

# Unit 1

## Region of England

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the region of England, Great Britain and United Kingdom.
- The students should be able to differentiate among England, Great Britain and United Kingdom.
- The students should understand the map of West Europe and the position England Isles.

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand the region of England, Great Britain and United Kingdom.
- The students are able to differentiate among England, Great Britain and United Kingdom.
- The students understand the map of West Europe and the position England Isles.

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# Unit 1

## Region of England



Figure 1. Map of England, Scotland and Ireland

England is only part of a tiny island shared with Wales and Scotland, with France next door to the east via the English channel, then Ireland to the west via the Irish sea. England is actually smaller than many individual states in the US but is much more crowded.

Great Britain includes Wales and Scotland but excludes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Meanwhile UK, which is England, Scotland, Wales plus Northern Ireland, we currently have 59 million people (Compare this with the larger area of the mid west US state of Iowa which has only 3 million people. Yes today England is a little crowded!).

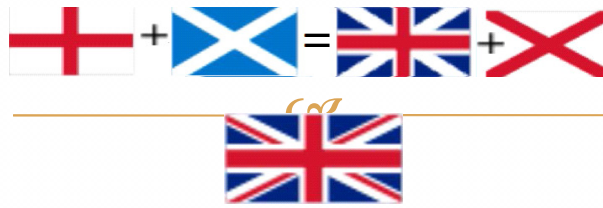
Although the territory of England is almost nothing compare with the US or other countries territory but England has wonderful and shocking history. England has, in the past, ruled more countries and more land (at one time more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the world) than any other of the famous conquering nations such as the Romans, the Greeks, the Persians, the Vikings, the French, Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese. England occupied almost all land from West to East.

To compare England and other European countries look at the following figure.



Figure 2. Map of European Countries and the position of England, scotland and Ireland isles.

**FLAG**



- ❧ 1. Treaty of Union agreed by commissioners for each parliament on July 22nd, 1706.
- ❧ 2. Acts of Union 1707, passed by both the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ❧ 3. Act of Union 1800, passed by both the Parliament of Great Britain and the Parliament of Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

### England, Great Britain and United Kingdom

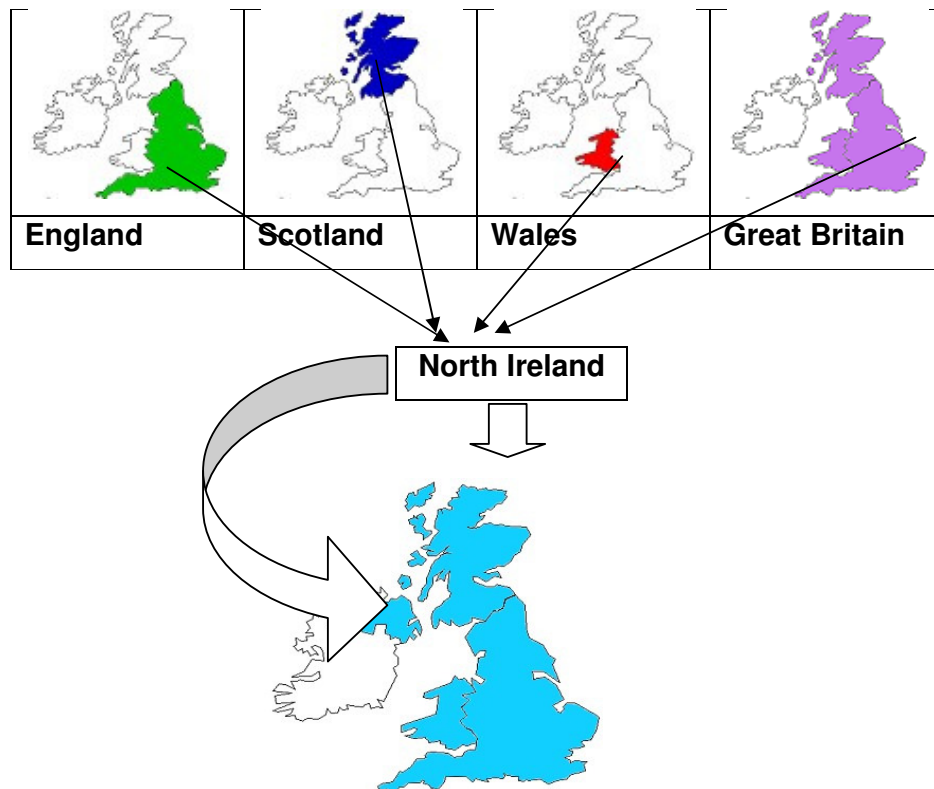


Figure 3. United Kingdom  
Exercises

1. Explain in your own the differences among England, Great Britain and United Kingdom!
2. Identify and explain the flag of United Kingdom based on its history!
3. Compare England territory with any single state of the US!

## Unit 2

### Early Life in England

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence:**

- The students should understand where the early tribes of England came from.
- The students should comprehend the early tribes who came and settled in England
- The students should comprehend and are able to explain the technology applied by the tribes of England in this period to fulfill help them survive.
- The students should understand the trade conducted by the tribes and to fulfill their daily needed.

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand where did the early tribes of England `came from.
- The students are able to comprehend the early tribes who came and settled in England
- The students comprehend and are able to explain the technology applied by the tribes of England in this period to fulfill help them survive.
- The students should understand the trade conducted by the tribes and to fulfill their daily needed.

**d. Assessment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

## **Unit 2**

### **Early Life in England**

#### **2.1 England: Primeval Period**

The oldest fossil remains of humans in Britain dated around two hundred thousand years ago. Not many scientific evidence to support the condition of life in England in this primordial age. Information about life of human being in England was started at about thirty five thousand years ago where the modern human arrived and lived in Europe and finally reached Britain where this people met another type of earlier human called Neanderthal man. They lived in England for thousands of years before they died out.

No scientific finding to proof or argument to support why the Neanderthal man died out (or maybe moved to another place). But the history tells us that about the next ten thousand years or about twenty five thousand years ago was the beginning of the last major ice age. During this period very few humans would have lived in Britain. Only large animals would have remained to live in England like Mammoths and Sabre Toothed Tigers. Both these animals are of course now extinct.

The end of the last major ice age which had seen Britain totally covered in ice as far south as Oxford. With so much water frozen—similar to iceberg at the earth poles—the sea was not so deep and people and animals could walk from Europe to Britain even across to Ireland. The next thousands year the global ice melted and the land got warmer trees grew and Britain was soon almost totally forest. Mammoths and others giants animal became extinct.



## **2.2 Early Civilization**

### **2.2.1 The Bronze Age And the Age of the Beaker People**

Around 2500 BC the Beaker people arrived in Britain from Europe. they had been well-civilized and brought their technology with them to England and made their life better. They had already had skill to make cups and larger containers from copper and clay instead of using natural things like turtle shell or coconut shell to save their food and drinks.

Furthermore, they also had skill to heat metal until became liquids to make tools from iron. By experimenting with heating copper and tin together the Beaker people first made bronze and later iron from iron ores. It is, likely, unbelievable that in this period they had a great skill and technology to make tool from iron. Here we can conclude that they had ready well-civilized. The people who live in England on that time, the Beaker, also could spin and weave initially using mainly sheep's wool—similar to the clothes we wear today—instead of wearing animal skins. They also were probably the first people in Britain who start riding horse rather than hunting them for meat.

Before the Iron Age, about three thousand years ago, bronze was the only metal that man could use for manufacturing tools and containers. For example cups for drinking and tools like plough tips for tilling the land for farming. Bronze is made from tin and copper heated together.

This technology also widely spread and used in Eastern Europe and Middle Eastern areas. The Eastern Europe and Mesopotamia or now in modern day is Iraq were the central of civilization. Because of the massive use of bronze they started ran out of tin.

### **2.2.2 The Celts**

in this era 1300 years ago the established civilizations of the warm Mediterranean and middle eastern areas were running out of tin and this caused people to travel far and wide to look for this vital metal. Tin was found to be plentiful in Britain and this caused the Celts who lived in

Eastern Europe, north of the centre of civilization in Mesopotamia (Iraq) to move westward and settle in Britain.

A few hundred years later the same Celts brought the technology of iron smelting to Britain and once again Britain was found to have plenty of the right stuff (Iron Ore). Iron revolutionized life as it made both stronger ploughs and hence more food could be grown, much better axes for chopping down trees for more farm land and of course much better weapons (spears, swords and arrow tips) for killing the enemy!

Celts were generally of darkish complexion with black straight hair. They loved fighting often doing so naked with painted bodies. They would yell and scream to generally frighten the enemy. British Celts lived in family groups or larger family tribes in hilltop camps which they defended to their death as the Romans were later to discover. British Celts could spin both sheep wool and spin and weave linen made from locally grown flax.



*Figure 2.1 Fir tree.*

*Firs can be distinguished from other members of the pine family by the unique attachment of their needle-like leaves to the twig by a base that resembles a small suction cup.*

British Celts developed a profitable trade with nearby Europe down as far as Spain. Main products were copper, tin silver and gold as well as animal skins and wool for clothes. In return they received bronze table ware, tools and ornaments made from bronze and Amber (an attractively coloured resin from fir trees which dries rock hard).

## **Exercises**

1. Mention the very early group of modern people who came and settled in England!
2. Mention and explain in your own word the technology used in this period to help people survive!
3. Mention the physical characteristic of Celts tribe! Do they identical with nowadays English people ?
4. Explain briefly how Celt people fulfilled their daily life needed!

## **Unit 3**

### **Roman and Other Tribes Invasion**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the culture, way of life and education system of Greek/Roman they brought to England.
- The students should understand how Christian faith came to England.
- The students should comprehend some tribes who came, invaded and occupied England.
- The students should understand and comprehend everything about Dark Ages

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the culture, way of life and education system of Greek/Roman they brought to England.
- The students are able to comprehend how Christian faith came to England.
- The students comprehend some tribes who came, invaded and occupied England.
- The students understand and comprehend everything about Dark Ages

**d. Assessment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

## Unit 3

# Roman and Other Tribes Invasion

### 3.1 Greek/Roman *(culture, education, technology and the Christian faith)*

2000 years ago, before the Romans invaded Britain, there was already trade between the Celtish tribes in Britain and the Romans who were ruling France (then called Gaul). About 100 BC. Notably woollen clothes and rugs made in Britain were easily sold the Romans in Gaul in exchange for wine. It was also obvious to the Romans that the British Celts had Gold Silver and Bronze.

Romans decided to have a closer look at England, The one and only Julius Caesar led the first army which arrived in Kent. However, Julius Caesar was beaten back by the local (Kent) Celtish King Cunobelinus. Caesar came back with a fleet of 800 ships and beat our Celtish hero and made a peace deal with him but Caesar had more important things to do in Rome.

The Romans under Emperor Claudius reappeared (AD 43) with a massive army of 40,000 troops, defeated the local Kentish hero Caratacus and marched north and took Colchester in Essex. At this time the Romans were perhaps 1500 years ahead of the world in military power, technology and law and order.

*Note: At about this time Jesus was born in modern day Israel which at that time was part of the Roman empire.*

The Romans divided England into four areas centred at the following towns London, Cirencester, York and Lincoln. The largest uprising against the Romans was by a woman ruler, the now famous Boadicea (Latin name Boudicca). She ruled the Iceni tribe in East Anglia. Before defeat she lost 80,000 warriors.

For those who behaved themselves life improved under the Romans who improved law and order, personal hygiene (regular washing), sewage systems, good roads and introduced and grew many new crops including: roses, apples and wine. Up to this time local women either dressed in dresses made of wool in the winter or linen from local flax in the summer. The Romans introduced silk obtained from Asia and cotton grown in Egypt. But these were only for the rich.

Around 200 AD the Romans started building houses out of stone rather than wood which were much more substantial. By 300 AD life in Britain was almost on a par with Rome, a visitor from there writing, Britain is a most wealthy island, 100 years later it was all finished as the Roman legions withdrew to defend Rome which was under attack from Germanic north of the Rhine. Britain was left defenseless against attack from similar peoples, the Anglo Saxons.

### **3.2The Birth of England (Dark Age)**

Prior to this time the land we call England was called Britain by the Romans. It was only after the Romans left and the barbaric Angles from northern Germany arrived that the word England was coined out of Angleland or as the French now say Angleterre.

Just before the beginning of this period the Roman Empire was still ruling lands from their Western Atlantic out posts in England, France and Portugal to their furthest Eastern base in present day Middle East. To the south the Romans ruled across the whole of Mediterranean coast of North Africa with their biggest bases in Alexandria (Egypt) and in present day Tunisia in the town of Carthage. Their northern borders were the problem. The Romans had never held much land north of the Rhine river in Germany (or the Danube in Eastern Europe).

Then one by one these apparently brutal and warlike peoples living in all of the present day countries north of the Rhine attacked and

eventually destroyed the Roman Empire. The rulers had become decadent and their armies were largely manned by mercenaries.

(Non Romans) The order of events was as follows;

- A Germanic tribe (the Vandals) attacked and destroyed the mighty Roman Empire.
- In England the Romans who had ruled for 400 years had to leave in a hurry to defend Rome. Alas, perhaps, in vain.
- England was left defenceless against every warmongering tribe in Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

### 3.3 Anglo Saxon Invasion

**Saxons** were the first to arrive in England. The Saxons came from the coastal areas of present day Germany in the fertile land between the rivers Rhine and Elbe. (AD 440- 650). Saxons settled across the south of England. The **Angles** came from the present day borders of Germany and Denmark north of the river Elbe. The Angles settled in present day East Anglia and northward across the Pennines towards Manchester (West Anglia). Jutes from present day Denmark (Jutland peninsular) settled in Kent.

These fighters from the north of the Rhine had never been ruled by the educated Romans who in turn had taken much from Greek culture and the new Christian faith of Jesus. Books and public records were burnt as being no use to people who can't read. Amongst all this chaos one Romanised Britain stands out and rescues much of the Roman classical learning (which included the Roman official religion Christianity) available to him. This is Patricus, or as he is now better known St Patrick. Patrick who loved the Irish fortunately set up home there and preached Christianity and Roman culture to the Irish through a network of monasteries set up for the purpose

Some 100 years after St Patrick, his followers sailed to the west coast of Scotland and continued to expand these teaching missions. The

inhabitants of what we now call Scotland at this time were the tough barbaric Picts that the Romans had kept out of England with the help of Hadrian Wall. These new Irish settlers were called Scoties, (another word for Ireland) hence Scotland. In spite of the new barbaric occupants of England from northern Germany, the St Patrick movement moved south into northern England where in Jarrow St Bede (or the Venerable Bede as he is better known) has provided the best written evidence of the time in his Ecclesiastical History of the English people (He wrote in Latin, King Alfred translated into English)

### **3.4 Viking Invasion**

Then 1200 years ago, (that is about 800 AD) the infamous Viking invasions commenced. The reason for this particular time in history is perhaps because the Scandinavian territories were under threat from the successful Frankish territorial expansion, economic and cultural advances. A Frankish King of note at this time was of course Charlemagne, headquartered in modern day Aachen in Belgium. The Vikings retaliated with a viciousness perhaps exaggerated by story tellers of that time into both France and England. The Franks eventually solved the problem by giving modern day Normandy to the Vikings from the north (Normandy for Northmen).

Viking ships were good enough to reach North America via Iceland and Greenland so they had no trouble in also reaching the west coast of France and round Spain and into the Mediterranean. Norwegian Vikings landed and colonised Jarrow in the north east of England and Dublin and Sligo in the west of Ireland. From Dublin they sailed and settled into modern day Liverpool. Danish Vikings settled into many areas of England from London to York. During the latter part of this period the Vikings had brought the whole of England under Viking rule. King Canute (Cnut) ruled England, Norway and Denmark at the same time.



## **Exercises**

1. Explain the history of the name **England**!
2. Explain the tribes who invaded England!
3. Why did many tribes come and invade England?
4. What do you know about Dark Ages?

