

7 25 September 1066.
Harold defeated Norse
army. Harold Hardrada
and Tostig both killed

Stamford
Bridge

Raids on coast

SEA

190 Miles

London

60 Miles

at Hastings

4 August 1066. Harold disbanded
militia and dispersed his fleet
as danger seemed over

8 28

MAJOR NEW
EDITION
142 maps

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- The Jews of Arab Lands: Their History in Maps
- The Jews of Russia: Their History in Maps
- Jerusalem: Illustrated History Atlas
- Children's Illustrated Bible Atlas

ATLAS OF BRITISH HISTORY

Second edition

Martin Gilbert

Fellow of Merton College, Oxford

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Preface

The maps in this atlas are intended to provide a visual introduction to British history. I have used the word 'British' in its widest sense, including when relevant England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the changing overseas empire, the wars and treaties in which Britain engaged, the alliances in time of peace, the growth of industry and trade, and, on five of the maps, famine and plague.

The story of the British Isles forms the central theme. I have included maps to illustrate economic, social and political problems as well as territorial and military ones. I hope this atlas will help to show that there is more to British history than Hastings and Crécy, Blenheim and Waterloo, Passchendaele and Dunkirk, all of which moments of glory I have tried to put in their wider, and no less important, contexts.

For the maps covering the period before the Norman Conquest the sources are often conflicting on specific details. I have therefore drawn these maps on the basis of probability. In many instances precise knowledge of early frontiers is lacking. I have tried nevertheless to give a clear if also, of necessity, an approximate picture.

As British history advances from wattle huts to timber mansions, and thence on to steel and concrete, so too do the number and variety of facts available to the historian. This is reflected in the maps themselves. I have tried to avoid too complex or too cluttered a page; but a map cannot always satisfy all the demands made upon it, and only the reader can judge where clarity of design and sufficiency of information have been successfully combined.

I am under an obligation of gratitude to those historians and colleagues who kindly scrutinised my draft maps at an early stage, and who made many suggestions for their scope and improvement; in particular Dr J. M. Wallace-Hadrill, Dr Roger Highfield, Mr Ralph Davis, Mr T. F. R. G. Braun, Dr C. C. Davies and Miss Barbara Malament. When the maps were more completed, they were checked by Mr Adrian Scheps, Mr Edmund Ranallo, Mrs Elizabeth Goold, Mr Tony Lawdham and Mrs Jean Kelly, to all of whom my thanks are due.

Twenty-five years have passed since the first edition of this atlas. Within a year of its publication, violence in Northern Ireland re-emerged at the centre of the political stage: I have drawn three new maps to reflect this. The evolution of the European Community has led to growing British participation in Europe, culminating in the Maastricht Treaty of February 1992 and the Edinburgh Summit of December 1992, both of which are a part of the new maps. The Falkland Islands and Persian Gulf wars are included, as are the natural and man-made disasters of the past forty years. Also mapped are many of the problems and challenges of the 1990s, among them asylum, charity, homelessness, unemployment, trade, education, religious diversity, and ethnic minorities. Britain's oil and gas resources are a new feature, as is the most recent phase of the reduction of British overseas possessions, her dwindling military and naval commitments world wide, and her new overseas responsibilities.

The first 118 maps were produced for this atlas by Arthur Banks and his team of cartographers, including Terry Bicknell. The new maps in this edition were produced by Tim Aspden and Robert Bradbrook; I have been helped considerably in the task of compiling them by Abe Eisenstat and Kay Thomson. For their help in providing material for this volume, I would also like to thank the Information Officer, Private Secretary's Office, Buckingham Palace; the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Central Information Desk; the Building Societies Association Press Office; the Lesotho High Commission; the Race Relations Commission; the Refugee Arrivals Project, London Airport; and the Royal Ulster Constabulary Press Office, Belfast.

