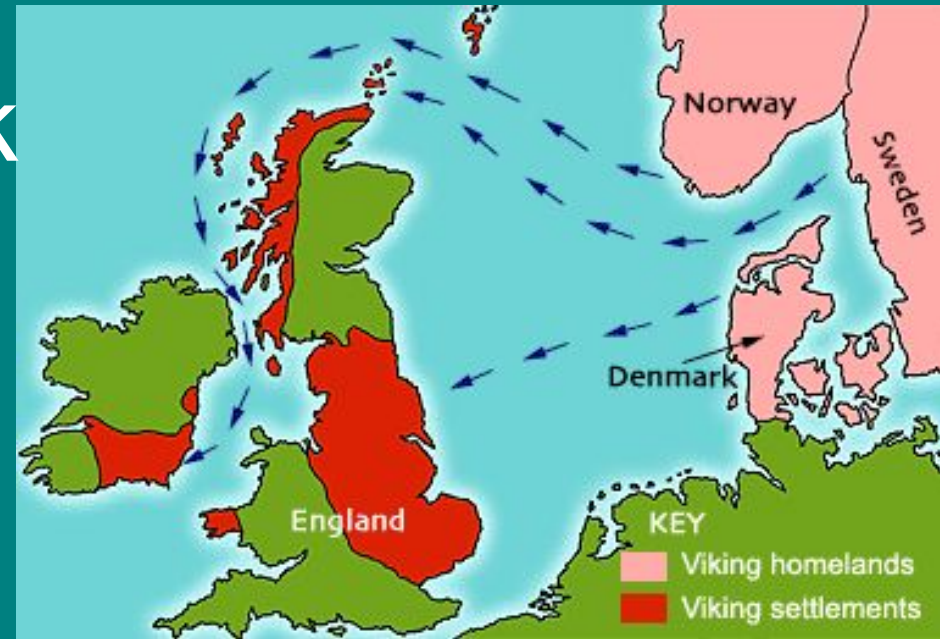
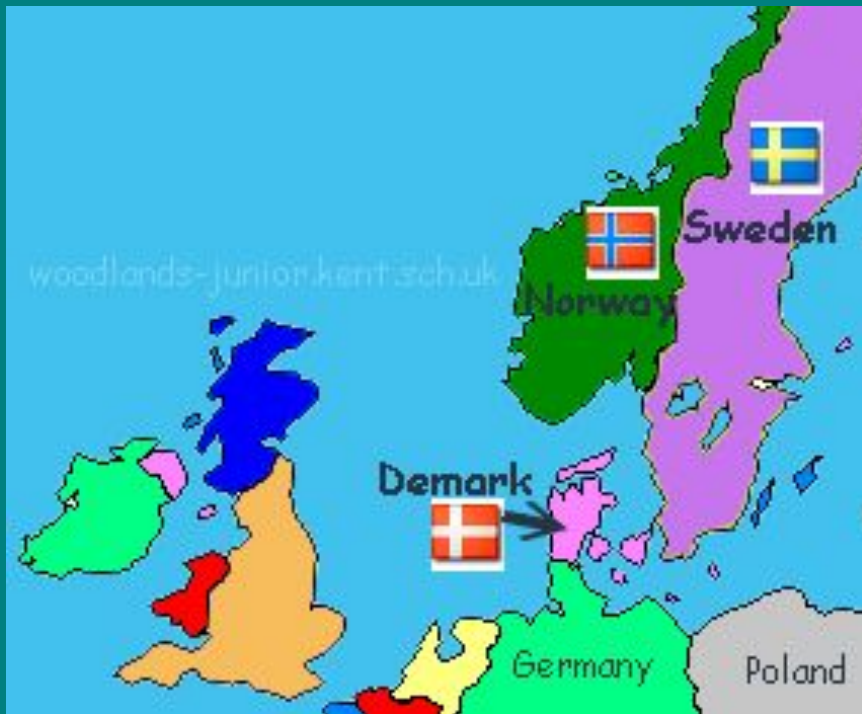
# The Vikings

9<sup>th</sup> c.-1066

Vikings were also known as the Norsemen or Danes.



# Vikings were raiders from Norway and Northern Denmark





The Saxon King Alfred fought Vikings in the battle of Maldon in 891, but he lost and had to let them have part of the country, called Danelaw.