# **Unit 4**

## **Medieval Age 1066 to 1485**

### **(England circa 750 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 200 minutes/ 2 meetings

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 750 years ago.
- The students should understand about Magna Charta and how Kings of England loose their dictatorial rule.
- The students should comprehend the triumph and disaster after the reign of King Henry the 3rd.
- The students should understand and comprehend everything about Black Death

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 750 years ago.
- The students are able to about Magna Charta and how Kings of England loose their dictatorial rule.
- The students comprehend comprehend the triumph and disaster after the reign of King Henry the 3rd.
- The students should understand and comprehend everything about Black Death

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# **Unit 4**

## **Medieval Age 1066 to 1485**

### **(England circa 750 Years ago)**

*The end of the so called Dark Ages and the commencement of the Medieval period or Middle Ages.*

*All the Kings were speaking French and were ruling simultaneously in England, parts of France (and Ireland).*

#### **4.1 Norman King**

1000 years ago saw an end of rule by Saxon and Viking Kings and the commencement of rule by Normans. Normans came from Normandy in France and spoke French, not English but in essence they were also Vikings who had settled there two hundred years previously, that is at the same time as they started settling in England.

William the Conqueror invaded in 1066 a date known to every pupil at school. William ruled through a network of friends (Barons) that he enticed into England from France. Each was recommended to build a castle in a strategic location for his own area and had the vital task of collecting taxes. William himself also built a castle in London now called the Tower of London. English kings were resident in this fortress/palace for almost 500 years (until Henry 7th.)

William should also be remembered for the Domesday Book. William being new to England wanted an audit (a count) of the assets he now owned so that he could calculate how much he could raise in taxes from his new subjects. The Domesday book which still exists showed

England as 65% farmland and about 15% woodland and listed 13,000 human settlements.

William can be remembered for encouraging the financially astute Jews to settle in England from France to help boost the economy. Jews at that time were well ahead with schooling, science and mathematics and most importantly were not forbidden by their religion to lend money to finance a new trade.

There followed a succession of Norman Kings none of them speaking English and all of them also ruling in France. Not all of France as we know today but for example in the reign of Henry 2nd (1154 to 1189) his territory stretched from the southern borders of Cumbria in the north of England down to Tours some 1/3 of the way down modern France.

By 1172 with the help of his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine who came from the Bordeaux area and one of his Baron henchmen Strongbow in Ireland, Henry 2nd was ruling land stretching from the borders of Spain in the south all the way up through the fertile west coast of France across to the fertile east coast of Ireland in the west. In Ireland this involved ousting the Vikings whose largest overseas colony Dublin was still in their hands. England ruled Ireland (generally brutally) for the next 850 years (until 1922).

During Henry's time he did not conquer and rule Wales or Cumbria in the north of England and had no chance at all in subduing those superb fighting men in Scotland. The quality of life improved in England during this period through increased trade and as Henry also reconstructed and enforced a new and fairer legal system.

#### **4.2 The Legend of Robin Hood**

There is no evidence that Robin Hood existed although the legend is so strong that it is thought that somebody like him must have. He features in a series of songs circa 1300. The legend refers to the time of Norman King Richard 1st 1189 - 1199 who during his 10 year reign was

hardly ever in England as he preferred wider Crusading duties organised by the Pope in Rome, attempting to regain Jerusalem for Christians from the Arab Islamic Egyptian/Syrian rulers notably Saladin. They failed. These Crusades cost a fortune and were financed by taxes collected from ordinary country folk.

The legend of Robin Hood is now very popular around the globe. We can see the movie about him too. Robin Hood and his followers was depicted as

- \* the Gangster Hero who robbed the tax collectors and local Barons and returned the money to the poor.
- \* being extraordinarily good with the English Long Bow. This part of the story rings true as the English were supreme with this beautifully produced weapon for more than 250 years.



Figure 4.1

*The Long Bow was a hand crafted laminate of wood from various parts of the Yew tree.*



Figure 4.2

*Yew Tree is among the hardest of the softwoods*

#### 4.3 The End of Absolute Monarch System

This subchapter discusses the end of absolute monarch system and the beginning of democratic parliamentary in England. This happened about 750 years ago where the King Henry 4<sup>th</sup> ( circa 1400) spoke English and was the first English King whose native language was English since the arrival of the Norman. All kings before him always spoke France and English was just spoken by low class people.

Other happenings around this period was 1) 100 years war with France, 2) Magna Carta was signed and the Kings loose their outright dictatorial rule, 3) First steps to a democratic parliament and 4) The end of over 1000 years of rule by Foreigners.

750 Years ago (1215) the Magna Carta was signed at Runnymede a tiny island in the Thames a few miles down stream from the Windsor castle. **Runnymede** is a water-meadow alongside the River Thames in the English county of Surrey, and just over 20 miles (32 km) west of central London. It is notable for its association with the sealing of Magna Carta,

and as a consequence is, with its adjoining hillside, the site of memorials. Runnymede Borough is named after the area, Runnymede being at its northernmost point.



Figure 4.3

*The Magna Carta Memorial. The memorial was created by the American Bar Association (ABA) to a design by Sir Edward Maufe R.A., and was unveiled on 18 July 1957 at a ceremony attended by American and English lawyers.*

Some say the Magna Carta or Barons Charter as it was initially known was a key milestone in taking away the ultimate dictatorial powers of the Kings plus the first bill of human rights. The then Archbishop of Canterbury, Langton brokered the deal between King John 1199-1215, and his Barons such that certain decisions could not be taken without the agreement of the Barons. The word *baron* comes from the Old French *baron*, from a Late Latin *baro* "*man; servant, soldier, mercenary*"



*Figure 4.4*  
*UK Baron*

The Barons had generally been appointed by a king anyway as massive owners of land given to them by the king in return for collecting taxes and supplying knights for the army. The Magna Carta also guaranteed the freedom of the church plus it stated that no freeman can be arrested without a trial. (Nothing was said about Serfs, that is workers virtually slaves to the Barons.)

#### **4.4 Education System**

750 years ago saw the founding of the first Universities in England. Oxford was the first initially established around the church of St Mary the Virgin with three colleges University, Balliol and Merton. Note the first university in Europe was started in Bologna, Italy some 200 years earlier. (1088) Prior to this, Circa 600 AD, centres of teaching in England were organised by the Catholic Church most notably following the evangelical work in Ireland by Roman Britain St Patrick and his disciples work in Scotland and England.





Figure 4.5  
Oxford University

Teaching at this time would be largely reading, writing and languages on the backs of the arduous task of translating and copying religious books (into books made of dried sheep skin!)

#### **4.5 Wales Conquest (triumph and disaster)**

Wales conquered; The English Jews, the financial pundits of the time were expelled. 750 years ago England finally conquered Wales under King Edward 1st (1284). Interesting to note that England ruled Ireland for longer than it has ruled Wales. Edward was said to be a model king of the time but he drummed up some fervent nationalism which culminated in the exiling of all Jews.

Henry 3rd came to the throne (1327- 1377) Henry 3rd reign can be divided into two, triumph and then disaster. The English were under attack from the Scots in the north and the French wanted their land back in Aquitaine (Bordeaux area) Henry saw off both these aggressors and the English people loved him for it.

When Henry was 34 and had been King for 19 years disaster struck, The Black Death. This plague started in China and was carried to England, indeed the whole of Europe, by fleas on rats in trading ships. Henry saw 30% to 50% of his English subjects die.

Perhaps this finished him, for the rest of his reign he was as useless as previously he had been brilliant.

Chaucer was born in 1342 during the periods of the Plague and lived for 58 years. He was the first English writer/poet to use the English language. Up to this time poets would have used Latin or French.

Not surprisingly the French wanted their land back that had been acquired by England with the amalgamation of the land ruled by the Norman in France and their conquests in England. In the end the French retook the lot over a period when England was ruled by 5 different Kings. During the early stages England did well notably at the battle of Agincourt, just south of Calais. The English army was supreme, aided by well trained (farmer) soldiers who were devastating with the English Long Bow against the French high born knights. At the end the combination of weak English Kings and the legendary French female military leader of men, Joan of Ark won the day for the French.

### **Exercises**

1. Why Jews was believed as the only group who can boost economy in England?
2. Explain clearly what do you know about Barons!
3. Explain your knowledge about Magna Carta!
4. Do you believe that Robin Hood really exist? Give your reasons!
5. What is Triumph and Disaster after the reign of King Henry 3rd?  
Explain briefly!

## **Unit 5**

### **Trading and World Exploration**

#### **(England circa 500 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 500 years ago.
- The students should understand about Renaissance.
- The students should comprehend European explorers expedition.
- The students should understand and comprehend the religious upheaval in England.

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 500 years ago.
- The students understand and comprehend about Renaissance.
- The students comprehend comprehend European explorers expedition.
- The students should understand and comprehend the religious upheaval in England.

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

## **Unit 5**

# **Renaissance and World Exploration**

### **(England circa 500 Years ago)**

*Developments in European culture fuelled by the Renaissance.*

*Changes in the Christian religion fuelled by German Martin Luther.*

*The race begins between Christian Europeans to find new trade routes to China for silk and Indonesia for spices as the Muslim Ottomans block the Mediterranean sea to all Christian shipping.*

#### **5.1 English and other European Explorers**

500 years ago the English started exploring the world in sailing ships. (This was the first step to England creating a world wide empire.) The catalyst to explore at this time was the blockade of the Mediterranean sea in 1448 by the Islamic Ottoman (Turks) thus closing access to the only known trade route to the east (India and China.)

500 years ago English, Spanish and Portuguese sailing ships reached North and South America for the first time. They rightly thought by sailing west and the world being round that they would come to China in the east, by-passing the Ottomans. Maps at this time did not show the Americas. The milestones in finding these trade routes were as follows:

- 1487 Vasco de Gamma (Portuguese) was the first to sail down the west coast of Africa and right round the Cape of Good Hope. (In search of another new route to India avoiding the Mediterranean. Actually he came in contact with the Ottomans in the Indian Ocean but being in awe of his large ship they did not attack)

- 1492 The Italian Christopher Columbus,(from Genoa) financed by the Spanish royal family, was the first to sail due west across the Atlantic(from Lisbon in Portugal.) Columbus found the Caribbean islands instead, which he called the West Indies.
- John Cabot an English sailor also sailed west a few years later (1497) on a similar mission. He found Newfoundland. No Spices there but lots of fish (Cod), furs and new building timbers.
- 1498 Vasco de Gamma proved to all Europeans that silk and spices could be brought back to Europe without paying blood money to the Muslim Ottomans. Gamma sailed west across the Atlantic, south to the bottom of South America, round the treacherous Cape Horn, across the Pacific to China, Java (Indonesia) as far as India. He returned the same way with a ship load of silk and spices. Europe had beaten the Ottoman trade blockade.

The explorers' voyage went easier because in this period English invented the Theodolite which is a key navigational instrument allowing sailors to position themselves by latitude in the middle of the ocean.



Traditional Theodolite



Digital Theodolite

*Figure 5.1  
Theodolite*

### 5.1.1 England Exploration

Following Henry 7th 's initiative with John Cabot, England had to wait 50 years before acquiring a King with the imagination and resolve to support maritime exploration. In fact it was a woman not a man, the great Queen Elizabeth 1st (1558-1603) who encouraged a spate of maritime expansion to;

- Defend Protestant England against the Catholics of Europe and
- Pirate Spanish ships loaded with silver and gold.
- Explore west over the Atlantic

- After the effective elimination by the English under Drake, of the huge Catholic Spanish invading Fleet, “Armada” off the south coast of England, to trade directly with India and the Spice Islands.

A north western Atlantic route was chosen for two reasons;

1. To find a northerly route to China over what we now know as Northern Canada as the Spanish and Portuguese still dominated the southerly routes.
2. To keep well away from any lands already being conquered and plundered by the much stronger Spanish.

So some 50 years after John Cabot’s discovery of Newfoundland in 1497 Queen Elizabeth 1st encouraged a number of English sailors or better privateers or even pirates to look for commercial opportunities in the brave new western world. Being at least 50 years behind the Spanish the initial easy pickings were supplying the slave trade and hi-jacking the Spanish ships laden with gold. Some of the well known characters were:

- Willoughby and Chancellor 1553 Looking for an arctic route to the East they sailed north over Norway and ended up in Russia where they set up a successful trading post.
- John Hawkings 1562 Commenced as a naval commander but found pirating and slave trading more profitable particularly in the company of Sir Francis Drake. After he assisted Drake to victory over the Spanish navy Armada in 1588, English ships could sail more freely and in 1602 Sir John Hawkins’ son Sir Richard Hawkings led an expedition to India and the Spice Islands where he set up trading posts for the British East India Company. (And plundered freely en route, it has to be said).
- Frobisher and Gilbert 1567 and 1576,77,78. Made three trips to the north of Canada to find the elusive North West Passage and gave



his name to Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island which he reported as a straight and possibly the North West Passage. He was wrong. Frobisher also served in the Armada and afterwards became a pirate.

- Drake 1578 A relation of Sir John Hawkings. With the backing of Elizabeth 1st sailed through the Magellan Straight to attack Spanish possessions in Peru. On the way back he got lost and ended up circumnavigating the globe and on arrival back home was knighted by Elizabeth. Drake as Admiral of the English fleet, is best known for defeating the huge Spanish naval Catholic invasion fleet (Armada) off Plymouth in 1588.
- Davis 1585 Explored Greenland and the Arctic
- Lancaster 1594 One of the main figures responsible for setting up trading posts in the East Indies
- Raleigh 1584-9 A favourite of Queen Elizabeth 1st who was the first Englishman to set up a colony on the east coast of North America where he called the area Virginia after his Virgin Queen. (Now North Carolina) Also famous for bringing back tobacco, and the potato which he grew successfully in his estates in Ireland. His first colonialists in Virginia died mainly because of the malaria in the area.
- Hudson 1607-11 Henry Hudson made four trips in search of the North West passage during this period both under the English and Dutch flags. He has the Hudson River (New York) and the Hudson Bay (Canada) named after him

The English were therefore set up for future trading posts for spices and silk, plus fishing, farming, Lumber and Furs on the North American east coast from Newfoundland to Virginia and in the far north of Canada plus East in India, the East Indies and China.

### **5.1.2 The Commencement of Other European Countries Exploration as a Prelude to Expansion. 1400-1650**

#### **The Portuguese**

The first was a Portuguese prince, Henry the Navigator (1394-1460). Initially a military man he won a decisive victory in North Africa and realising the importance of ships set up a School of Navigation in the Algarve 1419. He inspired and sponsored colonising trips in the Atlantic to Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands plus trips south down the coast of Africa as far as Sierra Leone setting up numerous trading posts. This inspired a series of Portuguese adventurers to extend his tracks as follows:

- 1487 Bartolomeu Dias sails south along the West African coast and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, enters the Indian Ocean.
- 1497-99 Vasco da Gama follows Dias and reaches southern India (Calicut)
- 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral sails to Brazil. Probably by mistake. He eventually makes the west coast of India.
- 1516 The Portuguese have now reached China (Macao) via Malaya. They all set up trading posts and watering stops.
- 1557 The Portuguese got as far as southern Japan (Nagasaki).

By 1600 the Portuguese had a good grip on the sea routes to the Spice (pepper etc) territories (India and Indonesia) and for silk and china (porcelain) via their trading post in Chinese Macao. En route they set up the following trading posts and watering ports all manned by Portuguese settlers.

African coast:

- Guinea-(Elmina) Black slaves to export to the plantations in the Americas
- Angola for gold and slaves
- Sofala Gold.
- Mozambique
- Zanzibar
- Mombassa

India and beyond:

- India, Goa and Cochin and Colombo Sri Lanka (Spices)
- Malaya, Malacca
- Ternate, Indonesian Spice Islands.
- China, Macao.