24 June 1993

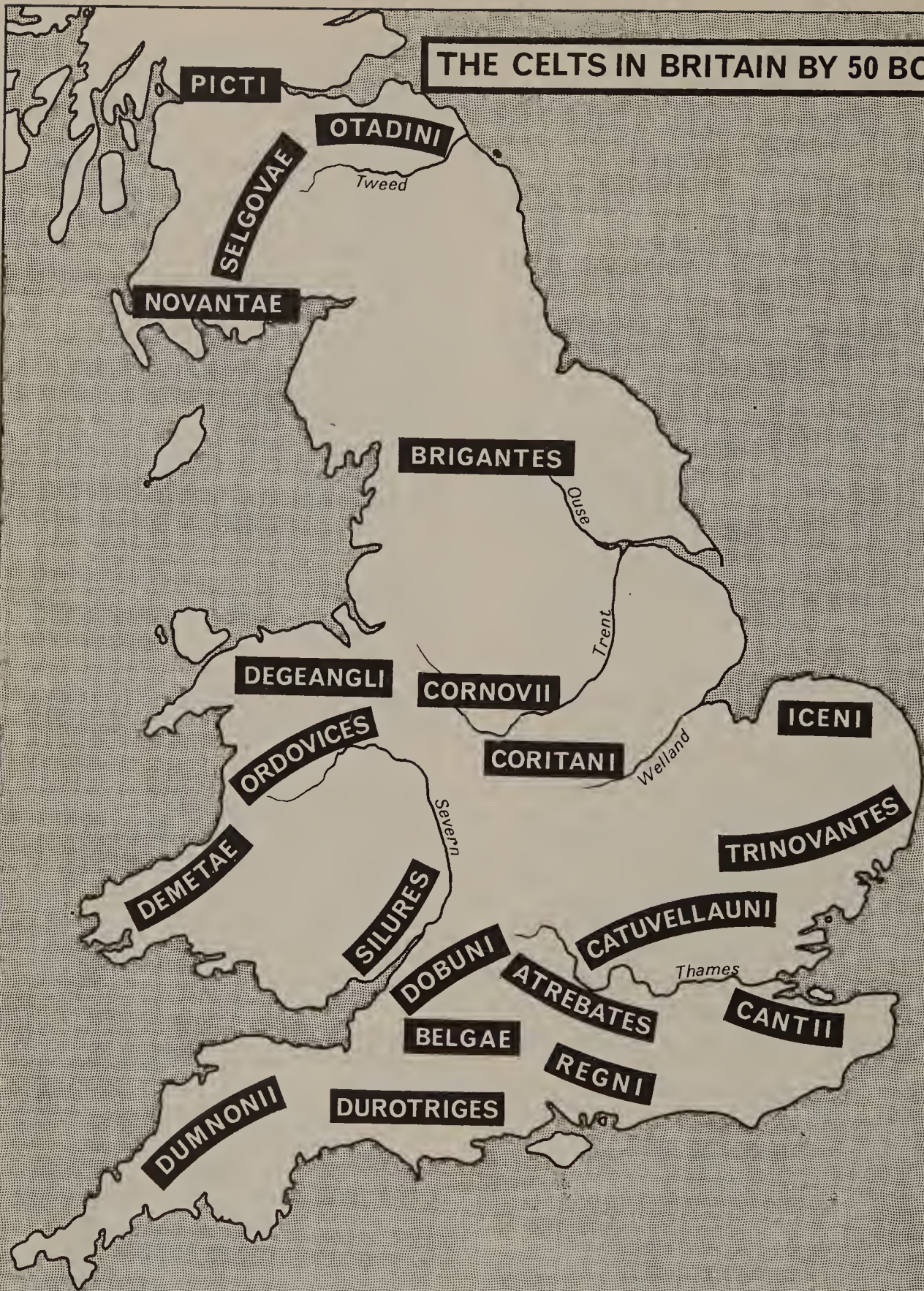
MARTIN GILBERT
Merton College, Oxford

Maps

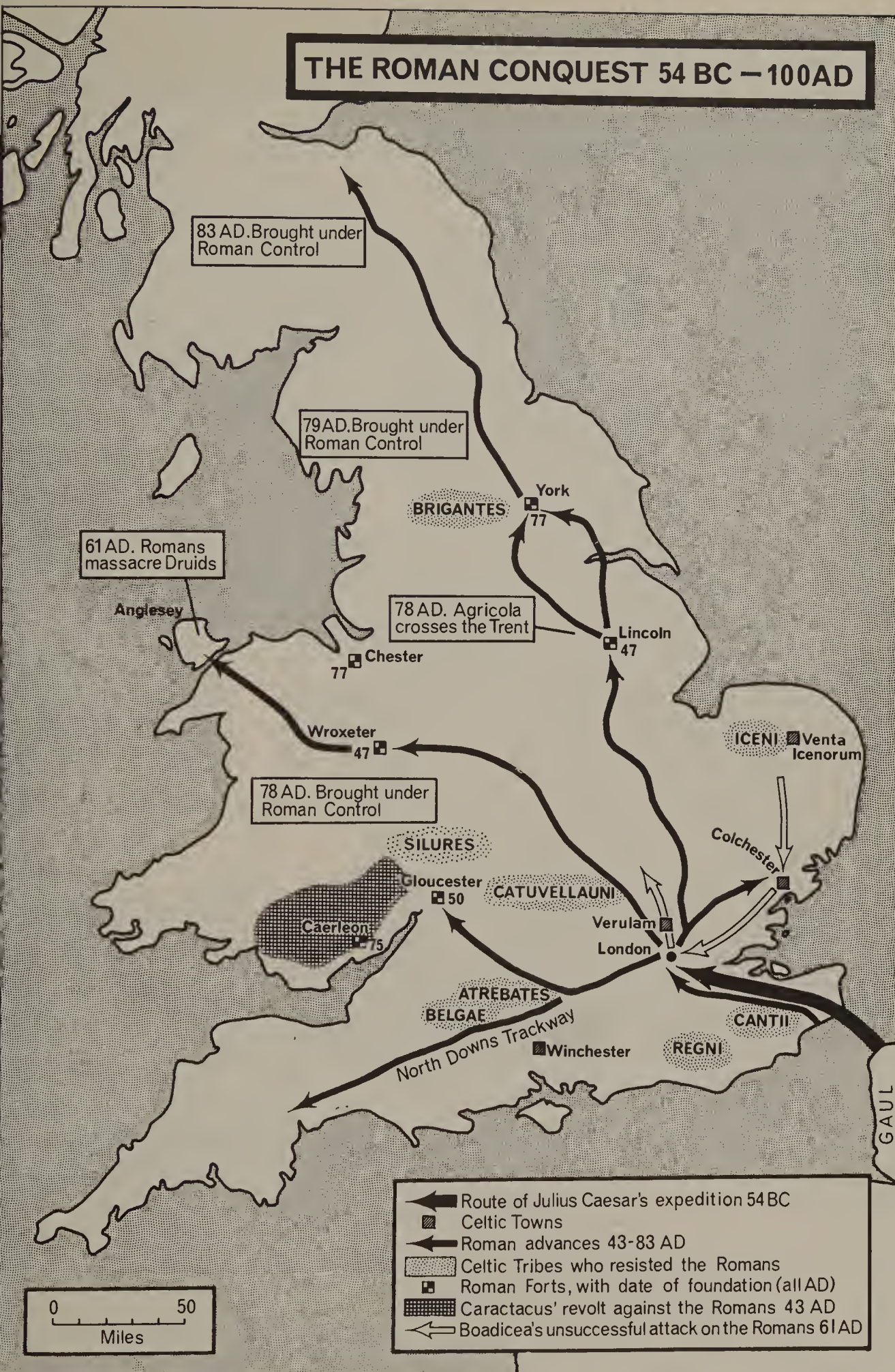
- 1 The Celts in Britain by 50 BC
- 2 The Roman Conquest 54 BC–100 AD
- 3 Roman Military Government 100 AD–400 AD
- 4 Civilian Life in Roman Britain
- 5 The Pattern of Roman Settlement in Southern England
- 6 The Decline of Roman Britain 367 AD–517 AD
- 7 Early Saxon Settlement 500–626
- 8 Saxon Kingdoms and Bretwaldaships 630–829
- 9 The Church 700–850
- 10 Viking Expansion in Europe 700–941
- 11 The Norse and Danish Invasions 793–876
- 12 The English Resurgence 876–920
- 13 The English Resurgence 920–973
- 14 The Danish Empire 1000–1034
- 15 Bishopricks and Monasteries 1000–1066
- 16 Harold's Defeat 1066
- 17 The Norman Conquest 1066–1072
- 18 England under the Normans 1066–1100
- 19 Norman Rule 1066–1087
- 20 The Norman Conquest of Wales 1068–1200
- 21 Ireland 1150
- 22 Anglo-France 1189
- 23 The Church 1100–1300
- 24 Stephen and Matilda 1135–1148
- 25 England 1200–1300
- 26 The Economy 1200–1300
- 27 London 1200–1400
- 28 Scotland 1295–1402
- 29 The Hundred Years' War 1259–1368
- 30 The Conquest of Wales 1277–1295
- 31 England 1300–1400