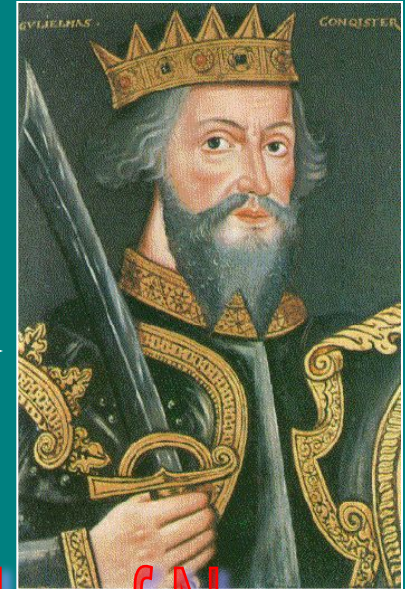


# The Norman Invasion

## Edgar the Atheling



Harold Godwinson



William, Duke of Normandy

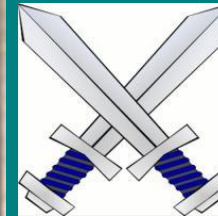
Edward the  
Confessor's heir  
?



Harald Hardrada

# The battle of Stamford Bridge

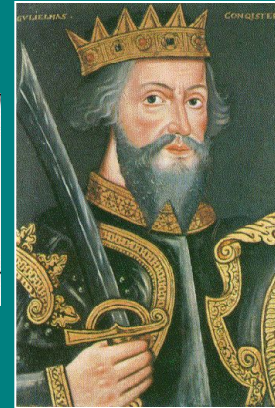
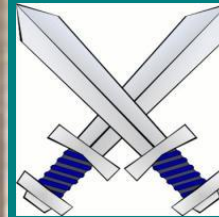
25th September 1066