Obviously a good basis for an Empire with a chain of some 50 ports and factories and a near monopoly of the spice trade financed with African Slaves and Gold. By 1530 the Portuguese had sugar plantations on the east of South America and were becoming rich with their early domination of the following trades. Spices, Silks, Porcelain, Gold, Slaves and Sugar.

### **The Italians**

1450 Up to this date European traders, notably Italians and particular from the city states of Venice and Genoa had navigated their tiny merchant sailing ships via Alexandria (Egypt) then to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean onwards to the Spice Islands of Indonesia and to China for pepper and nutmeg and silk and porcelain. Indeed Venice was the richest and most sophisticated town in Europe after Constantinople. In 1453 the dreaded Muslim Ottomans captured Constantinople (and renamed it Istanbul) and the Christian presence in the Eastern Mediterranean disappeared. Muslims now blocked the trade routes east to all Christian shipping. Vital spices for making the food consumed by the European

wealthy, tasty, disappeared. Entrepreneurs from the shipping state of Genoa who were now locked into the Islamic Mediterranean travelled to the Atlantic based Western European Countries to find backers to seek other sea routes to China. The state of Venice started a slow decline.

Notable amongst the Italians were two Genoan navigators:

Christopher Columbus; Hired by the Spanish Christian fundamentalist fanatics, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. Noted for their cruelty in the Spanish Inquisition. (Christians exterminating Jews). Columbus made four trips west looking for the coast of India which he thought he had discovered on his first trip, so the locals became known as Indians. Actually what he discovered was.

1. 1492 The Bahamas and Hispaniola (now split into Haiti and the Dominican Republic)
2. 1493-96 Guadeloupe, Porto Rico and Jamaica.
3. 1498-1500 Trinidad and mainland South America.
4. 1502-04 He returned ill.

John Cabot. (actually Giovanni Caboto). Fleeing the Islamic Mediterranean he settled in England in 1484 where he was hired by the first Tudor King, Henry 7th in 1497. Henry told him to go west like Columbus but keep out of the way of the then powerful Spanish hence go further north. John Cabot discovered Newfoundland. By this time the rumour that the Spanish had discovered hordes of gold and silver in their new territories across the Atlantic had reached England and Henry hoped for the same. John Cabot found no mineral riches but a fortune in Cod Fish and firs (timber) for building houses and ships.

Also an Italian but this time from Florence, rather than Genoa, we have; Amerigo Vespucci. Born into a rich banking family in 1454, his hobby as a boy was maths and astronomy. In 1494 he travelled to Spain

on behalf of his families bank where he headed up a shipping company. At his first opportunity, 1499, he acted as navigator on one of the handful of ships which were now following Columbus across the Atlantic. In all he made four trips visiting the Caribbean and more importantly the coast of South America almost to the southern tip. He was the first to calculate how far west the American coast was and the first to realise it was not India or China but a hitherto unknown continent. His calculations were based on the changes in sightings of the Moon and Mars as he travelled west. Vespucci also wrote extensively about the native “Indians” in this new land pointing out their many wives, their techniques in childbirth, their sexual habits, clothes and diet. The recent invention of the printing press enabled his letters to be published all over Europe where in Germany a priest and amateur cartographer (Martin Waltseemuller) was building a new world map to show these new lands for the first time and labelled them America after Vespucci. The name stuck.

### **The Spanish**

The two most famous “Spanish” maritime expeditions were manned by foreigners:

- Columbus (Christopher) who as we have seen was Italian and
- Magellan (Ferdinand) was a Portuguese.

Both sailed under the Spanish flag.

Columbus (1451-1506) gave Spain the knowledge of the New World to be called the Americas after the Italian Amerigo Vespucci, and Magellan (1480-1521) who was the first to circumnavigate the world by sailing south round the tip of South America into and across the Pacific to discover the sort after new route to the Muslim ruled Spice Islands (Moluccas, now part of Indonesia) where he was killed. The expedition continued under Elcano to arrive back in Spain via India and the Southern tip of Africa.

By 1500 some 6000 blood thirsty, religiously motivated, Spaniards (Conquistadores) were in the Americas in search of gold. By 1533 they had annihilated the “civilisations” in both Mexico and Peru. The local people had already mined the wealth in gold and silver the Spanish needed for their barbaric colonisation program which concentrated on searches for more gold and silver and converting the natives to Roman Catholic Christianity. This was generally possible only at the point of a sword which they used liberally. It should be remembered that at this time the Spanish were still celebrating, with religious fever, the removal of the Muslims (1492) and the brutal extermination of Jews (1492) in their homeland. Neither of the Southern American civilisations, the Aztec and Incas had developed beyond stone age and were therefore in no position to stand up to hardened steel, razor sharp swords and the occasional hand held cannon. (Flint-lock pistols). By 1650 the Spanish controlled all the lands on the Pacific side of the Americas from the south of present day Chile through Central America and Mexico and already had their barbaric missionaries and gold seeking colonizers north of the Rio Grande. Settlements, farming and living at peace with the natives was not in their psyche.

## **France**

The French explorers initially concentrated west as did the English and looked for the elusive Northwest Passage to China. In 1534 Jacques Cartier explored the north east coast of North America and in the following year sailed down the St Lawrence as far as what is now called Montreal. This trip set the scene for many French to follow in search of trade in furs and the eventual domination of the area by who we know now as French Canadians. Over 100 years later in 1664, under the patronage of King Louis 14th the French founded the French East India company set up to compete with the hated English and Dutch equivalents that had a good 50 years start on them.

## **The Dutch**

Between 1500 and 1650 the Dutch who were Protestant similar to the English and in the 16th century had a larger fleet than the English, set up trading posts or small colonies on:

- The East Coast of North America in the Hudson River and on the south tip of Manhattan Island which is now New York but then was New Amsterdam.
- In the East Indies, where early in the 17th century, they easily took the spice trade and many watering posts en-route, away from the Portuguese. The Dutch East India Company became the largest trading company in Europe at this time.
- In South Africa where as the English were to do in Boston North America some Dutch Calvinist fundamentalists farmers set up in a land where no white man would appear for another 200 years. (To become known as the Boers)

## **5.2 The Effect of Renaissance**

500 years ago saw the effects of the Renaissance come to England. Renaissance, a French word meaning Re-Birth, started in Italy in 1452, following the fall of Christian Constantinople to the Muslim Ottomans. Many intellectuals fled to Venice, Milan and Florence bringing with them long forgotten books of Greek and Roman culture and art. Henry 7<sup>th</sup> (1485-1509) invited Italian artists and scholars to England to debate and study these long forgotten ideas. This heralded the end of the Middle Ages.

### **5.2.1 Elizabeth 1st (Her Pirates and Slave Traders)**

Elizabeth 1st, her pirates and slave traders. A few years later (1577) in the reign of Elizabeth 1st Englishman Drake sailed right round

the world. Drake became very rich and popular with the queen, mainly from pirating the Spanish ships carrying gold and silver from South America to Spain. In one pirating voyage Drake could net more income for the Queen than a full years tax from her subjects. The Queen Elizabeth 1st was Knighted Drake to do this dubious activity to build England Empire. To get more detail information about the King and Queens of England see subchapter 5.4.

English Naval captain Hawkings also became rich (1562) from pirating also from buying West African people as slaves and selling them in the Caribbean islands to work in the sugar plantations. (Called the triangular trade. England, Africa, Caribbean) The Spanish and Portuguese were doing the same thing to get cheap slave workers into their sugar plantations particularly the Portuguese in Brazil for their sugar plantations and the Spanish to a lesser extent for their gold and silver mines in Mexico and Peru.

The reign of Elizabeth I restored a sort of order to the realm following the turbulence of the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I when she came to the throne following the latter's death in 1558. The religious issue which had divided the country since Henry VIII was in a way put to rest by the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, which re-established the Church of England. Much of Elizabeth's success was in balancing the interests of the Puritans and Catholics. She managed to offend neither to a large extent, although she clamped down on Catholics towards the end of her reign as war with Catholic Spain loomed.

Despite the need for an heir, Elizabeth declined to marry, despite offers from a number of suitors across Europe, including the Swedish king Erik XIV. This created endless worries over her succession, especially in the 1570s when she nearly died of smallpox. It has been often rumoured that she had a number of lovers (including Francis Drake), but there is no hard evidence.





*Figure 5.2*  
*Queen Elizabeth 1*

Elizabeth maintained relative government stability apart from the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569, she was effective in reducing the power of the old nobility and expanding the power of her government. Elizabeth's government did much to consolidate the work begun under Thomas Cromwell in the reign of Henry VIII, that is, expanding the role of the government and effecting common law and administration throughout England. During the reign of Elizabeth and shortly afterwards, the population grew significantly: from three million in 1564 to nearly five million in 1616.

The queen ran afoul of her cousin Mary, Queen of Scots, who was a devoted Catholic and had been forced to abdicate her throne as a consequence (Scotland had recently become Protestant). She fled to England, where Elizabeth immediately had her arrested. Mary spent the next 18 years in confinement, but proved too dangerous to keep alive, as the Catholic powers in Europe considered her, not Elizabeth, the legitimate ruler of England. She was eventually tried for treason and sentenced to death, being beheaded in February 1587.

### **5.2.2 First Colony in America (Nowdays USA) and Asia**

Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh set up a colony (settlement for English people) on the east coast of America and called it Virginia. 1585 (After Queen Elizabeth 1st the virgin queen) Sir Walter became very rich from growing Tobacco in the warm climate of Virginia and selling it in England and growing potatoes originally from the same area in his estates in Ireland. Note potatoes were not grown or eaten in England until some 200 years later.

At the same time as the English were making their first steps in North America they were doing the same thing in India setting up the East India company, a private trading company designed to manage the trade between England and India and the Far East. The Dutch where the first into the area, followed by the French, both were doing the same thing at the same time as the English. The Portuguese set up their trading post on the other side of India (Goa) 100 years before this.

Like what we have explained previously, in 1607 England built an establishment at Jamestown, Virginia. This was the beginning of colonialism by England in North America. Many English settled then in North America for religious or economic reasons. Approximately 70% of English immigrants to North America who came between 1630–1660 were indentured servants. By 1700, Chesapeake planters transported about 100,000 indentured servants,<sup>[38]</sup> who accounted for more than 75% of all European immigrants to Virginia and Maryland.<sup>[39]</sup> The English merchants holding plantations in the warm southern parts of America then resorted rather quickly to the slavery of Native Americans and imported Africans in order to cultivate their plantations and sell raw material (particularly cotton and tobacco) in Europe. The English merchants involved in colonization amassed fortunes equal to those of great aristocratic landowners in

England, and their money, which fuelled the rise of the middle class, permanently altered the balance of political power.

The American colonies did not prove profitable to the mother country in the end. Pennsylvania and Delaware were home to a large population of self-sufficient farmers from various parts of Europe, especially Germany. New York traded with pirates and smugglers, and the colonies of New England consistently frustrated the government's attempts to utilize the area's forests for shipbuilding. Only Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay area produced a useful cash crop, tobacco, but it quickly wore the soil out. By the end of the 18th century, the tobacco industry in Virginia had been completely ruined by soil exhaustion and low prices. Indeed, the small sugar-growing islands in the Caribbean were worth more than all of the thirteen colonies put together.

The English colonies did not have an independent foreign policy, but otherwise were mostly left to manage their own affairs. This was very different from the authoritarian control France and Spain held over their colonies. It was the gradual infringement on the rights of the colonies starting in the 1760s that would lead to the American War of Independence. Nothing of the sort would have been possible in the French and Spanish colonies.

### **5.3 Shakespeare, the English Language, Printing and Books**

500 years ago the English playwright and actor William Shakespeare wrote plays and poems so beautifully that the Rulers of England saw English as a real alternative to the educated man to the then more cultural but descriptively restrictive Latin and French.

500 years ago printing (books and posters) was started in England by William Caxton allowing religious books now translated from Latin to English and the plays and poems of Shakespeare to be read country wide.

(Not too many could read at this time.) The printing process was not available to Chaucer who was the first to write extensively in English some 200 years previously.

#### **5.4 Some Quality English Kings and Queens**

500 years ago England had a succession of good Kings and Queens notably King Henry the 7th, and his son Henry the 8th. Soon after, Queen Elisabeth 1<sup>st</sup>. She was Henry 8th daughter.

Henry 7th 1485-1509 finished the long civil war in England the Wars of the Roses and brought a period of peace and economic stability.

Henry 8th 1509-1547 is well remembered for his six wives, married in a desperate attempt to produce a son to succeed him. Effectively they all failed. Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon (Barcelona area in Spain) was the widow of his elder brother who died young. Princess Catherine was the daughter of the Spanish rulers Ferdinand and Isabella who financed the voyage of Christopher Columbus. Henry 8th should also be remembered for questioning the official Roman Christian religion of England where any major changes had to be authorized by the Pope in Rome. Eventually while still remaining Catholic he separated the English Church from Rome.

#### **5.5 Christian Religious Upheaval**

The Roman Catholic Church at this time, in Europe and also in England, had become decadent but was very rich. Henry (initially with the approval of the Pope) closed down many of the Catholic monasteries and took their riches for himself and England.

Henry then appointed himself head of the Church of England and separated the Church of England from the Church of Rome. This gave him many huge benefits including.

- He could divorce his wife to find a woman who would hopefully bear him a son.

- He did not have to pay any taxes to the Pope in Rome
- He did not have to obey orders from Rome telling him for example to fight a particular (and expensive) battle on behalf of the Church of Rome
- And very importantly he permitted the business of money lending (early banking) which was forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church. Banking had not been seen in England since Roman times and English Kings who needed this service would have to travel to the Jewish ghettos in Amsterdam or Venice or Genoa. In addition he commenced taking the Church of England towards the Protestant version of Christianity aided by his Archbishop Thomas Cramner

-  
On the death of Henry 8th his only son, Edward 6th (by Jane Seymour who died having produced him) became King at the age of only nine. It was during his reign (mainly under his unclear official guidance, another Edward, Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector and aided by Thomas Cramner) also that the Church moved further towards the Protestant version of Christianity as preached at that time by Martin Luther in Germany called The Reformation.

This period also saw the introduction of the common prayer book in English rather than Latin which enabled more folk to follow the service. Priests were also no longer forbidden to marry.

Edward died when he was only 15 years old and was eventually succeeded by the next in line Mary, daughter of Henry 8th and Catherine of Aragon of Spain. For five years there was a blood bath as the devout Catholic Mary tried to reverse England back to Catholicism. Some 300 Protestants were burnt at the stake (that is burnt alive) including many of Henry the 8th right hand men, notably including Thomas Cramner. Mary (nicknamed Bloody Mary) wedded King Philip 2nd of Catholic Spain in

Winchester Cathedral to gain a Catholic ally and a sire for a son and heir. She died at 42 years old of cancer of the ovaries.

Elisabeth the 1st 1558- 1603 (Henry 8th daughter by Anne Boleyn) then comes to the throne and finally settles this religious see saw ruthlessly sealing England as a Protestant country.

England exploration abroad culminating in the British Empire plus this fundamental change of religion owed much to the support of Elisabeth 1st. Elizabeth had a tough and risky reign as the first fully Protestant Monarch. Ireland remained Catholic to the west and Spain and France the then most powerful countries in Europe also remained staunchly Catholic on England east side. The Pope in Rome placed a death order on Elizabeth which in 1588 was taken up by King Philip 2nd of Spain who sent a huge fleet (130) of huge ships full of soldiers to England to execute her (The Spanish Armada). One of the most famous stories in English history describes how ex pirates Sir Frances Drake and Sir John Hawkins in charge of a smaller English fleet with smaller but more maneuverable ships routed the Spanish fleet in the English Channel.