- 32 The Black Death 1333–1369
- 33 The Peasants' Revolt 1381
- 34 England 1400–1500
- 35 Owen Glendower's Revolt 1400–1405
- 36 The Defeat of Owen Glendower 1405–1412
- 37 The Collapse of English Rule in France 1429–1453
- 38 The Wars of the Roses: Territorial Divisions 1450
- 39 The Wars of the Roses: Castles and Battles 1450–1485
- 40 English Trading Companies 1467–1696
- 41 Wales 1500–1535
- 42 Ireland 1500–1558
- 43 The Pattern of Monastic Property 1500–1530
- 44 The English Reformation 1531–1571
- 45 Scotland 1500–1603
- 46 England 1500–1600
- 47 Drake and Spain 1577–1585
- 48 Leicester's Intervention in the Netherlands 1585–1587
- 49 The Armada 1588
- 50 Ireland 1553–1603
- 51 Ireland 1603–1625
- 52 The Caribbean 1562–1717
- 53 The Origins of English Settlement in Virginia 1607–1700
- 54 The Origins of English Settlement in New England 1620–1700
- 55 The New World 1642–1713
- 56 The Civil War 1642–1643
- 57 The Civil War 1644–1646
- 58 Cromwell's Wars and Diplomacy 1649–1660
- 59 The Atlantic Ocean 1660
- 60 The Indian Ocean 1660
- 61 The Three Dutch Wars
- 62 Monmouth's Rebellion 1685
- 63 The Glorious Revolution 1688
- 64 Ireland 1649–1651
- 65 Ireland 1689–1691