The Invasions of England, 1066

# The Battle of Hastings.

14th October 1066

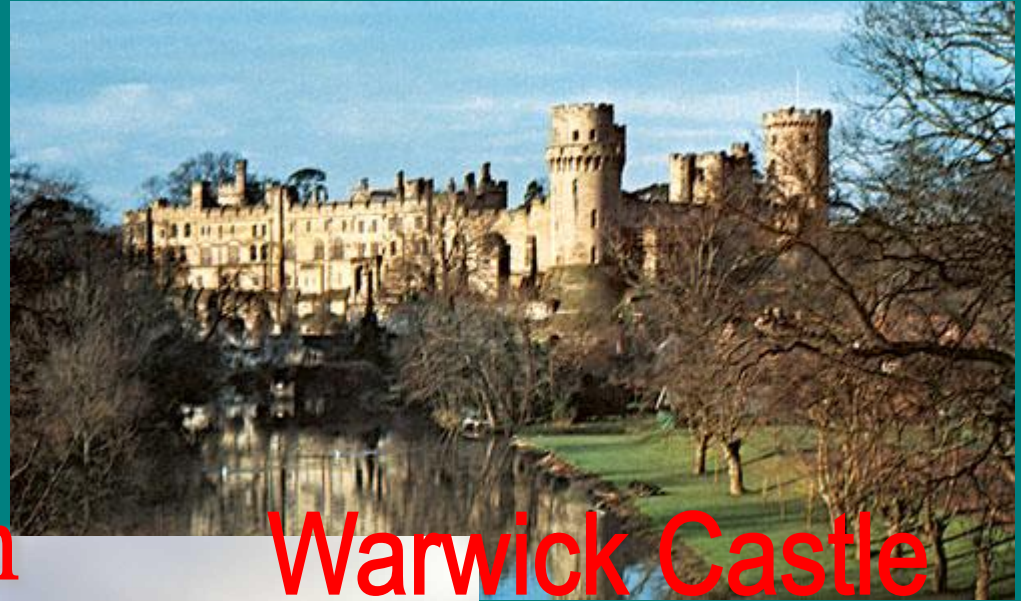




# Norman Castles



The Tower of London

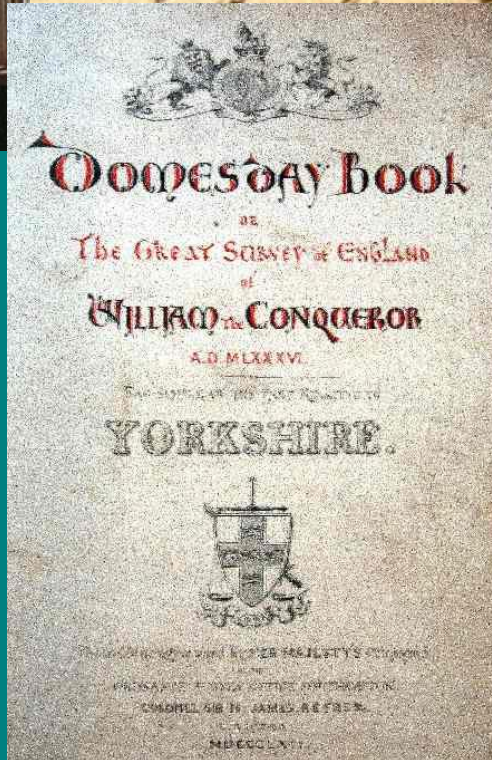
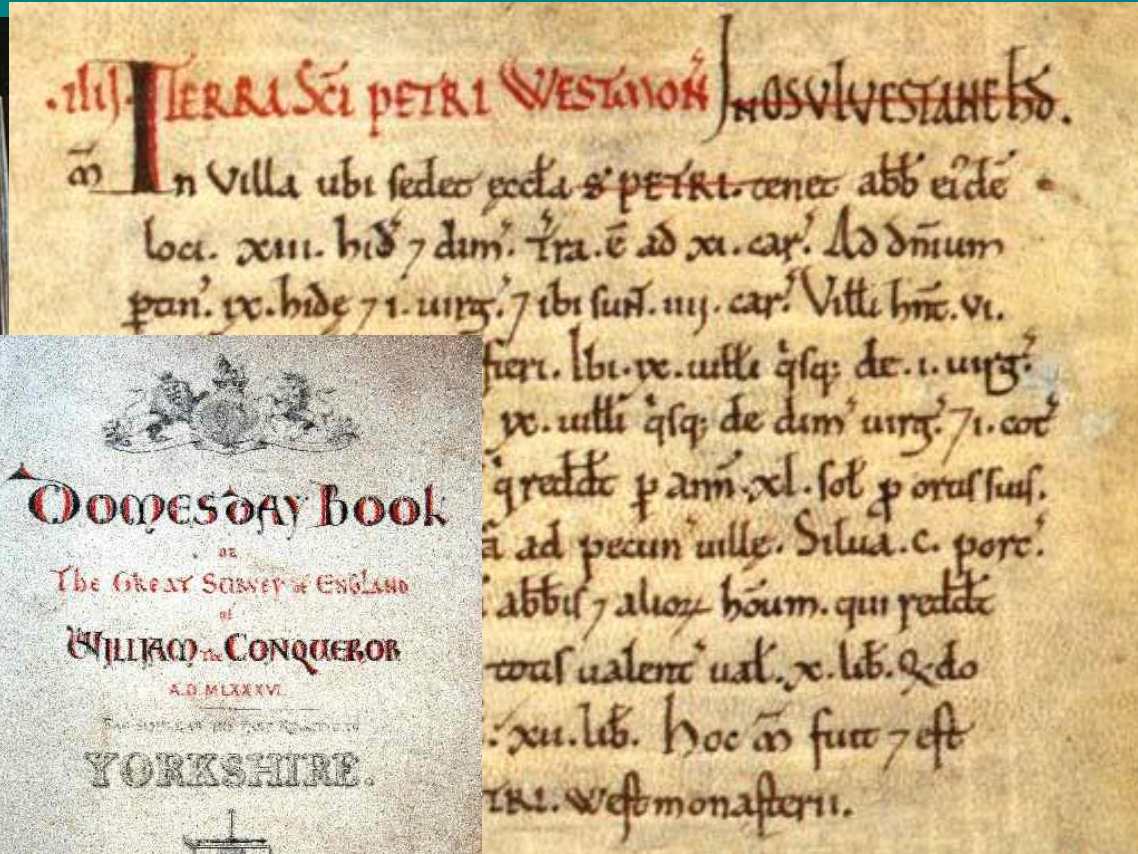


Warwick Castle



Windsor Castle

# Domesday Book – the first national census



# Medieval England

- Civil wars
- International war
- Occasional insurrection
- Political intrigue

# King Richard *"the Lion Heart"* (or *"the absent king"*)



- was preoccupied with foreign wars
- took part in the Third Crusade
- defended his French territories against Philip II of France.