## **5.6 Education**

About this time, 500 years ago with the interest in education fuelled by the Renaissance, schools were beginning to appear generally financed by local benefactors. For example, Oundle school on the west of Peterborough was formed and started teaching Latin and Greek to local boys. It however took another 350 years before schools started teaching science and engineering. Oundle was the first under visionary headmaster Sanderson.

The two most famous schools in England Eton and Harrow were founded in 1440 by King Henry 6th and 1571 respectively. Winchester is England oldest public school, was founded in 1382 by William of Wykeham.

During this period the English began the arduous journey across the Atlantic to the new colonies in North America. Some driven by Religious persecution and some by starvation as harvests were poor due to the onset of a mini ice age. Also see 5.2

### **Exercises**

1. Many important happenings in England about 500 years ago.  
Mention some important things happening when the Queen Elisabeth 1st came to throne!
2. What is the main goal of European explorers when they went around the globe? Explain!
3. Why did king Henry 8th leave the Roman Catholic teaching? Explain clearly!
4. Who was Thomas Cranmer? Explain everything about his role as a part of England history!



# **Unit 6**

## **Industrial Revolution**

### **(England circa 250 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 250 years ago.
- The students should understand about Industrial revolution.
- The students should comprehend England colony in North America.
- The students should understand and comprehend the war with France and Napoleon

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 250 years ago.
- The students understand and comprehend about Industrial revolution.
- The students comprehend comprehend England colony in North America.
- The students should understand and comprehend the war with France and Napoleon

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

## **Unit 6**

# **Industrial Revolution**

### **(England circa 250 Years ago)**

Britain led the industrial revolution and dominated the European and world economy during the 19th century. It was the major innovator in machinery such as steam engines (for pumps, factories, railway locomotives and steamships), textile equipment, and tool-making. It invented the railway system and built much of the equipment used by other nations. As well it was a leader in international and domestic banking, entrepreneurship, and trade. It built a global British Empire. After 1840 it abandoned mercantilism and practiced "free trade," with no tariffs or quotas or restrictions. The powerful Royal Navy protected its global holdings, while its legal system provided a system for resolving disputes inexpensively.

Between 1870 and 2000, economic output per head of population in Britain rose by 500 per cent, generating a significant rise in living standards. However, from the late 19th century onwards Britain experienced a *relative* economic decline as other nations such as the United States and Germany caught up. In 1870, Britain's output per head was the second highest in the world after Australia. By 1914, it was fourth highest. In 1950, British output per head was still 30 per cent ahead of the six founder members of the EEC, but within 50 years it had been overtaken by many European and several Asian countries.

Back to history of England. Other than losing most of their colonies in North America, England dominated all other countries competing for new land and new trade notably countries in the rest of Europe. Japan and

China were not in the race. England led the world with the start of mass production.

250 years ago must rival 50 years ago which was our Finest Hour, a phrase coined at the time of the defence of the Empire. Around 250 years ago the English finally saw off their European colonial competitors, the French, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch, and commenced the consolidation of the greatest empire the world had ever seen.

Although the exploration of the globe started some 250 years previously it took this amount of time to develop the English fleet and the naval armies so that the powerful and hated French could be dominated and eventually eliminated as a sea power. The other pieces of the jig saw required to launch England into this position of world domination were the world acceptance of the English Pound (Sterling) as a universal trading currency and England's leading position in the Industrial Revolution.

### **6.1 The Industrial Revolution and Steam Powered Engines**

250 years ago also saw the start of the Industrial Revolution following from inventions made by early English engineers to automate textile production (wool from English sheep, cotton from America and India) all driven by steam engines designed in England (Watt) powered by English mined coal. The mining process made safer by Watts steam engine driven water extracting pumps. (Circa 1775). Coal was initially moved round the country by canal barge (Bridgewater 1761) then almost 100 years later by steam railway. (Richard Trevithick built the steam locomotive-1804 enabling Stevenson Stockton to Darlington railway in 1825). By 1885 Britain had 16,000 miles of railway and up to 1860 all railways in the world were British, including those in the US.

## 6.2 Road and Bridge Building

- \* Roads were improved so much that the stage coach journey from London to Edinburgh was reduced from 2 weeks in 1745 to 2 days in 1795. Contributors in this field were;
  - Britisher John Macadam the inventor of Tarmac, still used today.
  - Thomas Telford was a designer of roads with firm bases (like the Romans), canals, bridges, lighthouses and tunnels. His best known road is the A5 from London to Ireland via Anglesey (1826)
  - The world's first cast iron bridge built in 1779 can still be walked across at Coalbrookdale over the river Seven.

In 1607 England had only one area in America as a colony, called Virginia on the beautiful and fertile south east Atlantic coast. This was about a 100th of the total land mass. The main benefit was trade, Tobacco.

In 1732 almost the whole of the east coast was under English rule from beautiful Georgia in the south to New Hampshire in the north. At about the same time thanks to the skill and power of the English Navy, the French were ousted from the massive open lands west of the Mississippi river, ousted from Quebec, so England ruled Canada and about 2/3 of what now is the US.

In the East the English also ousted the French out of India. See the war with France over who was going to be king of Spain. (War of Spanish succession). Also the 7 year war with France, the blockading of all the French Atlantic ports by the English Navy and the famous battles in India ousting the French from the strategically important Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh) in the east.

In 1763 England was now established as the worlds leading colonial power. HOWEVER By 1776 the English had lost about 50% of the land mass in North America following the American war of independence (1775-83) and the independent United States of America was established.

In this battle the French, who particularly hated the English at that time for losing so many key conflicts particularly those resulting in the loss of Louisiana and Quebec, were on the side of the American separatists under George Washington

### **6.3 Oliver Cromwell**

- \* What set the political scene or the climate for such a domination of the world by such a small country? Some of the factors must have been:-
- \* Oliver Cromwell (1650) was a fervent and extreme Protestant, his religious sect were called Puritans who were formed as a result of his disgust of the debaucheries of both the Church of England and the Church of Rome. Oliver Cromwell who is still remembered in Ireland (and Scotland) for ruthlessly quelling the local Roman Catholic (Religious) uprisings involving the mass extermination of local Catholics.
- \* Cromwell became ruler of the English via a military Coup. He was the only ruler of England for 1000 years who did not want to be a King. He closed all pubs on Sundays, he made Christmas Day a day of fasting. However he was keen on education of the people and law and order. He proposed that capital punishment (hanging or worse) should only be for crimes as serious as murder. Surprisingly he permitted religious tolerance and even allowed Jews back into England for the first time for 400 years. One of his most important accomplishments was the reform of parliament which after Cromwell ruled the country rather than the Kings or Queens.

*Hence a new and fairer political basis for running a country as opposed to a dictatorship (a King)*

*(Note the French revolution was not until some 100 years later  
Circa 1790)*

## **6.4 Arts and Sciences**

Following the death of Cromwell, Charles the 2nd was enthusiastically made king (1661 by the army). Parliament however still ran the country. With the recent memories of Cromwell he had to be a good King. He was, he found a new role; The new King put money into areas where the nation was weak, the arts and the sciences.

### **6.4.1 Arts**

many buildings result from his patronage. He was lucky in this field as it was in the time of Christopher Wren (Famous for St Paul Cathedral) Note also the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford, two theatre companies in Covent Garden, The Royal Hospital Chelsea plus some 60 London churches. He extended the Royal Aviary, now Bird Cage Walk and he made Constitution Hill as it is now. He improved Windsor Castle (State Apartments painted in the elaborate Baroque style of the day) He gave land in London for the development of fashionable buildings in Soho and St James.

### **6.4.2 Science**

He formed the Royal Society for the advancement of Natural Sciences and was again lucky enough to have the likes of Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of the age and Robert Boyle (Boyles Law!) the great Physicist and Chemist as two of his founder members.

He was however not a devout religious man and could regularly be seen in church. fondling one of his many mistresses the most famous one being the Covent Garden orange seller Nell Gwynn

During this time the country was being run well by Parliament. At home food markets were organised into the now well known names of Smithfield (Meat) Billingsgate (Fish) and Covent Garden (Fruit and Vegetables).

Roads to get the produce to these and similar regional markets were so appalling it eventually led to the birth of the canal systems and then the railways. Parliament also saw to the building of the navy to become the biggest in the world. These perhaps were some of the key elements in the creation of the most powerful nation in the world.

### **6.5 Bubonic Plague and the Great Fire of London**

Also in the reign of Charles 2nd London saw its second most serious outbreak of the bubonic plague this time being burnt out by the Great Fire of London (1666) which destroyed 4/5s of London and left 100,000 people homeless. King Charles decreed that London should be rebuilt from houses made from bricks and stone rather than wood the preferred material up to that date.

Unfortunately the magnificent plans for a new London drawn up by Christopher Wren were not adopted and hence we still have the narrow streets we see in London today. (This can be compared with other cities which were burnt to the ground like Madrid in Spain and Chicago in the US where the opportunity was taken to build wide grand boulevards. So most of the buildings we see in London now are less than 350 years old. A notable exception being of course the Tower of London.

### **6.6 William of Orange (King William 3rd)**

King Charles 2nd produced no children so when he died in 1685 he was succeeded by his brother James 2nd who became a Roman Catholic ( the religion of his wife). Parliament and people having got used to the economic and other benefits of the Protestant version of Christianity (under Elisabeth 1st) devised a scheme for getting rid of him and replacing him with Dutch Protestant King William 3rd who was married to Mary daughter of James 2nd.

James could not believe that his own daughter and son in law would attack him but they did and in a final battle in Ireland over the river

Boyne, James fled to Roman Catholic France and William and Mary ruled a Protestant England (plus Ireland and Scotland). The so called Protestant Orangemen in Ireland have retained the Dutch Orange title and colours ever since.

## **6.7 Wars with France and Napoleon**

From 1713 to 1815 England was continuously at war with French forces in one part of the world or another as both nations fought for world domination. Following the French Revolution in 1789 the French declared war on England (1793). Napoleon become commander of the French army in 1796. 1798 Napoleon invaded Egypt and threatens the English quick sea route to the East via the Suez Canal (Built 1869). The English naval fleet under Nelson sinks the French fleet outside the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

Nelson again beats the combined French and Spanish fleets at the Atlantic gateway to the Mediterranean at the battle of Trafalgar (1805). In 1812 Napoleon is defeated by the Russians and the Russian winter and his Empire which at one time stretched from Moscow to the English channel started to collapse. (Hitler obviously did not learn from this) 1815 Napoleon finally defeated by the English army under Wellington at Waterloo in modern day Belgium.



### **Exercises**

1. Explain the effects of Industrial revolution in England!
2. Explain the Art and Science development in this period!
3. Explain everything about bubonic plague and great fire of London!
4. What do you know about Napoleon war?

# **Unit 7**

## **English Expansion**

### **(England circa 200 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 200 years ago.
- The students should understand about Enlightenment.
- The students should comprehend humanism life as the result of enlightenment .

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 200 years ago.
- The students understand and comprehend about Enlightenment.
- The students comprehend comprehend England colony in North America.
- The students should understand and comprehend the humanism life as the result of enlightenment
- 

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# **Unit 7**

## **Enlightenment**

### **(England circa 200 Years ago)**

*England has lost its colonies in the USA but develops anew in India Burma and Malaysia*

*The English stop trading in slaves, started in earnest some 500 years ago*

During this period England was endlessly at war with France as the French perused their concept of European domination and at the same time tried to stop the English with their mission to extent their empire globally.

The two French leaders who built up the French army into a European dominating fighting machine were; firstly King Louis the 14th, The Sun King (1638 -1715) and after the French revolution and the guillotine for Louis 16th and his wife Marie Antoinette (1793), Emperor Napoleon (1769-1821). Both were for the expansion of France across Europe. Both were highly successful particularly Napoleon who at one time virtually ruled the whole of continental Europe all the way to the walls of Moscow in Russia.

Napoleon determined to invade the English territories of Egypt and India. He was stopped by the famous English fleet commander Admiral Nelson who first completely destroyed the French fleet in the Battle of the Nile (1798) and then the combined French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar at the gateway to the Mediterranean (1805). Napoleon was

finally defeated on land by the English Duke of Wellington in Belgium at the Battle of Waterloo.

### **5.1 The Enlightenment**

This was a European movement starting in England and France following the new discoveries of the physicists (particularly Sir Isaac Newton) and Chemists of the day who were using logical thought to explain life as opposed to the rigid dogmas of the Church.

This movement had started some 150 years previously with Englishman John Locke (1632- 1704). He wrote on subjects like Essay Concerning the Human Understanding (1689) and Some Thoughts Concerning Education

Other influential papers were; Frenchman Voltaire, Philosophical Letters, Englishman Jeremy Bentham, Introduction to the principles of Morals and Legislation (1789), Englishman Thomas Paine The Rights of Man (1791). And there are some happenings followed this namely 1) In 1807 the English Parliament banished Slavery in England following the tireless campaigning of the member of parliament for Hull (a slave port), Mr. William Wilberforce and his friend the Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger. 2) The adoption of the Union Jack flag across the whole of the British Isles which included Ireland. 3) Income tax was levied for the first time (1799).

England rule India including present day Pakistan in the west through Bangladesh and Malaya and Burma in the east. England focus in India and further east was always for trade and raw materials. The vehicle formed (in 1600) to protect England trade, then political interests in this area was the East India Company based in Bengal now Bangladesh.

The English had to overpower the French trying to establish themselves in the same area for the same purpose. This was achieved some 200 years later as the superior power of the English Navy sank the French ships as they tried to feed the French garrison with food and arms.

Plus the fact that France were more focused on European than World domination.

The English also had to persuade the local Indian rulers and people (more than 30 million people) that English rule was best. This was slightly more difficult than walking into North America or Australia because the Indian peoples were numerous and had a sophisticated culture with considerable wealth generated from minerals, farming, manufacture and trade. The Indus river valley in present day Pakistan rivaled the Nile in Egypt and the Tigris and Euphrates in present day Iraq (then Babylon) as one of the origins of civilization (About 8000 years ago).

There followed invasions and rule by Aryans 3500 years ago who established the Hindu religion. The Mauryan Empire followed 2500 years ago until the arrival of the Muslims 1500 years ago and then an invasion via Afghanistan by a relation of Genghis Khan (Babur) culminating in the highly successful Muslim Mughal Empire in 1526. Babur's grandson set up the golden age for India with agricultural prosperity and a buoyant export trade.

The English arrived at this time and a little later the Persians by land, they took Delhi and created the Maratha confederation covering whole of the north and central areas of India. A Muslim area, Mysore, became an equally formidable power in the south. The old Mughal Emperor was no more than a Maratha puppet. The English therefore had three battles to win. The French eliminate from their settlement in Bengal (Bangladesh), the Maratha in the north and the Mysore in the south.

The English smartly persuaded the weak Mughal emperor to give them the whole of prosperous Bengal and then could sustain a local army of over 100,000 men. Military victories followed over both the Maratha and the Mysore and the Mughal emperor then rapidly accepted the protection of the English in 1803. English rule was then widely accepted across the whole of India. By 1843 the English were ruling from Pakistan (then called Sind) in the west to Burma in the east.

Back to England Enlightenment movement. Enlightenment in England marked by Thomas Hobbes who wrote the 1651 book *Leviathan*, which provided the foundation for social contract theory. Though he was a champion of absolutism for the sovereign, Hobbes also developed some of the fundamentals of European liberal thought: the right of the individual; the natural equality of all men; the artificial character of the political order (which led to the later distinction between civil society and the state); the view that all legitimate political power must be "representative" and based on the consent of the people; and a liberal interpretation of law which leaves people free to do whatever the law does not explicitly forbid.

John Locke was one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers. He influenced other thinkers such as Rousseau and Voltaire, among others. "He is one of the dozen or so thinkers who are remembered for their influential contributions across a broad spectrum of philosophical subfields--in Locke's case, across epistemology, the philosophy of language, the philosophy of mind, metaphysics, rational theology, ethics, and political philosophy."

