

1. Why study Britain, 1660-1960s?
  - a. Themes
    - i. Relation between social classes and power
      - (1) landed interest (18<sup>th</sup>), 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
2. When was Britain? Where was England? Britain? UK?
  - a. England
    - i. Land of the Angle-Folk, Alfred the Great, 9<sup>th</sup> 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
3. 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