

Migration, empires and the people: c790-present

Viking invasion of England led to the Danelaw



Norman Conquest (1066) brought France and Britain closer

King Cnut invaded in 1016 - made England centre of North Sea Empire (dissolved in 1035)



People migrated from Britain to the New World in the Americas seeking wealth

Britain played an enormous role in transporting African slaves across the Atlantic

East India Company developed into government of India - Indians rebelled in 1857 but the British government took control and installed the Queen as Empress

Transatlantic slave trade abolished in 1807

End of the British Empire - transformed into the Commonwealth

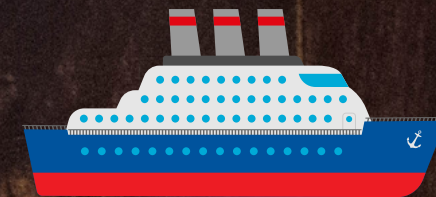


Commonwealth citizens could freely migrate to Britain - many people from the Caribbean including the Windrush generation

Loss of the Empire destabilised Britain's sense of national identity



EU membership increased migration from European countries into Britain



People migrated from rural to urban areas looking for work - cities expanded due to the industrial revolution



Steam engines improved transport and allowed migration from Britain to many other parts of the Empire



Royal Navy grew to protect interests in the colonies

England and Scotland united to make the United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707)

Key event: American Revolution 1775-83

Key event: Industrial Revolution 1760-1840

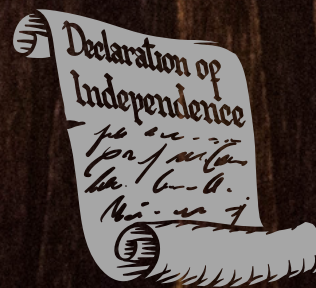


The Scramble for Africa saw European powers competing for African land - England controlled large areas of Africa by 1920

Cecil Rhodes took Britain into the Boer War (1899-1902) in South Africa



Organised English and Scottish colonisation of Ireland (Plantation of Ulster)



After the Seven Years' War Britain was the largest global sea power

Britain colonised North America, starting with Raleigh's colony at Roanoke Island and the first permanent settlement at Jamestown

American Revolution led to American independence from Britain, later inspired the French Revolution



Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland (1168-1171)



Henry II made England part of the Angevin Empire in late 12th century - increased wealth and trade

Growing national identity of England

King John famously lost Normandy - essentially ended the Angevin Empire

Edward III invaded France starting the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) - battles informed national identity even though England lost the war

Conquered and conquerors

Key event: The Norman Conquest 1066-1071

Looking west

Expansion and empire

Britain in the 20th century

Key event: World Wars 1914-1918 1939-1945

India achieved independence (1947) after a long struggle, notably involving the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi



Ugandan President Amin expelled Asian people from Uganda (they had been brought there under British rule) - thousands came to Britain, settling particularly in communities such as Leicester

Tens of thousands of refugees came to Britain during the Second World War