Closely associated with the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, who led the parliamentary grouping that later became the Whig party, Locke is still known today for his liberalism in political theory. Locke is well known for his assertion that individuals have a right to "Life, Liberty and Property," and his belief that the natural right to property is derived from labor. Tutored by Locke, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury wrote in 1706 "There is a mighty Light which spreads its self over the world especially in those two free Nations of England and Holland; on whom the Affairs of Europe now turn".

Mary Wollstonecraft is considered one of the earliest feminist philosophers. She argued for a society based on reason, and that women, as well as men, should be treated as rational beings. She is best known for her work *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.

### **Exercise**

- 1, What do you know about enlightenment? Explain briefly!
2. Why did so many scientist publish their book in this period?
3. Explain the technology advancement as the result of enlightenment!



# **Unit 8**

## **Victorian Period**

### **(England circa 150 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 150 years ago.
- The students should understand be able to identify the positive and negative effect of Victorian Period (the Golden Age of England)
- The students should comprehend the technology advancement found in this period .

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 150 years ago.
- The students understand, comprehend are able to identify the positive and negative effect of Victorian Period (the Golden Age of England).
- The students comprehend comprehend technology advancement found in this period .
- 

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# **Unit 8**

## **Victorian Period**

### **(England circa 150 Years ago)**

*England the most powerful nation on earth both in military might and economic wealth. Morals highly questionable.*

*Inventions, Inventions, Inventions. The Victorian Period*

#### **8.1 The Bright Side**

- 150 years ago the English Queen, Victoria was ruling over the biggest empire that has ever existed
- 150 years ago London was the biggest city in the world.
- 150 years ago England was the biggest trading nation in the world
- 150 years ago England had the largest navy in the world.
- 150 years ago England produced more steel than the rest of the world put together.
- 150 years ago cars had not been invented, the main form of transport was still the horse although steam engine driven trains running on steel rails (invented in England) were rapidly taking over long distance travel.

#### **8.2 The Dark Side**

- 150 years ago Charles Dickens wrote about the scenes of the day, perhaps a long way from the vision of England and the British Empire as portrayed in the image of the Victorian period. His famous book Oliver Twist was in part autobiographical.

- 150 years ago Queen Victoria fled from London (Buckingham Palace) for safety in her home in the Isle of Wight (Osborne) due to a republican uprising (Chartists), quelled by parliament.
- 150 years ago the life expectancy of a Londoner was only 20 years. (London was so dirty diseases were rampant particularly cholera.)
- 150 years ago the English who also ruled Ireland, deliberately caused the death by starvation of some one million people in Ireland and caused another 1 million Irish to emigrate to America. (The potato famine).
- 150 years ago the English were sending men who were in overfull London jails (Convicts) as far away as possible notably to the state of Virginia in America and to Australia.
- 150 years ago Divorce (the legal cessation of marriage) was permitted for the first time largely due to the tireless work of the female writer George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans (1819-1880) who was married but lived with her lover and as such was a social outcast.
- 150 years ago a Puritan Christian evangelical movement started as a result of the free sexual behaviour of some of the middle classes who indulged in wife swapping parties and group sex.
- 150 years ago the Camera was invented and was soon used in this period for the production of pornographic pictures for which there was a great demand.

Compare those situation with the situation in the US on the same period

- 150 years ago many current US state capitals did not exist. Example, Des Moines capital city of the US state of Iowa did not exist indeed it was an Army Fort trying to keep Native Americans (Red Indians) away from the white man's farms. (Certainly taken from the poor Red Indian in the first place)
- 150 years ago notorious gangsters like Billy the Kid were on a killing trails. (Billy the Kid in New Mexico USA.) His and other gun

slings used the Colt six shooting revolver (actually 5 shot)  
invented in the US by Samuel Colt (1835)

- 150 years ago was the American Civil War (1861-1865). North versus South. The North won and abolished slavery in the South.

### **8.3 The industrial revolution and scientific inventions**

- 150 years ago the Industrial Revolution, which started in England, and had been going about 100 years and was spreading to Europe and the USA. The industrial Revolution was the name given to the first factory automation initially in the manufacture of Textiles. This brought people from cottage industries in villages into the squalor, filth and disease generated by big cities.
- 150 years ago the Steam Train was invented by Stevenson in the north of England. (1829)
- 150 years ago the forerunner of the petrol engine was invented. (Germans; Herr Otto and Herr Daimler) (1875)
- 150 years ago saw a prolific range of inventions around electricity, culminating in the inventions of the electric light bulb and the electric motor.
- Inventors in this field at this time were; Frenchmen Volta (1800 the Volt) and then Ampere (the Amp) followed by Oersted, Faraday and Maxwell. (All well known names to Physics pupils at school age.) These inventors in Europe were followed by the American Edison probably the most prolific inventor of all time (1847- 1931) who produced the electric light bulb, the first public supply of electricity, the gramophone, the movies and the thermionic valve-later the triode. (The latter was made obsolete by the transistor and the silicon chip).

- English physicist Sir Joseph Wilson Swan also independently invented the electric light bulb (1860). He also invented Bromide paper (1879) still used today for photographic prints.
- 150 years ago telephone technology was invented. Initially the transmission of coded text messages (long on, short on and off) over copper wire between England and France by Morse Code and then in the US Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone to carry voice over the same wires (1875).
- Englishman Charles Darwin publishes his theory of Origin of Species by means of natural selection (Now of course supported by genetics. Then dangerous and revolutionary thinking flying in the face of the accepted Creation in the Bible.)

### **Exercises**

1. Explain the general overview of Victorian period in your own words!
2. Explain the positive and negative effect of the victorian as the result of technology advancement!
3. Mention some technology and their function discovered in this period!

# **Unit 9**

## **England Colonial**

### **(England circa 100 Years ago)**

**a. Time allotment** : 100 minutes/ 1 meeting

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the happenings in England about 100 years ago.
- The students should understand and are able Explain English occupation especially in Africa and Middle East and also The Holly City and its background.

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the happenings in England about 100 years ago.
- The students understand, comprehend and are able Explain English occupation especially in Africa and Middle East and also The Holly City and its background.

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# **Unit 9**

## **England Colonial**

### **(England circa 100 Years ago)**

- *England rules ¼ of the whole of the earth and about ¼ of its people.*
- *Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa added to existing jewels like India (including Pakistan and Bangladesh)*
  - *The whole of Africa is split up and ruled by countries in Europe (including England)*
- *The English having massacred a fifty million Buffalo in America not to mention many North American natives (Indians) follow these atrocities by killing for sport some half a million native Australians (Aborigines) and replacing them with 3 million white men, 12 million cattle and 100 million sheep.*
  - *At home women finally are allowed to vote!*
  - *The First so called World War*

#### **9.1 Africa**

- Some 100 years ago the Europeans who for the last few hundred years had been fighting each other in Europe, then North America and the Far East pounced on Africa. Hardly anybody was left out.
- The French started with foot holds in Muslim Algeria and the English notably aided by Cecil Rhodes expanded their shared foothold in South Africa (Shared with the Afrikaners who were originally Dutch (and French) extreme Protestants called Huguenots who had fled religious persecution at home).
- The Belgium hired English explorer David Livingstone to help them take the Congo region.



- Of the countries involved (England, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Italy) it was only Italy who were beaten by the locals. (Abyssinians now Ethiopians in the Horn of Africa)
- These European countries held a conference (the scramble for Africa) in Berlin in 1884 on how to split up Africa between them. The Africans were not invited to this meeting!!
- France ended up with the most land with England in second place. As far as the English were concerned the French could keep their land as they had ended up with huge desert with insignificant minerals occupied by Muslim fundamentalist. Whereas the English largely thanks to the ruthless homosexual Rhodes ruled the beautiful countries in the south of Africa where they found some of the worlds largest deposits of Gold and Diamonds. England also ruled Nigeria on the west coast (full of oil) and Christian/Muslim Arabic Egypt and Sudan in the north.
- English victories were made easier by the English inventor Maxim who produced the worlds first machine gun. A convenient tool for annihilating a few local Blacks who were not immediately attracted to giving their lands to the English invaders from overseas.
- The English ended up by ruling from south to north; South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe (then called Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes), Zambia, (not Tanzania this went to the Germans), Kenya, Uganda, and the Muslim/Christian areas Sudan and Egypt; plus Nigeria on the west coast.
- 100 years ago the English, the world conquering nation, were shattered to be beaten in battle by the Afrikaners in the Boer War. (Boar being the Afrikaner word for farmer)
- These territories were discovered and mapped by Europeans notably Englishman James Cook some 250 years ago (1768). The Dutch explorer Abel Tasman was 100 years ahead of Cook but the Dutch appeared to have no interest in the land. Here was a land of

similar size to the USA (USA 3.8 million sq. miles Australia 3.0 m. sq. miles) that was inhabited by humans who had apparently not seen any other humans ever since they arrived some 35,000 years ago. Called Aborigines they were still stone age peoples who had not even invented the wheel. English settlers massacred  $\frac{3}{4}$  of them.

- As with America the English initially used Australia as a penal colony (To clear the overflow from London prisons). Free English settlement started about 1850 when gold was discovered. 100 years ago when Australia grew from a colony to a dominion within the British Empire the half a million native Australians were replaced by 3.5 million Europeans, 12 million cattle and 100million sheep.
- Australia was given Dominion status along with New Zealand Canada and South Africa which permitted local government rather than government from London, the English Queen remained their queen and the English military was in theory available to defend their territories
- This is really the start of modern day life as it is today, built round the fruits of technology, the majority at this time were still British inventions although Germany and the USA were also contributing.

Example:

### **Transport**

1. With all those sheep in Australia and nobody to eat them locally they needed to be shipped back to England if they were to be worth any thing.
2. England invented steam turbine, propeller driven steel ships some 10 times the size and faster than the wood and sail variety. (Steam Turbines invented by Englishman Charles Parsons).

3. The sheep had to come to England via the Equator so for edible meat they required cooling.
4. Refrigerators were invented by British physicists Lord Kelvin and James Joule (cooling by adiabatic expansion).
5. London was the first city in the world to have an underground railway. (Now called the Tube). Initially powered by coal and steam, about 100 years ago it was converted to clean electric motor power thanks to the fundamental inventions of Englishman Michael Faraday.
6. Also at this time man first flew in the air. The Wright Brother's plane kept airborne for 45 minutes in 1907.

This period would not be properly described without mentioning German born Jewish physicist Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955). In 1905 working in Switzerland he published four separate papers which were so revolutionary and far ahead of their time that nobody could understand them. His special theory of relativity is probably his most famous work. He created the intellectual environment to develop Nuclear Power and Bombs. With the arrival of Hitler Einstein became domicile in the US.

The Suffragette movement (militant arm of the Women's Social and Political Union) started in England where women campaigned for more equality with men, denied to them since the birth of time. After 20 years of rioting, self inflicted starvation and moving oratory women were finally given the vote in 1918.

The concept of Radio (Wireless) was thought of by Maxwell (1873), demonstrated by Hertz (1888) and finally made a commercial reality by Marconi in 1895. Television now the most powerful advertising and propaganda medium of all was developed by Britisher John Baird in 1926.

This period also saw the birth of two related industries Recorded Music and Pop (Popular music). This required the development of the Microphone, the gramophone (record player), the amplifier and the

loudspeaker. Starting in about 1900 it took almost 30 years for all the pieces to be put in place. Singing to entertain hundreds of people without a trained operatic voice was possible for the first time creating such legends as Americans Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra, both multi millionaires, would probably have been nothing without these inventions.

The major contributors were; Emil Berliner (a German living in America) the gramophone record. Lee de Forest an American invented the triode valve permitting amplification 1928. Americans Rice and Kellogg invented the loudspeaker (moving coil) in 1925. To complete the picture Englishman Alan Dower Blumlein developed the first high quality moving coil microphone as well as two channel stereo sound (1928). The world had for the first time high quality recorded and amplified music.

## **9.2 Middle East and the Holy Land, Palestine**

The English as victors over the Turkish Ottoman Empire in the 1914-18 First World War were mandated by the United Nations (then the League of Nations) to rule Palestine, Israel and Jordan until they were ready to govern themselves. (c1947)

The difficulties with these territories stems from their religious history and the claims of the Jews, Christians and Muslims to their shrines in and around Jerusalem on the West Bank of the river Jordan.

Currently Jordan on the east bank on the Jordan is a model of peace and comparative prosperity and a credit to British rule. More than 50% of the population are refugees from the West Bank but who probably have a better life with better economic prospects than they would have had if they had remained on the west side of the river were Muslim Arabs are not prepared to tolerate the presence of Jews for religious reasons.

### **9.2.1 The history of the region**

The Jews were the first to arrive some 4000 years ago when Abraham led his tribe out of southern Iraq and settled on the west side of the river Jordan. The story has been well documented in the Bible. Abraham was probably the first to introduce the concept of one, rather than many gods.

2000 years later Jesus a Jew was born in the area and created a new sect within the Jewish faith which became known as Christianity. The Romans ruled the area at the time and there are many excellent examples of Roman towns as far east as present day Jordan. The Jews at one time BC 1000-BC 300 had been the most powerful military force in the region and controlled present day Jordan and the West Bank all the way to the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed in BC 200 the Jews had a defence treaty with Romans and defended the eastern flank of the Roman Empire. Around BC 100 the Jews asked the Romans to come to Jerusalem to adjudicate in an internal dispute. The Romans stayed. Early Jewish prophets had predicted the arrival of a saviour who was expected at this time to be a warrior king to rid the Jews of the Romans. When the pacifist Jesus claimed to be the Messiah the Jewish authorities condemned him to death as he was an obvious impostor! The Christian Church has hated the Jews ever since.

AD 70 The date when the occupying Romans destroyed the Temple of Jerusalem the centre of the Jewish faith, culture and state. This commenced what is known as the Diaspora, the exodus of Jews from Jerusalem and their Promised Land mainly to Europe.

AD 300 The date the Romans adopted Christianity as their state religion. From this date no other religious group could attain Roman citizenship which included the Jews who immediately became second class citizens in the Roman Empire and even further despised by the Roman Church.

Also at this time the Romans moved their headquarters from Rome in Italy to Byzantium in present day Turkey and renamed it Constantinople. Most of the theological heart of Christianity was centred in Constantinople and nearby Nicea. The huge church of Sophia was built in Constantinople.

AD400 The Romans left in Rome and still ruling territories as far west as England are over run by German tribes from north of the river Rhine. The Romans in the east however remain intact and continue ruling from Constantinople through to Jerusalem and beyond into present day Jordan. To become known as the Byzantiums.

AD 700 Mohammed is born in Mecca in present day Saudi Arabia and starts a third monotheist(one God) religion which becomes known as Islam. This religion spreads rapidly eastwards and westwards through North Africa and into southern Spain and eventually into France where it is stopped by the formidable Franks (later under Charlemagne). The Byzantiums who are Christians and still very powerful see themselves as custodians of the two main Christian citadels, Jerusalem and Sophia in Constantinople. Unfortunately for peace amongst the three religions Mohammed dreamt he visited Jerusalem where he is taken to heaven by the Archangel Gabriel. His followers are henceforth determined to take Jerusalem from the Christians.

AD 1200 Saladin. Actually a Kurd who was elected head of the Islamic Arabic armed forces in the Middle East because he was such a good general. He took Jerusalem from the Christian Byzantiums in 1187. Prior to this date Jerusalem had been attacked by Arabic Islamists which caused the Byzantiums in Constantinople to ask the Pope in Rome for help and the Crusades commenced in 1095 (and lasted until 1291). Huge castles or forts built by the Christian forces of the west are still standing in Jordan today.

1453 The final blow to the Christians occurred when the headquarters of the Eastern Christian church fell to the Ottoman Muslims and the huge church of St Sophia was converted into the Blue Mosque. The Islamic Ottoman Empire now blocked the whole of the eastern Mediterranean and all hope of regaining Jerusalem or indeed Constantinople from the Muslims.

