Why study Britain, 1660-1960s?

a. Themes
   i. Relation between social classes and power
      (1) landed interest (18th), monied interested
      (2) making of a ruling class; making of a working class
   ii. Literary marketplace, public sphere
   iii. Industrial Revolution: first modern society
   iv. Growth of Parliamentary Democracy
      (1) who determines?; who benefits?
   v. Rise and Fall of Imperial Britain
      (1) both ends important
   vi. Socialism and the welfare state
   vii. American perspective
      (1) roots of the Revolution
      (2) special relationship

When was Britain? Where was England? Britian? UK?

a. England
   i. Land of the Angle-Folk, Alfred the Great, 9th century
   ii. England as creation of Danish King Cnut, c. 1016-1045?
   iii. Importance of Bastard Lancastrian Welshman, Henry Twdr, 1485

b. Britain
   i. Britain and creation of Scots King James VI & I, a Stewart, 1603
   ii. Parliaments united 1707

c. United Kingdom
   i. Anglo-Normans and claim to Ireland from Henry II, c. 1172
   ii. Anglo-Scottish Ulster plantations from 1609
   iii. Williamite Settlement from 1690s
   iv. Union, 1800-01
   v. Disunion from 1914-1921, independent Eire, 1949
   vi. UKGBNI

What do we need to know about Britain, pre-1660?

a. politically?
   i. (monarchy, Parliament, law)
   ii. Ancient invaders
      (1) roots of Celtic fringe, shires, feudal nobility
   iii. Medieval Monarchy
      (1) roots of Parliaments, royal courts/Common law, European/Britannic perspective

b. religiously?
   i. (Reformation, Anglican-Puritan split)
   ii. Protestant Reformations

c. socio-economically?
   i. (landowners/gentry, London, trade)
   ii. Civil Wars
      (1) constitutional, religious, socio-economic, Britannic causes