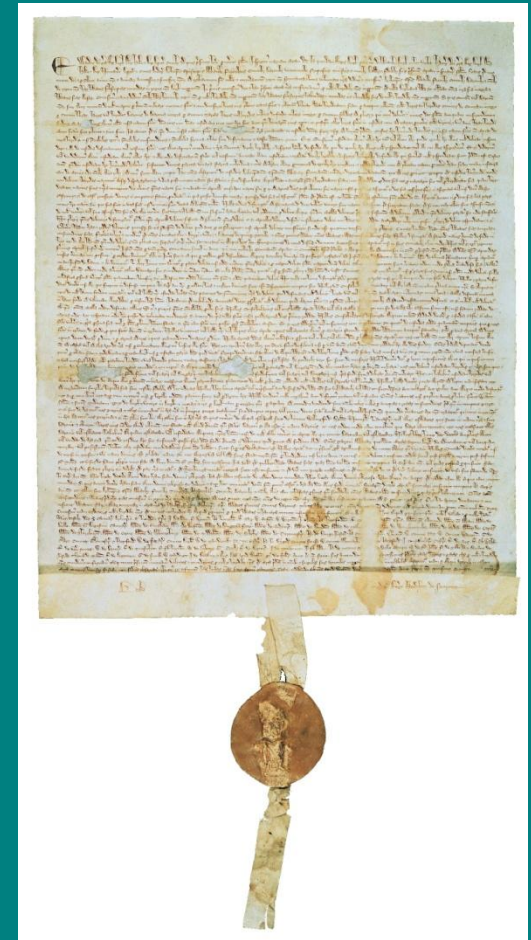




# John

- had a conflict with nobles
- was defeated by the barons
- kept the throne by signing the Magna Carta (1215)

Magna Carta – a document which stated that king was not above the law, that he only ruled by the will of the people.



# The Hundred Years War 1337-1453 England vs. France



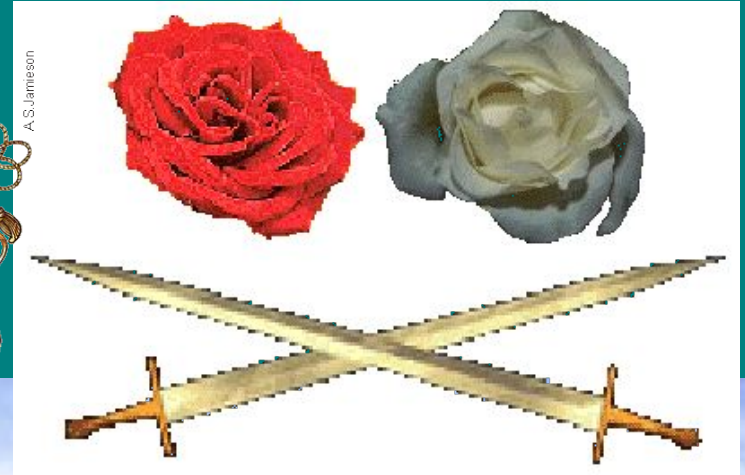
- England lost its French territories.

# The Black Death

- Epidemic of bubonic plague came to England in 1348 and killed as much as 1/3 of the population.

# The War of the Roses 1455-1485

The House of Lancaster vs The House of York



# The Tudors (1485- 1603)

- Henry VII
- Henry VIII
- Edward VI
- Mary I
- Elizabeth I



# Henry VII

- The first Tudor king
- Became king after the battle of Bosworth (War of the Roses)
- Established absolute monarchy



# Henry VIII

Had 6 wives:



Catherine of Aragon (divorced)

Anne Boleyn (beheaded)

Jane Seymour (died)

Anne of Cleves (divorced)

Catherine Howard (beheaded)

Catherine Parr (died)

# Henry VIII

- Break from Rome
- Nationalization of the English Church
- Beginning of English Reformation