However as we have seen in other parts of this site the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean fuelled the European Renaissance and kick started the commencement of European and particularly English empire development. It took nearly 500 years before the Islamic Ottomans were to be crushed by the British in the First World War and in 1918 the whole of the Ottoman Middle East was divided between England and France to sort into separate states under a League of Nations Mandate. France had Lebanon and Syria and the English had oil rich Iraq plus the Holy Land.

The English now had the challenging task of meeting the aspiration of the Jews, Christians and Muslims all who claimed special status with regard to Palestine (the Roman name for Judea-Israel). Strangely the status of the church of St Sophia in Istanbul was never at the top of the agenda.

The issues were:

- Christians have never demanded territorial rights in Palestine. Simply they want access to the holy places where Jesus spent his short life. This includes Jerusalem.
- Jews have always had (for 3000 years plus) their spiritual headquarters in Jerusalem and the West Bank of the river Jordan as their Promised Land. Since Oliver Cromwell's time, 1650, England (and Holland) have been the only places in Europe where Jews could live without being in fear of their lives. c 1890-1920 the Jews in England persuaded the British government to support the

concept of a safe land for Jews outside Europe and the Holy Land was the agreed favourite area. Jews had indeed started trickling back to this area since 1800. The Holocaust of 1930 to 1945 (6 million Jews exterminated by German Nazis in death camps) and the apparent support of this programme by the French and also even the Catholic Church in Rome re-inforced this concept. The concept of a manageable amount of Jews living at peace with Islamic Arabs in the Holy Land went out of the window. The Jews started landing on the shores of Palestine in droves to the extent that some were turned back (to where?) by the British authorities. The surrounding Arab nations including British Egypt and Trans Jordan and French Syria publicly agreed to not rest until the Jews were once more eliminated from the Holy Land.

- In 1918 following much support from the British (the story of Lawrence of Arabia) the Arabs under Ottoman rule in the Holy Land gained their freedom for the first time in 500 years. Within a few weeks they found themselves under the rule of either French or British rulers even though it was known only to be temporary. At the same time oil had overnight become important with the deployment of the motorcar.

1939. Money in the form of oil talks, the Islamic Arabs had it and the Jews didn't. The British gave the problem of the Holy Land back to the United Nations to sort out and a tough but lasting geographical division of the area disappeared.

The concept before oil intervened was to give the old "Promised Land" (all land between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean) to the Jews and the almost geologically identical land of Jordan to the Islamic Arabs. The Muslims and Christians would have free access to Jerusalem for pilgrimage. Both Lands would be defensible over the natural boundary of the river Jordan.



Strangely enough this might still happen. Currently almost three-quarters of Jordan are Palestinian Arabs and a similar proportion of the West of the river Jordan are Jews. Both entities supported by the Americans and both economically stable. Current movements of people will strengthen these proportions so Jews become the vast majority in the west and Palestinians in the East. Only religious determination over Jerusalem will stop it.

The English ruled Palestine from 1918 to 1948. Palestine was then the name given to present day Israel, Palestine and Jordan. That is after the British won the Second World War the English were "mandated" by the United Nations (then the League of Nations) to run Palestine and Iraq. For the 400 years from 1517 to 1918 Palestine and Iraq were part of the Islamic Ottoman Empire headquartered in Istanbul Turkey. Prior to AD 70 Palestine (both sides of the river Jordan) had been the Jewish state of Israel, indeed all parts west of the river Jordan which runs north south through the territory was the Biblical "Promised Land" of the Jews (further details [click here](#)). The Jews left en mass (the Diaspora) in AD 70 when the Romans levelled their Temple in Jerusalem which was the centre of Jewish religion, culture and commerce.

The Palestinian problem is said to be the crux of the current (early 21st century) Islamic-West conflicts and the British were very much at the centre of enabling the return of the Jews to their Promised Land from 1918 onwards. Hence it is a very interesting part of the history of the British Empire.

### **9.2.2 The River Jordan is the key to understanding this conflict.**

In 1900s, The British at this time were the most powerful nation on earth similar to the Americans a century later. England had also since

c1650 been one of the few safe havens for Jews in a Europe of Jew haters. Many rich Jewish banking families like the Rothschild's lived in England and as it became clear that nowhere in mainland Europe were Jews safe from persecution (except perhaps Holland) Rothschild persuaded the British government to support the creating a safe homeland for all Jews in their Biblical Promised Land Palestine. Following the victory over the Germans and their allies the Islamic Turks in 1918 the English were in the right position to implement this strategy.

In 1918, from this date onwards Jews commenced a steady flow to Palestine particularly from Germany and Russia where Jewish extermination "programs" were most prevalent. At this time the English divided Palestine into two using the Biblical texts and the River Jordon. On the West side Palestine, the old promised land and on the East side Trans Jordon renamed simply Jordon. Palestine had few inhabitants by to-days standards as the land did not support effective farming. Indeed no Arab group had made Palestine their homeland. As soon as some Jews arrived they set about draining marshes, irrigating deserts and planting trees.

Arabs from outside Palestine soon came to the area looking for the jobs created by the hard working, immigrant Jews and were welcomed as up to this time Jews and Muslims had always lived together in harmony. Unfortunately there is no history of Jews living in harmony with Muslims unless the Muslims were in a position to treat Jews as servants and defiantly not as equals or superiors. In Palestine (as in Cyprus) the local Muslims never showed the tenacious, entrepreneurial abilities of Jews (or Christians) and became jealous of their soon to be wealthier neighbours. Attacks on Jewish properties soon followed. When oil became an issue in the Middle East the English, rulers of both sides, tried to tread the middle path and did nothing to stop the flow of more, potentially trouble making Arabs, into Palestine looking for work.

1947. The English departed leaving the disaster waiting to happen to the United Nations:

- Their original concept of Jewish lands on both sides of the river Jordan had turned into a split into Jewish Palestine 25% and Arab Jordan 75%.
- Angry Arabs poised to kick the Jews into the Mediterranean Sea.

1948. As soon as the British were gone the Arab countries of Egypt, Syria and Lebanon agreed to not rest until they had "pushed the Jews into the Mediterranean Sea" and advised all Arabs living in Palestine to leave before the blood bath commenced. This created a huge refugee problem that exists even to-day.

Suffice to say

- Of all the many battles in the last 50 years the Jews have only started one but have easily one them all.
- There is no evidence that the avowed intention of the Muslim Arabs is not still to remove the Jews from Palestine.
- The concept of Israel(The name given to Palestine by the Jews after 1948) and of ruling all the land west of the river Jordan is still the aim of the Jews as it was the aim of the British prior to 1948. To-day however the Jews are in a minority of one on this issue as the world seems to have no sense of history and pander to the Arabs initially because of their oil and now because of the concern of anti Western actions by Islamic extremists.
- The West Bank now expected to be part of Arab Palestine was the biblical Judea and Samaria of the Jews in the Bible.
- Jerusalem in the West Bank is an important area for Jews, Christians and Muslims. For Jews it was and is the heart of their culture and nation from c. 2000 BC to 70 AD when the Romans

destroyed their Temple. For Christians Jerusalem is seen as the centre of the origins of Christian faith where Jesus spent much of his time. Muslims feel Jerusalem is their third most holy city even though Mohammed never went there. He claimed he visited Jerusalem in a dream with the purpose of meeting the ancient prophets of the Jewish and Christian religions.

- The ethnic split in the West of the river Jordan is Jews 82%, remainder largely Arab.

### **Exercises**

1. Explain how did England expand its colonialization!
2. How did England build the biggest empire in the world and rules  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole of the earth and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its people!
3. Do you know English Commonwealth? Explain briefly in your own words!

# **Unit 10**

## **World War II and Its Chronological**

**a. Time allotment** : 200 minutes/ 2 meetings

**b. Basic Competence** :

- The students should understand the World War II, its caused and effect on human life.
- The students should understand and are able Explain about Cold-War.
- The students should be able to differentiate communism and capitalism.

**c. Indicator of Success** :

- The students understand understand the World War II, its caused and effect on human life.
- The students understand, comprehend and are are able Explain about Cold-War.
- The students understand and are able to differentiate communism and capitalism.

**d. Assesment**

- Individual work/presentation
- Group work

# **Unit 10**

## **World War II and Its Chronological**

**Germany, Japan, Italy**  
**Vs**  
**England, British Empire, USA, Russia, China**

The worst loss of life in any war before and after with 50 million deaths, some 30 in Europe and 20 in the Far East. This includes the 6 million Jews murdered by Hitler in his Gas Chambers like Auschwitz, Poland but does not include all the 40 million, mainly Russian people, murdered by Stalin in his life time.

### **1939, Pre-war build up**

On 3rd September 1939 England declared war on warmongering Germany because they invaded Poland, having already annexed the Rhineland, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Actually for the commencement of the war we must go as far back as 1931 and to the other side of the world, when Japan embarked on their first move in their expansionist bid to seize land in South East Asia to secure more territory for their bulging population together with supplies of oil and rubber. Their first stepping stone was the invasion of Manchuria. (An area in North East China which has a long history of changing hands between Russia, China and Japan.) However the Japanese were also particularly interested in the British oil and rubber territories of Malay and Burma.

Italy invades Africa Italy, under their Fascist dictator Mussolini, who had seized power in a coup in 1922 was in fact, the first aggressor in Europe, after the First World War, as he marched into the Horn of Africa in 1935. Abyssinia quickly fell to the much more powerful Italian army.

The cause of this global war was The world wide recession, indeed “the slump”, in the 1920’s which caused a number of leaders to look for growth abroad to take the pressure off the disasters at home. This applied to the Germans, Italians and the Japanese. The result of World War One (1914-18), when Germany lost so much land created a determination to get it back when the time was right. The observation by the Japanese that they were the only country of significance without an Empire and as opposed to the British who had the largest world empire, had no cheap and secure source of oil, rubber (for car tyres), and food. (Rice in their case)

At this time The forum for keeping world peace was the League of Nations, the precursor to the United Nations. England still had the largest navy in the world built to defend the huge British Empire The English, after World War One, were not in the mood for war. Indeed a debate at Oxford University had come down on the side of those who if asked, would not take up arms for “King and Country”. Germany was ruled by another fascist dictator, Hitler, who was determined to not only get the lands back Germany had lost in the First World War but to rule the whole of Europe (Napoleon Style) based on an ideology of race.

The Germans had for some time preached that as fair skin Arians they were superior to all other races, particularly Jews and Gypsies. Germany was friendly with Russia and although forbidden to build up an army after the First World War, not only did so, but undertook military exercises secretly in Russia where they perfected the use of new military technology particularly, tanks+ planes+ battlefield radio+ fast moving



vehicle carried infantry. The technique they developed was called Blitzkrieg or lightning strikes. The French who with the English were on the winning side in the 1914-18 war had a larger army than the Germans, supported by tanks and planes but poor radio. Military commanders thought only in World War One terms so to defend France, they had dug a huge World War One type trench between France and Germany called the Magino Line which they were confidently sitting behind. No modern Blitzkrieg techniques were developed, indeed their cavalry still used horses.

The French like the British had a substantial navy but conducted few naval exercises to hone new battle techniques. The Germans were forbidden to build up a Navy, but did. They also saw the submarine as a much better solution for sinking ships than slugging it out with bigger and better battle ships. The Germans also developed excellent army Blitzkrieg support fighter planes and light bombers. Notably the Messerschmitt 109 and the Junkers 87 dive bomber (Stukas). The only weakness in the Luftwaffe was perhaps with heavy bombers their best bombers were the lightweight Junkers 88 and Heinkel 111. The English were fortunate to have developed two top fighters, the Spitfire and the Hurricane which now everybody knows helped to win the Battle of Britain. As with Germany, England had no large four engined heavy bombers at the start of the war but were quick to develop them.

At sea the English had the biggest Navy but it was stretched to support the Empire world wide. This put both the German, Italian and Japanese Navy's at an advantage in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Eastern Oceans respectively. All these countries had Aircraft Carriers, Battleships, Cruisers, Destroyers, Frigates, Mine Sweepers and submarines. The Americans like Britain were initially reluctant fighters and took a lot of persuading to join the war. See later. When they joined, their fighting capabilities and equipment in all three services was only similar to

the British and certainly not up to German standards. But as the Japanese had predicted The Americans were quick to learn.

### **Pre-war build up**

- 1935-1939 After Mussolini marches into Abyssinia and the world does nothing, Hitler is encouraged to take back the Rhineland which had been occupied by Britain and France since the end of the First World War. The Rhineland is the land between the Rhine River and present day France.
- 1936 March. Hitler sends German troops into the Rhineland and claims it once again as German soil. Britain and France do nothing.
- 1938 Hitler sends troops into Austria. Pacifists Britain and France do nothing.
- 1938 Hitler sends his tanks into Czechoslovakia to claim back land lost in 1914-18. Britain and France do nothing and the world looks on. The Czecks are no match for Hitler's honed Blitzkrieg war machine.
- 1938 October to 1939 September. Encouraged by an easy victory, Hitler now publicly states he intends to take the land back in Poland he lost in 1918. The original heart of Germany was Prussia which included all of northern Poland. Britain and France say if you, Hitler invade Poland we will invade you. Hitler took no notice, invaded Poland on 1st September 1939 and as promised Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.

### **Phase One**

The British had landed their first troops on friendly French soil by 9th September. What the English did not know was that Hitler had previously agreed with Stalin, the Russian dictator, to attack Poland

simultaneously, one from the West and the other from the East and share the spoils.

The Russians invade on the 17th of September. The Poles resist manfully but are no match for the German Blitzkrieg techniques and by the 6th October this battle is over while the British army is still in France.

In the mean time; Sept 5th. USA declares its neutrality. Sept 6th. The loyal South Africans declare war on Germany. Sept 10th. The even more loyal Canadians declare war on Germany. Sept 30th General Sikorski forms The Polish Govt. in Exile in Paris

Also Sept 3rd. British cruise liner Athenia sunk by a German submarine (U boat). 28 Americans including tourists killed. The British commence their defensive “convoy” strategy (ships inline protected by naval vessels like Destroyers or Cruisers on either side) for all future transatlantic shipping.

Sept 17th. British aircraft carrier Courageous sunk by a German U boat. Oct 14th. A U boat sails into one of Britain’s most secure harbours, Scapa Flow, and sinks the British battleship Royal Oak with the loss of 800 crew. Scapa Flow is a stretch of water north of Scotland in the Orkney Islands.

Oct 16th. German air force planes (Luftwaffe) bomb two British Cruisers in the Firth of Forth. (Edinburgh Scotland) During this period Sept/Oct 1939 the English are expecting the Germans to bomb London as a precursor to a main land invasion and there is a mass exodus of children from London, without their parents, into the country where the London kids are welcomed by country folk. The bombing does not happen and after a few months many children go back to their London homes.

1940. May 10th 1940 Eight months after the commencement of war, Winston Churchill at 66 years old becomes Prime Minister of Britain and assumes responsibility for the armed forces. May 26th-June 4th. Dunkirk. The British and French armies who have been fighting against the well prepared German forces for some nine months are finally surrounded by the Germans in north eastern France. But the majority of the English and many French successfully escape in the operation known as Dunkirk when half a million troops are successfully shipped from Dunkirk, France to Kent, England by a flotilla of naval vessels supported by all the small fishing boats that can be found in time.

June 1940. Commencement of nation wide speeches by Churchill to the British people saying no way will the British ever surrender to the Germans and will fight to the last man and woman. ("We will fight them on the beaches" etc and "I can only offer you blood tears toil and sweat.")

June 10th The Italians join the war as they see the Germans are winning and attack France on June 20th.

June 12<sup>th</sup>. The Germans take Paris and June 22nd 1940 France surrenders to the Germans. Actually it is an armistice not a surrender which enables the formation of a new French government to rule southern France and all Frances colonies in for example North Africa and South East Asia. This puppet government under General Petain is headquartered at Vichy and cowers to all things required by Nazi Germany. Many French see Petain as a traitor notably General de Gaulle who flees to England and the many brave French men and women who stay and form the French underground "Resistance".

June 24th France surrenders to Italy, again actually an Armistice to save face.

August 17th 1940. "Eagle Day" for the Germans as they commence the "Battle of Britain".

#### End of Phase One

England now "stands alone" as the only nation in Europe or indeed the world who is willing to stand up and face Hitler's obviously excellent military machine. England have had a year, September 1939- August 1940 to:

- Change the Prime Minister from the pacifist Neville Chamberlain to Winston Churchill
- Understand modern warfare demonstrated by the Germans, Blitzkrieg and submarines.
- Build squadrons of Spitfire and Hurricane fighter planes to defend English skies and support Blitzkrieg type land warfare and even more importantly find suitable men to train as pilots.
- Commence the building of an Army which understands modern warfare with tanks, anti tank guns, anti aircraft guns and troop carriers as already engineered by the Germans.
- Introduce Radio, Radar and code breaking technologies sadly lacking but already developed in England.
- Reluctantly accept the Free French into England as Churchill cannot stand de Gaulle.
- Willingly accept fleeing Poles into England to become pilots and help develop military radio.

#### **Phase 2, 3rd July 1940**

This is a low point for England having been thrown out of Continental Europe by the Germans who are now prepared to invade England which is as difficult for them as it is for the English to land forces in Europe because of the 20 mile wide sea "moat" known as the English Channel.

Many things happen simultaneously:

1. The French have a huge navy and Churchill has to test if Petain's Vichy government will keep his ships for the Germans or order them to sail to England to join the British. On the 3rd July it is clear that Frenchman Petain is solidly on Germany's side and the French ships fleet is destined for Hitler's use. Churchill's immediate response is to seize all French ships in British ports and sink as many as possible in French anchorage.
2. 4th August the Italians invade British East Africa, Somaliland.
3. The Battle of Britain commences on 13th August 1940 with Germany intent to destroy the British Royal Air Force (RAF) prior to landing forces in England.
4. 7 Sept Britain prepares for a German land invasion within 2 weeks.
5. 13 Sept 1940 the Italians invade British Egypt from Italian controlled Libya.
6. 27 Sept. The so called "Axis" is formed. Germany, Italy and Japan agree to come to each others help if invaded by England, its empire or allies.

### **The Battle of Britain and the Blitz**

Perhaps better described as the Battle for Britain with the intended elimination of the RAF as the first stage of the planned German invasion of England. It is interesting to note that Hitler initially had no plans for invading England, indeed he would have preferred to strike a deal with Britain before he'd invaded Poland; that if Britain would not interfere with his plans to dominate Europe he would not strike at either England or the British Empire. Further he thought that after Dunkirk the war was over and he had won, so why should he invade England and the English who he had always admired. After all the Kings and Queens of England had been of German origin for 250 years.

What changed Hitler's mind?

1. Firstly Stalin of Russia told Hitler that Churchill had written to him saying; don't trust Hitler not to invade Russia". Stalin did not believe it but Hitler thought he could not trust Churchill.
2. Roosevelt, the US President said in a re-election speech that; you could not trust the Nazis which made Hitler very concerned that the Capitalist duo of Britain and USA could attack him, so best to attack England first.

The Battle of Britain commenced on 13th August 1940 and lasted 3 months when Hitler saw the Luftwaffe had not achieved the air supremacy necessary for an invasion. On 17th September Hitler postponed the invasion and on 12th October he abandons all thought of invading England. The English did not know this as the so called Blitz carried on. How on earth did the English RAF win against the German Air force who had been preparing for 6 years?

There were 3 main reasons;

1. The English had developed and rapidly deployed Radar ahead of the Germans and could give advance warning to the RAF (and the civilian population) when an air attack was crossing the English Channel.
2. The English Air Chief Marshall Dowding had refused to allow his beloved Spitfires and Hurricanes to support the British "Expeditionary Forces" in France in the September 1939 to May 1940 when their numbers were small, to preserve them to defend any German invasion of England.
3. England was blessed with these two magnificent fighter planes developed in the 1930s, the Spitfire and the Hurricane which were at least the equal of the German Messerschmitt 109.
4. The British fighter pilots, many who had had limited and hurried training were at least the equal of the German aces. Bader of England and Galland of Germany typified the flying aces of each

side. Douglas Bader had had his legs amputated in 1931 after a flying accident but fitted with two artificial legs became a flying ace in the Second World War. Adolf Galland became a General at the age of 29 largely due to his many hits on British aircraft in the Battle of Britain. He developed many air battle techniques to be generally adopted by German fighter pilots.

5. On 7th Sept 1940 Hitler ordered a change of strategy for the Luftwaffe from bombing airfields to wreck the RAF, to bombing London. This was a drastic mistake as it allowed the RAF which was almost finished to regroup, repair planes and re-enter the battle.

#### **What was it like to be in London and SE England during the Blitz?**

1. First of all a seemingly almost continuous high level noise. Mainly from anti-aircraft guns trying vainly to shoot down German bombers.
2. Secondly the German Bombers themselves which seemed to be so numerous that the sky went black as they droned overhead.
3. Thirdly fires. The Germans were dropping fire bombs(incendiaries) which when they fell on the chemical factories in the East End of London, caused fires which could be seen for 15 miles. (eg Silvertown in east London to Biggin Hill in Kent.)
4. Sleeping or trying to in a fortified part of your house, like under the stairs or in central London on the platforms of the underground rail system. (The Tube)
5. The darkness of the nights because of the "Black Outs"
6. People dying next door or down the road when their houses were hit. If you were under 10 and it was not your parents you took it in your stride.



7. Dog fights or aerial battles between British and German aircraft. In those days they were quite visible from the ground being between only 1000 to 5000 feet above your head.
8. The wailing sirens firstly to warn of enemy aircraft and then “at last” to give the “All Clear” when the nation thankfully emerged from their underground shelters.

12 October 1940, after about 3 months of continuous bombing, Hitler realises the English are made differently to the rest of Europe and wont give up and he abandons his plans for an invasion of England in preparation for opening up his eastern front for attacking Russia.

11 May 1941 is the last day of the Blitz as Hitler diverts his air force to his eastern front. Londoners will however probably remember the 29th December 1940 as the worst night of the Blitz when Hitler ordered the largest air raid over London during he whole war. The whole of London seemed to be on fire and must surely disappear for ever. But the chaos just made the stoic Brits even more determined to fight to the now detested Germans.

All of Africa at this time is ruled by one or other European country.  
In North Africa;

1. Egypt is ruled by the British. The Suez Canal flows right through the middle of Egypt which is the shortest for British shipping, trading with and defending their Empire in Southern Asia and Australasia.
2. Libya on the west of Egypt and much of the Horn of Africa in the east is ruled by Italy, hence now aligned with Hitler against England.
3. Going west along Mediterranean North Africa, most of the other countries were then ruled by France and are thus effectively in the hands of the Germans.

British Egypt is therefore surrounded by Axis countries and on 13 September 1940 in the middle of the Blitz the Italians in Libya invade Egypt. The Italian army cannot be compared with the Germans. Whereas the Germans have been motivated by Hitler's rhetoric to feel they are the superior race and are invincible, Mussolini is not so convincing and perhaps the average Italian would rather be at home enjoying the pleasures of wine, pretty girls and good food. The British army under General O' Connor have no problem of driving the Italians back from Sidi Barrani in Egypt to Tobruk in Libya by 22 Jan 1941. However the Germans are not slow in coming to the aide of their Italian friends and on 12 February '41 Germany's ace Blitzkrieg General, Erwin Rommel arrives in Libya as the British, under General Platt, invade and quickly rid the Horn of Africa of their Italian rulers.

### **The Atlantic**

England is a densely populated island hence needs to import food by sea to feed its then population of about 52 million. Virtually all this merchant shipping needs to sail via the Atlantic Ocean. The Germans used both surface ships and submarines (U boats) to sink as many food and military supply ships as possible with devastating effect. The English adopted the convoy system (merchant ships sailing in line) with Battle Ships, Cruisers or Destroyers sailing along side to defend the convoy from U boat torpedoes. What saved the day for England was the development of Radar small enough to be carried both on ships and more particularly aircraft which solved the problem of detecting and locating the German attacking U boats at night. Notwithstanding this, all in England were very short of food, rationing was introduced which enabled food imports to be reduced by some 50%, and civilians were encouraged to cultivate any square inch of land they had to grow key crops like potatoes and carrots and breed chickens to produce eggs. The average English person

however saw no eggs, bananas or fish from 1940 to the end of the war. The meat ration was 4 ounces per week but could sometimes be supplemented by rabbits or whale meat! Some say the population then was much healthier than today, certainly vastly slimmer.

England had for many years bought food from the US and attempted to continue, so the Germans torpedoed many neutral US merchant ship en-route to England which infuriated the Americans but did not cause them to come out of their staunchly neutral position in retaliation.

The American president, Franklin D. Roosevelt was re-elected for a record fourth time on 7 November 1940 and the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill continued to try and persuade Roosevelt to support England in their time of need. Roosevelt did however persuade the American people to let him supply ships and other military needs to England to replace those being destroyed by the German offensive. As England had spent every penny they had in keeping the Germans out of England, Roosevelt arranged a Lease-Lend financing package on 6 December 1940 to provide the supplies England so desperately needed but which could not be immediately paid for.

Back in North Africa and the Middle East, March-July 1941 England is now fighting the combined forces of Germany and Italy alone. The main theatre of land warfare is North and East Africa and the Middle East. Remember however Mainland England and the Atlantic fleets are also under continuous bombardment. Also note the English are now supported by the whole of their Empire which now includes forces from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India. England fights in North Africa and the Mediterranean to keep the Suez Canal open to its empire in the East and fights in the Middle East to keep access to oil as Churchill was responsible for converting all the Royal Navy shipping from coal to oil

fired boilers. In Africa the task is much harder because the German in command, Rommel is such a superb military tactician. In the Middle East, where England is supported by the "Free French" and Indians from the sub-continent, The Arabs who have been under either English or French control since the end of the First World War see their opportunity for self rule. England has to respond to secure the oil fields which they do not want in German hands.

Hitler changes his plans 1941 June 22. The overall balance of the war changes overnight as Hitler reneges on previous agreements with Stalin and invades Russia. Hence some two years after the outbreak of war Stalin is forced to look at Churchill and Roosevelt as allies rather than Hitler.

This is not particularly good news for England as; Churchill does not trust Stalin The Germans advance rapidly eastwards where they not only quickly close in on Moscow but also move through the Balkans onwards towards the vital English controlled oil fields in the Middle East. In a defensive move the English agree with the Russians to jointly move into Iran to secure the Anglo Iranian oil fields. 17 Sept 1941. Note at this time England controls the oil fields in both Iraq and Iran. (and Burma further east)

August 2nd 1941. Roosevelt agrees to extend lease lend equipment supplies to Russia and the first convoy of US merchant ships (the Artic Convoy) evades German U boats and arrives on Russia's northern (Arctic) coastline in September 1941.

The might of the American production machine can be gauged as at this time they are supplying England, Russia and China with vital supplies of arms and vehicles plus food to keep them from starvation. One supply route to China is facilitated by English ruled Burma via the

notorious “Burma Road”. The Japanese have been occupying and “raping” parts of China for more than 10 years now and many areas are destitute.

### **Phase 3, December 1941**

The Japanese commence their major territorial offensive.

1. The Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour in the American Hawaiian Islands and destroy much of the US Pacific Fleet in one audacious pre-emptive airborne strike.
2. December 7th. The Japanese 25th army lands in Malay (Malaysia) which is part of The British Empire, and produces all the rubber for vehicle tyres.
3. December 8th. Japanese attack the only US colony, the Philippine Islands and destroy the US Far East Air Force.
4. December 8th. Germany and Italy declare war on USA, December 11th.
5. British Hong Kong falls to the Japanese, December 25th.

In January 1942 the Japanese invade and occupy:

1. Singapore which is the Eastern defence centre for the British Empire. British Singapore surrenders on 5th February.
2. The American Philippines.
3. The Dutch controlled East Indies including Borneo and Sarawak

### **The Axis alliance mainly, Germany and Japan, is firmly in control.**

February 1942 The Japanese are now largely in control of an Empire they have craved for 25 years or more which will provide them with the extra space for their people and the essential raw materials like oil, rubber and rice they dearly need. The Germans likewise are poised to take Moscow but are thwarted by the onset of a particularly harsh Russian winter and

further south are heading rapidly towards their objective of the Caucasian oil fields. The British and their Empire supporters are keeping the Germans under Rommel out of Egypt and the Suez Canal and the vital English controlled oil fields in Iran and Iraq. With the help of American convoys and British Radar and valiant navy are keeping themselves from starving in England even as the Germans continuously bomb English cities and torpedo their shipping. Indeed now the English are beginning to fight back with their newly deployed superior 4 engined heavy bombers as they commence on a plan to destroy German arms factories. (Halifax and soon the Lancaster)

The USA is now firmly in the Second World War but their novice forces are under extreme pressure and are retreating from the Japanese aggressor in South East Asia. Churchill has finally persuaded Roosevelt to become an active military ally in all theatres of war but American troops which were unprepared and not trained for active service are still unable to support England against Germany.

### **1942 A Summary**

All through 1942 Britain and their allies are on fighting for their lives and retreating on nearly all fronts.

1. Britain loses Burma to the Japanese and evacuates Rangoon on 7th March. The Japanese now have Malay rubber and Burmese oil and already occupying China only need Australia for much needed coal, steel and uranium and lots of empty space for their expanding population. The Australians who are already supporting their colonial master, England in the Middle and Far East realise that England is not strong enough to come to their aid if Japan attacks their mainland.
2. The Americans have lost both their Pacific fleet and their Far East Air Force to the Japanese and have evacuated the Philippines. But

Churchill, Prime Minister of England and Hideki Tojo, the prime minister of Japan, know that the Japanese flea had only just tickled the American elephant and it is only time before the huge American car factories would be converted to making military armaments.

3. The Russians were also fighting for their land and lives. By mid 1942 the Germans have effectively got the three major Russian cities in their sights, Leningrad (St Petersburg), Moscow and even further east Stalingrad (Volgograd).

### **The tide turns**

However from the middle of 1942 the tide began to turn on all fronts.

1. Battle of Midway 2nd June 1942. The Pacific Islands of Midway are a few hundred miles further west than Hawaii and Pearl Harbour. This was a naval battle between a regrouped US Pacific Fleet and a battle savvy Japanese Fleet, both having aircraft carriers and battleships at their disposal. America wins, losing one aircraft carrier to 4 Japanese carriers sunk. This is the first major defeat for the Japanese in the Second World War.
2. Montgomery (Monty) takes control of the British 8th Army in North Africa (The Desert Rats) on the 15 August 1942. Since Rommel arrived in North Africa in February 1941 the Germans had made steady progress in their quest to take Egypt and the Suez Canal but had not reached either of the Egyptian key cities of Alexandria and Cairo but had taken El Alamein only 100 miles west of Alexandria
3. Montgomery defeats the Germans at El Alamein, Egypt, October 1942 and commences pushing them out of Egypt into Libya. This is the first major defeat for Rommel in the Second World War.
4. Torch landings in Morocco and Algeria 8th November 1942. This was the name given to the first front line action of the American troops in support of the English against Hitler. It is interesting to

note that President Roosevelt had wanted to land straight away in German occupied France (and so did Stalin) but Churchill persuaded the Americans that their army was without combat experience and should attack a softer target. Churchill was right, the American losses in their first “European” campaign were huge even though the main opposition was the Vichy French.

### **December 1942**

Another harsh Russian winter freezes almost to death the German armies destined to attack Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad. Being 1000 miles east of Berlin the Luftwaffe cannot help them and they are out of petrol and out of food.