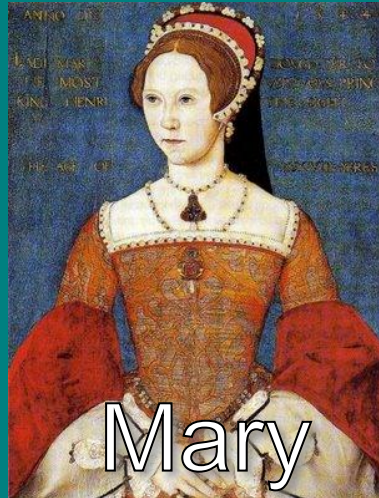




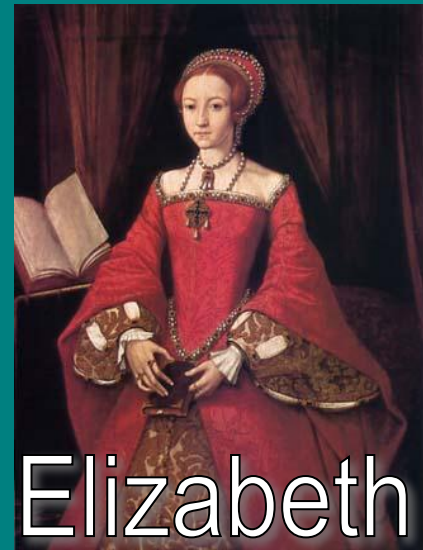
# Henry VIII



Edward



Mary



Elizabeth

# Mary I- “Bloody Mary”

She was a Catholic -> efforts to restore  
Catholicism -> executions of Protestants  
-> unpopularity



# Elizabeth I

- Explorations
- Colonisation
- Victory in war
- Flourishing in arts
- Growing world importance