Throughout the whole of 1942, the English and later the US, flying from England, commenced to use their superior heavy bombers to smash German factories as follows;

1. March ('42) commencement of bombing Germany by the new four engined English designed and built Lancaster bomber.
2. April, the English use the Lancaster to carry a huge 8000lb bomb to destroy the factories in Essen Germany.
3. May, Cologne is bombed.
4. August first raid into Germany by English based American heavy bombers. Boeing B17 Flying Fortress.

### **Phase 4, 1943 to 6th June 1944**

This long 18 month period up to the D Day (European landings) saw the Allies (Britain and their Empire, US and Russia) slowly gain the initiative against the Axis forces (Germany, Italy, Vichy France and Japan) in every theatre of war.



1. At home in England. The landscape had totally changed, still no food or perhaps just enough, still Germans bombing the cities particularly London but a new breed of humans were now living in England the American G I. (These were the American Military personnel who had finally arrived in England to help in North African and then the European theatre). American G I's had money, looked well fed and walked around as though they owned the place. You either loved them or hated them depending on your age. The young loved them, the young boys admired their confidence and continuous wise cracking (joking), the slightly older girls liked their money, their supply of nylon stockings and their time available for dancing, love and sex. Older people disliked them for all the same reasons as Americans after all were of a lower brash class!
2. In Hitler's Germany one of the most terrible atrocities the world had ever seen was gathering momentum under the guidance of Heinrich Himmler and personal implementation of Adolf Eichmann. This so called Final Solution was the rounding up of all the Jews in Europe, murdering them by first gassing them and then burning their corpses. Some 6 million Jews disappeared in this manner but the total exterminated was more than 12 million including gypsies and homosexuals. Himmler managed this ethnic cleansing through his position as head of the Waffen SS, an elite squad of military/police thugs who on the battle field took no prisoners. All who surrendered were lined up and shot. The Nazi policy of murdering Jews contributed to Hitler losing the war as it was the Jewish scientists who were working on such world beating products as radar, rockets and nuclear bombs. Some escaped to England and America but the majority were murdered.
3. In the Atlantic the British Navy was slowly getting the upper hand over the German U boats. In May '43 German losses were so bad that Grand Admiral Donitz the U Boat overall commander

temporally withdrew all his submarines from the Atlantic. (Military historians feel that if Donitz had had enough U Boats at the beginning of the war he could have caused England to surrender through starvation. Indeed in August '42 he was freely attacking US shipping along the east coast of America.)

4. North Africa. Also in May '43 the Germans surrendered to the Allies in North Africa when they became surrounded by the English on their eastern flank and the Americans on their west. The British and American armies immediately turned their attention north to liberate Italy. Mussolini had already fallen so Hitler diverts some crack German divisions into Italy under Rommel to keep Italy in German hands even though the Italian people are very much on the side of the British and Americans.
5. Russia. In July '43 the Germans and Russian tanks come head to head at Kursk in the largest tank battle in the war. Kursk is a town almost due south of Moscow and half way between Moscow and the Odessa on the Black Sea.
6. Far East and Pacific. In January '43 the Japanese were occupying virtually all countries east of India right through to the Pacific Ocean and including much of China but notably excluding British Australia and New Zealand. Many Allied military and civilian personal had been taken into Japanese concentration camps and treated with contempt or worse. Certainly all prisoners were starved and forced to work for the Japanese until they either died of malnutrition or disease for which there were no medicines supplied. However the territory above was as far as the Japanese got and they were now up against the Americans, British, Australians, Indians (under British rule) and the Chinese under American military command. All these allied forces worked closely together and received much logistical support from the American production colossus. This vast area can conveniently be divided into two, the Pacific plus South

East Asia, which the Americans and the Australians were attacking the now well established Japanese and further west the British colonial territories of Burma and Malay which the English with support from British India were responsible for removing the occupying Japanese. At the end of 1943 all these territories were still dominated by Japanese.

### **Phase 5, June 1944**

Finally the Allies (English, Canadians and Americans) were ready to attempt a landing, with sufficient number of troops and tanks, on heavily fortified French soil to liberate France, Belgium and Holland and cross the river Rhine into Germany.

### **June 1944**

1. Europe. England had now been at war for nearly 4 years and with American help had; Cleared the Germans and the Italians out of North Africa.
2. Had invaded German occupied Italy from the south and had pushed the crack German troops north as far as Rome. This was an extremely tough theatre with most Italian rivers flowing East-West and thus easily defended against a south to north allied advance. This was very similar to a World War One battle field.
3. Were prepared for the “D Day landings” designed to put eventually, some 3 million Allied troops onto German occupied French soil for the onward march to Berlin. On the 6th June some 155,000 Allied troops crossed the English Channel and fought their way up the open Normandy beaches against stiff German resistance from dug in positions. There were huge Allied losses but not as many as Churchill had predicted. The main casualties were amongst the

Americans who had refused to adopt many of the British anti mine devices because they looked too amateurish.

4. Simultaneously on the Eastern Front the Russians commenced their summer offensive on June 9th and by July 20th had reached the eastern borders of Poland.
5. Back in Normandy- France on the 6th June, the Americans had landed 57,500 troops with losses of 6000 and the British together with Canadians landed 75,200 with losses of 4,300. The Americans landed on the west end of the beaches in areas code named Utah and Omaha and in spite of heavy losses had taken the port of Cherbourg by June 27th. The English landed on beaches named Gold and Juno and the Canadians furthest east on Sword both being tasked to take the town of Caen by the 14th. They failed finally taking the town on July 18th but only after the RAF had flattened the old French city with 7,000 tons of bombs to rid it of German defences. The Free French headed by de Gaulle were allowed to "liberate" Paris a few hours ahead of the Americans who had done all the work, on August 25th 1944. Meanwhile the British who are fighting further north liberate Belgium on 3rd September and the vital port of Le Havre surrenders to the Canadians on September 12th.

### **By the end of 1944**

1. The British, Canadians and Americans have retaken all of German occupied Western Europe up to the river Rhine.
2. On the Eastern Front the Russians are as far west as Warsaw, the capital of Poland and Hungary's Budapest. However they had shown their true colours in Warsaw during August when the city inhabitants rose up against the Germans on the understanding that the Russians, only a few miles away, would support them. The Russians preferred to watch as the Poles were massacred by the

Germans which would make it easier for the Russians to suppress rather than liberate the Poles a few months later.

3. In Italy the British and Americans were still experiencing stiff German resistance and were fighting northwards from Florence towards Milan.

### **In the Far East**

1. The Japanese have in desperation commenced their Kamikaze suicide flights against American shipping while the Americans helped by the Australians are slowly ridding the Indonesian and Philippine islands of the Japanese occupier.
2. In the British theatre, the English and their Indian supporters are still in hand to hand combat with the Japanese in Burma and Malay.

### **The End in Europe**

#### **Germany surrenders in May 1945.**

Crossing the Rhine for the final run through Germany was no easy task and the necessary bridges were not taken until the end of March '45 by which time the Russians had already taken some towns in the east of Germany and were only some 50 miles from Berlin which is in the East of Germany. Churchill had wanted to beat the Soviets (Russians) to the German capital because he feared (quite rightly as it turned out) that the Russians would stay there as occupiers not liberators. However he was over ruled by the American President and his team who in spite of all the Russian atrocities still trusted them. The British, Canadian and American armies were instructed to ensure crucial areas like the industrial Ruhr in Germany was firmly in Allied hands. When the Germans guessed this plan some 2 million German civilians and army deserters fled the east of Germany (mainly by foot) to give themselves up to the English or

Americans whom they realised they could trust to treat them humanely.

The Germans surrendered to

1. Americans in the Ruhr April 18th.
2. Hitler commits suicide April 30th.
3. Russians in Berlin May 2nd.
4. Allies in Italy May 2nd.
5. British, to Montgomery in North West Germany, Holland and Denmark May 4th.
6. Americans in Riems France May 7th.
7. May 8th Berlin surrender-ceremony to British, Russian, American and French.
8. Roosevelt had died 12th April 1945 at 63 years old to be replaced by Harry Truman.

Meanwhile back in the east against the Japanese both the English out of India and the American Pacific forces have made huge strides. The Japanese are down and in retreat but certainly not out.

Recapping for the Asian theatre of war

1. 1941 December. Japanese invade Pearl Harbour. Americans now in the War. Japanese simultaneously invade British Malay (Now Malaysia) and British Hong Kong. England now has a war against both the Germans and the Japanese simultaneously.
2. 1942 5th February. Singapore, defence headquarters for the British Empires Far Eastern lands falls to the Japanese.
3. 1942 May. Japanese now control American Philippines with England's Australia now in reach also England's Malay and Burma. (Burma borders on England's pride of the Empire, India.)
4. 1942 June. Americans fight their first significant battles against the Japanese at Midway, just west of Pearl Harbour and then in the

Coral Sea just north of British dependent Australia. Both are victories to the Americans.

5. 1943 May. The British are driven back by the Japanese 1000 miles on foot from Rangoon in the south of Burma, to the comparative safety of India.
6. 1944 March. Chinese military, under the control of American General Stillwell attack and defeat the Japanese in the north of Burma.
7. 1944 July British forces in India now regrouped and revitalised by British General Slim re-enter the war and by August '45 the Japanese in Burma have surrendered.
8. 1944 October. The battle commences to re-take the Philippines. In the Battle of "Leyte Gulf" virtually the whole of the Japanese Navy is destroyed by the Americans.
9. 1945 March the Americans re-take Manila in the toughest of battles when the whole city is flattened. Nearly Half a Million Japanese are killed in the battle for the Philippines to the American numbers killed of 14,000 but the Japanese there refuse to surrender even after the end of the war.
10. 1945 February- June. First battle for a Japanese Island, Okinawa. Japanese troops surrender on 22 June and their commanding officer commits suicide.
11. 1945 May Germans surrender in Europe.
12. 1945 July. Churchill agrees to American request to drop atomic bombs on Japan.
13. 1945 August. America drops first Atomic bomb on 6th August 1945, 80,000 Japanese civilians killed. 8th August Russian declare war on Japan and invade Manchuria. 9th Aug atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki. Aug 10th Emperor of Japan Hirohito orders surrender, hardliners in Japan try to kill him.
14. 1945 September 2nd. Japanese formally surrender.

15. 1945 September 8th. British land in Malay, still occupied by the Japanese who refused to surrender.

### **Military production**

By 1943 the American were making more armaments than all other countries in the war added together.

### **Casualties**

The official figure is some 50 million people killed. A breakdown is as follows:

- Russia and rest of USSR 20 million
- China 10 million
- Poland 5.8 million
- Germany 5.5 million
- Japan 2.3 million
- Yugoslavia 1.5 million
- France 600,000
- USA 400,000
- Britain 360,000
- Italy 300,000

### **The Holocaust**

This was the German solution for ridding Europe of people they considered to be of a “lower life form” and would contaminate the pure fair skinned super race the German leaders considered themselves to be. In all some 12 million people were rounded up and murdered. Killing on such a massive scale needed a well thought out master plan (The Final Solution) which involved forcing Jews and others on trains (mainly cattle trucks) with the help of collaborators, notably the French Vichy Government, and trucking them without food and water to various “Death Camps” in Germany and German occupied Poland where they were first



killed by lethal gas (the Gas Chambers) and then incinerated in specially designed furnaces. The British and Americans were not aware that this was going on but if they had they might not have been in a position to stop it. It is alleged that the Catholic Church in Rome was aware of it but turned a blind eye on the basis that they hated the Jews as much as the Nazis but this has never been proven. The Vatican has so far refused to confirm or deny the truth. When the death camps were finally liberated by British and American troops they could not believe what they found. There were considerable numbers of near dead Jews who were walking skeletons. The nearest thing seen today are the near dead starving African people seen on television in Nigeria and the Sudan.

Jewish Holocaust victims by nationality, approximate.

- Poland 3million
- Russia 1 million
- Romania 500,000
- Czechoslovakia 250,000
- Hungary 200,000
- Germany 150,000
- Lithuania 150,000
- Holland 100,000
- France 100,000

## **POST WAR NOTES**

The next 60 years

- After the war England and the rest of Europe (except for Ireland) were in ruins particularly Germany and England who had been bombing each other for 5 years. The factories which were still standing had been converted to making war materials and somebody had to fund the re-conversion back to consumer goods.

Once again the Americans acted as the bank. Under the Marshall Plan (named after American Senator Marshall) cash grants and technical know-how were provided to those who needed it most. The main beneficiary was Germany which nobody minded as the idea was to avoid the long term devastation and depression which Germany endured after the First World War which was the prime cause of the Second.

- England had suffered food rationing through the war years and after the war even though they were victors they could not afford to import food at pre-war levels. Food became even scarcer and was still rationed 7 years after the end of the war.
- In 1948 England hosted the Olympics. Athletes were housed in military quarters and any sensible team brought their own food. Wembley Stadium was still standing as was converted for Athletics from dog racing with a few weeks to spare. Only the French complained of the food. The American competitors looked like a breed from Mars compared with the Europeans as they were well fed while the European athletes were skin and bone. English Athletes were not given any extra food rations other than donated by sacrificing relations. Astonishingly the star of the Games was a European woman, Fanny Blancers Kohen, who as 30 year old mother of two from German occupied Holland, won 4 Gold Medals and could have one six if her coach had allowed her to compete. Two skinny English girls got silvers behind her.

### **The Cold War**

1. Whereas the English and their American Allies had liberated Western Europe from German occupation, the Russians having got rid of the Germans in Eastern Europe remained as conquerors. Hence Europe became divided into two. In the East, including Poland and Romania and Eastern Germany, the Russians ruled an

enlarged Russian communist empire. Here the state under Stalin and his secret police ruled. The economy was centrally planned under Marxist rules (equality for all, education for all and jobs for life) but where religion was banned along with freedom of speech and the press. In the west which included France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Scandinavia, the liberators were capitalists and returned each country to self governance of free societies, where governments were elected by the people who had freedom of speech, action and religion. In general people like to be free and many in the East would have moved to the free west if the Russians had not closed all the borders creating what Churchill described as an Iron Curtain.

2. Both the free west and the communist east had the Nuclear Atom Bomb and rockets (all of German design) to deliver them to any parts of the world. (The inter-continental ballistic missile.) There commenced a 40 year military stand off between Russia, which had annexed half of Europe and Islamic Asia and the "West" headed and indeed now dominated not by England and its Empire but USA. The two sides each had the capability to annihilate the other.

### **Communism v. Capitalism**

1. In the 40 year stand off both sides tried to preach their ideology to the rest of the emerging world. Notably Africa and India which had just won their freedom from the fading British Empire and the other European Colonialist only to be courted by Russia and then a defensive and horrified America. Further in S.E. Asia following the fall of Japan the Russians were not slow to act and there followed first the Korean War where the British fought along side the Americans and the Vietnam War. Both were the Capitalist and free Americans against the Communist ideology backed by Russia. In Africa exactly the same thing happened with Russia backed by

Cuban troops trying to set up communist states and the Americans and British resisting them.

The fall of Communism and the immediate rise of Fundamentalist Islam.

2. After some 70 years of the Communist experiment in Russia and its satellites their economies were bankrupt. The ideology of a centrally planned system where individual initiatives were not rewarded as everybody must remain equal had not worked. Mikhail Gorbachov came to power in Russia, made peace overtures to the West, the Poles revolted and the East Germans knocked down the Berlin Wall and the Cold War was over.
3. However the world seemed to immediately fall victim of another battle of ideologies, this time fundamentalist Totalitarian Islam against the Free West.

### **Exercises**

1. Explain in general what do you know about world war II.
2. Explain in general what do you know about cold-war!
3. Mention the effect of world war II.
4. What was the main caused of world war II
5. Mention and explain briefly some differences of Communism and Capitalism!

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Supplementary Materials from various sources.