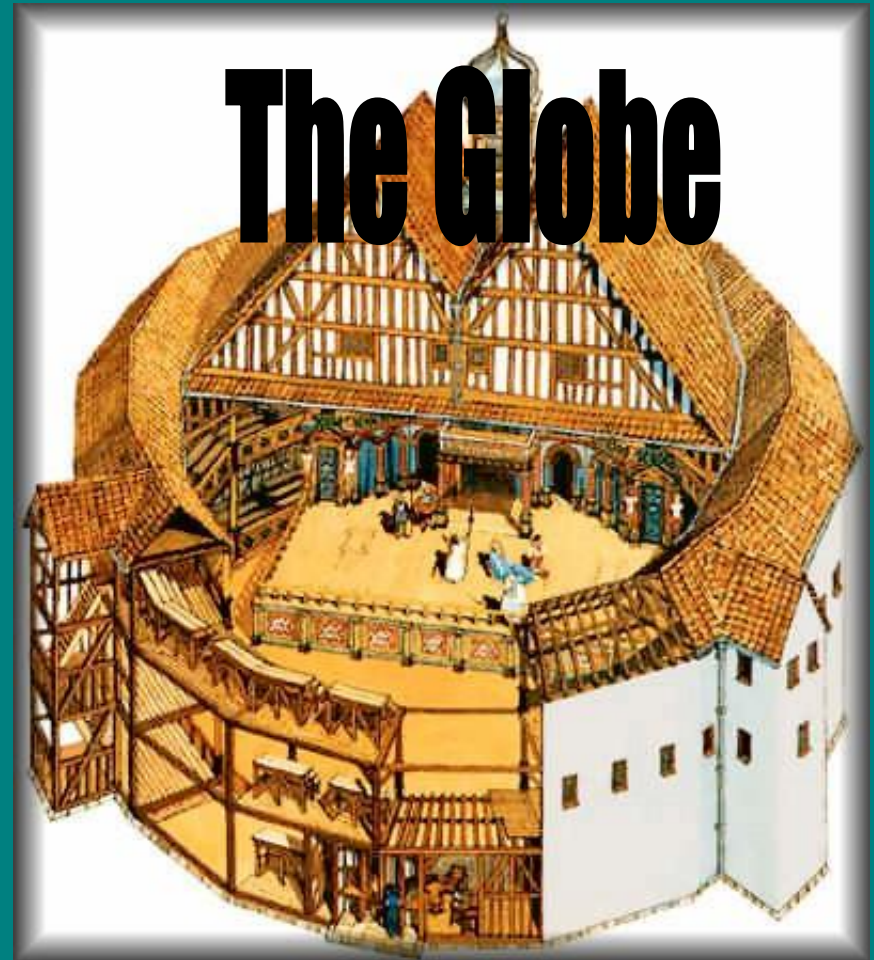


# War with Spain (1588)



Spanish Armada

# William Shakespeare



# The Stuarts

James I



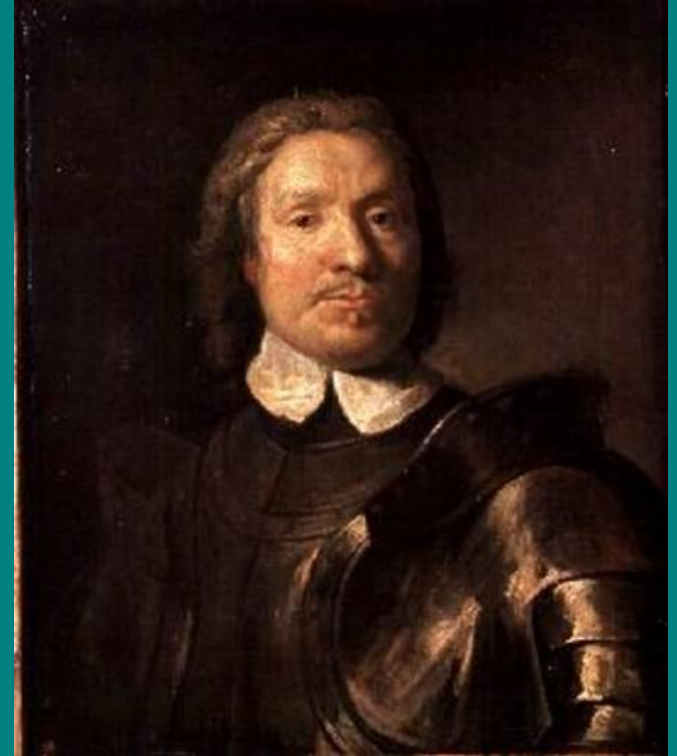
Charles I



- Conflicts with Parliament -> Civil War

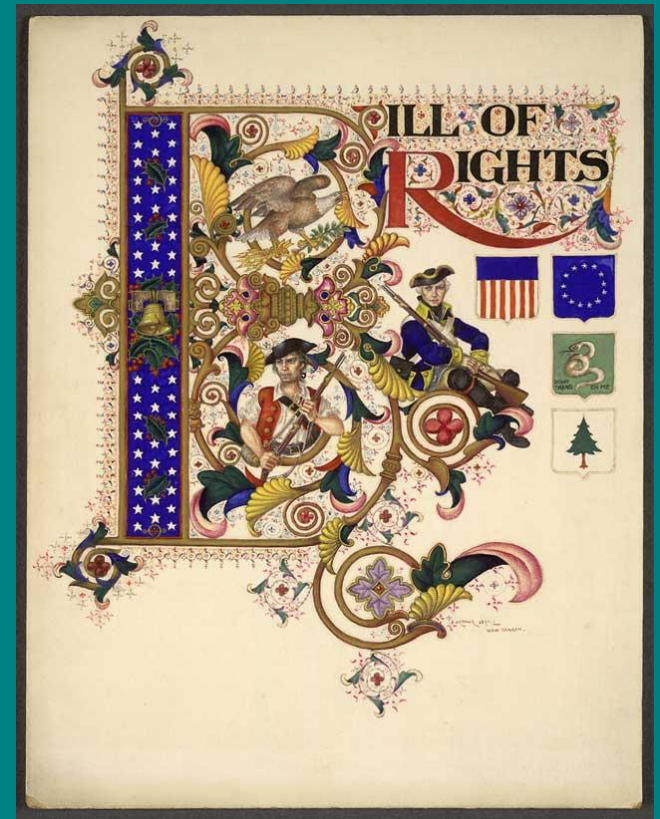
# Civil War (1642- 1649)

- Parliament Vs. Monarch
- Oliver Cromwell won the battle Naseby -> Charles I beheaded -> Republic proclaimed



# Restoration (1660-1688)

- Charles II could not restore the old state of things
- 1688- the Bill of Rights  
->Constitutional monarchy





# the Georgian Age

- George I
- George II
- George III
- George IV
- William IV



They were Germans, couldn't speak English  
- > let Prime Ministers rule the country.

# Seven Years War with France (1756-1763)

- The first war on a global scale
- War for colonies



Britain won !

# The US War for Independence (1775-1776)

- American colonies declared themselves independent from Britain



# The war with France (1803-1815)

- **Battle of Trafalgar**  
(21 October 1805)
- **Battle of Waterloo**  
(18 June 1815)



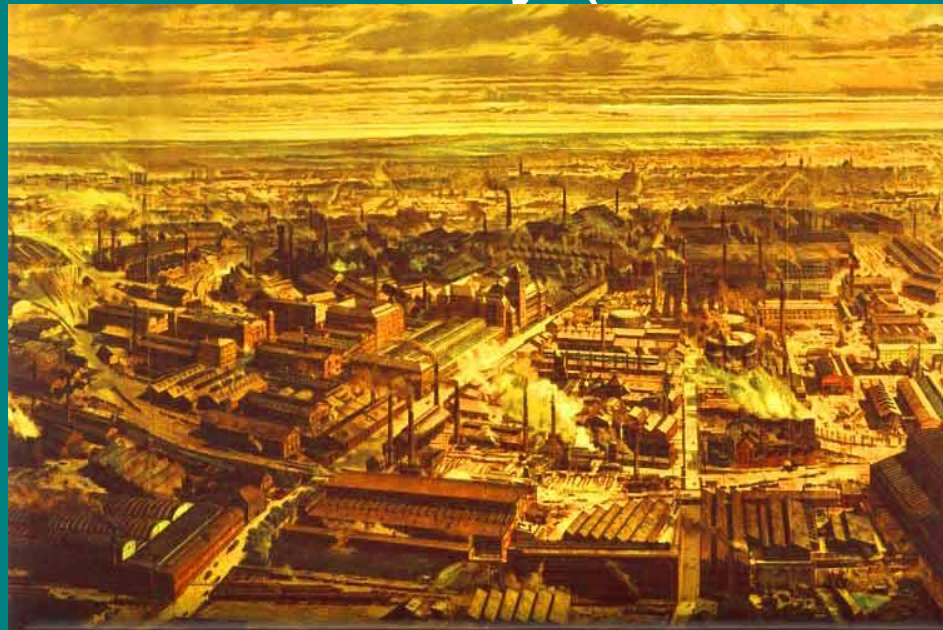
# Victorian Age 1873-1901

- Queen Victoria ruled for 64 years.



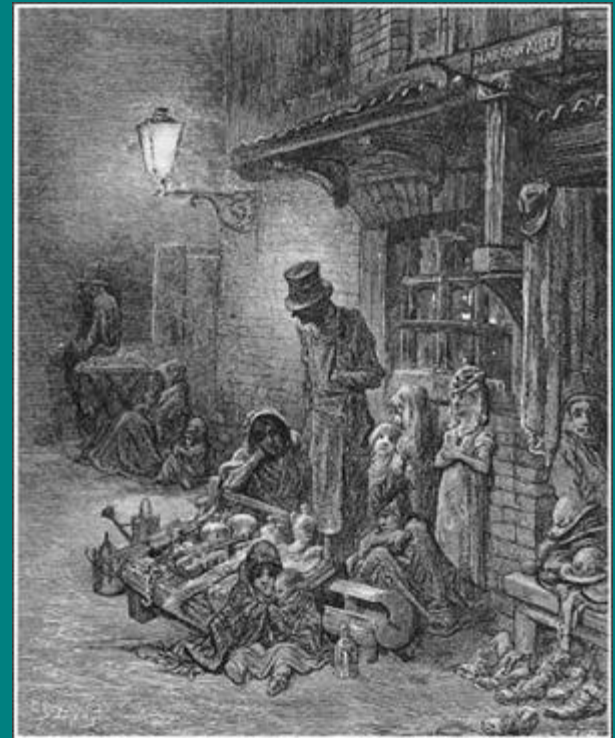
# Industrial Revolution

- New machines invented- >less time to spend work- > no need in workers- > unemployment
- Rural society - > urban society ( 20%-> 50% in towns)



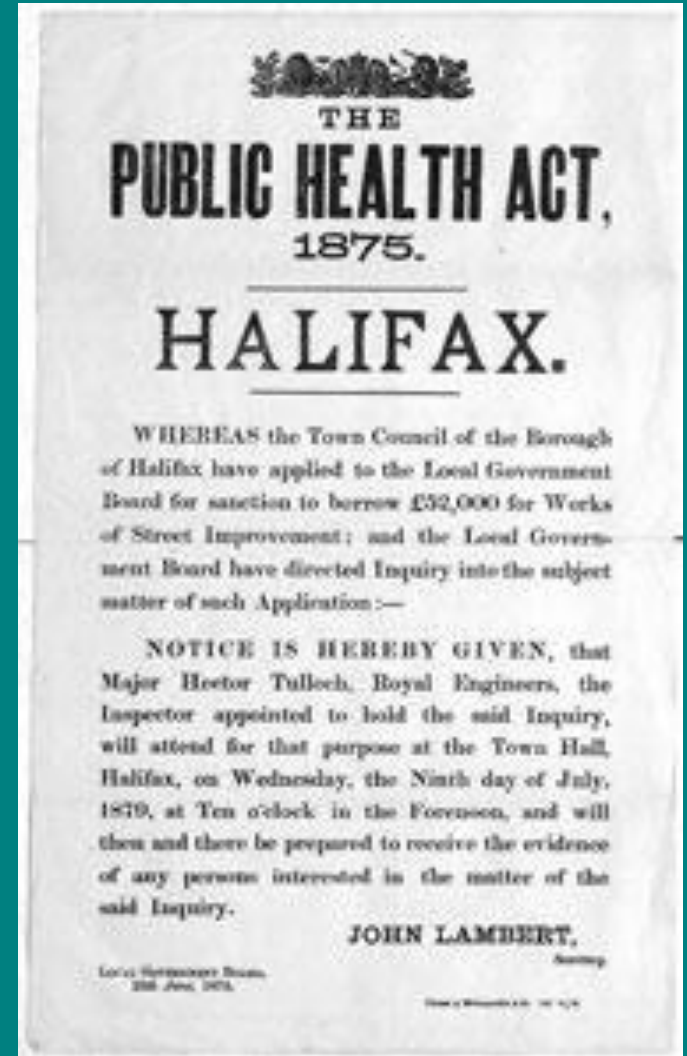
# Housing conditions

- Shortage of houses
- No running water and toilets in houses (outdoor water pump and outside toilet instead)
- Polluted water
- Rubbish thrown out into the streets
- Dirty streets and cramped living – perfect for diseases (typhus, smallpox and dysentery)



# Public Health Act of 1875

- banned open sewers
- houses were made further apart
- rubbish collection was introduced
- public health inspectors had to check that sanitation and health of the people was alright





# Working conditions

- Long working hours
- Small salary
- Women and children labour
- No holidays

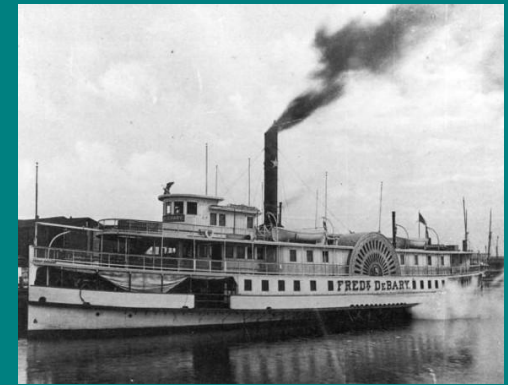


# Factory Acts of 1840's

- reduced working hours for children and women
- improved working conditions.

LETTERS  
OF THE  
FACTORY ACT,  
As it affects the Cotton Manufacture,  
ADDRESSED TO  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
BY  
NASSAU W. SENIOR, ESQ.  
TO WHICH ARE APPENDED,  
A LETTER TO MR. SENIOR FROM LEONARD HORNEIL, ESQ.  
AND  
MINUTES OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN  
MR. EDMUND ASHWORTH, MR. THOMSON AND MR. SENIOR.  
LONDON:  
B. FELLOWES, LUDGATE STREET.  
1837.

# However



- by the late 19th century housing for most people was better than in the 18th century.
- people were also better fed.
- inventions like trains and steamships made it possible to travel faster and to import cheap food from abroad
- a host of inventions made life more comfortable and convenient ( waterproof clothing, anaesthetics).