- 66 The Jacobite Rising 1715
- 67 The Jacobite Rising 1745
- 68 The War of the Spanish Succession 1702–1713
- 69 The Peace of Utrecht 1713
- 70 The British Conquest of Canada 1758–1760
- 71 The British Empire 1763
- 72 The European Powers in India 1510–1775
- 73 The Revolt of the American Colonies 1774–1783
- 74 Agriculture 1700–1800
- 75 Industry 1715–1815
- 76 Transport 1760–1830
- 77 British Expansion in India 1775–1858
- 78 The War against France 1793–1802
- 79 The War against Napoleon 1805–1812
- 80 The Peninsular War 1808–1814
- 81 The Defeat of Napoleon 1812–1815
- 82 The War against the United States 1812–1815
- 83 The British Empire 1820
- 84 Parliamentary Representation before 1832
- 85 Parliamentary Reform 1832
- 86 Ireland 1789–1861
- 87 Ireland 1880–1882
- 88 Labour Movements 1819–1910
- 89 Famine and Plague in India 1866–1919
- 90 Railways 1825–1914
- 91 Britain in the Far East 1788–1914
- 92 Britain and China 1840–1945
- 93 Britain and France in Africa 1876–1904
- 94 The Boer War 1899–1902
- 95 The Indian Empire in 1901
- 96 Britain and Russia in Central Asia 1870–1907
- 97 Strikes and Riots 1910–1912
- 98 Ireland 1914–1922
- 99 British Diplomacy 1904–1914
- 100 The First World War 1914–1918
- 101 The Western Front 1914–1918
- 102 Industrial Unrest 1920–1939
- 103 The British Empire 1920
- 104 Britain and the Middle East 1919–1967
- 105 Violence in India 1919–1947
- 106 Britain and Abyssinia 1935
- 107 Britain and Czechoslovakia 1938
- 108 British Diplomacy 1939
- 109 The German Threat to Britain 1939–1941
- 110 The Defeat of Germany 1942–1945
- 111 Britain and Japan at War 1941–1945
- 112 Britain and Europe 1945–1965
- 113 Britain in Africa 1947–1968
- 114 University Foundations 1264–1967
- 115 Britain 1945–1966
- 116 The British Commonwealth 1967
- 117 Colonies and Bases 1967
- 118 The Western Pacific since 1945
- 119 Disasters, 1952–1992
- 120 The Queen and the Commonwealth, 1953–1992
- 121 Old Enemies, New Nations: State Visits, 1955–1992
- 122 Britain and Europe, 1957–1993
- 123 Northern Ireland, 1969–1993
- 124 Terrorism on the British Mainland, 1972–1992
- 125 Terrorism in London, 1973–1992
- 126 North Sea Gas and Oil since 1967
- 127 Britain and the Pacific Ocean, 1968–1980
- 128 Asylum, 1985–1992
- 129 Ethnic Minorities, 1991
- 130 The Falkland Islands War, 1982
- 131 Britain, the Gulf War and its Aftermath, 1990–1993
- 132 Homelessness, 1977–1993
- 133 Homes for the Homeless, 1992–1993
- 134 Private Charity and Public Welfare, 1992
- 135 New Universities, 1992–1993
- 136 Britain's Principal Trading Partners, 1989
- 137 British Overseas Dependent Territories, 1993
- 138 The Royal Navy in 1992
- 139 British Forces Overseas, 1992–1993
- 140 Towards a Single European Market, October–December 1992
- 141 A Prime Minister's Journeys, 1990–93
- 142 The Long-Term Unemployed, 1993
- 143 Religious Minorities 1993
- 144 Public Spending 1993–1994

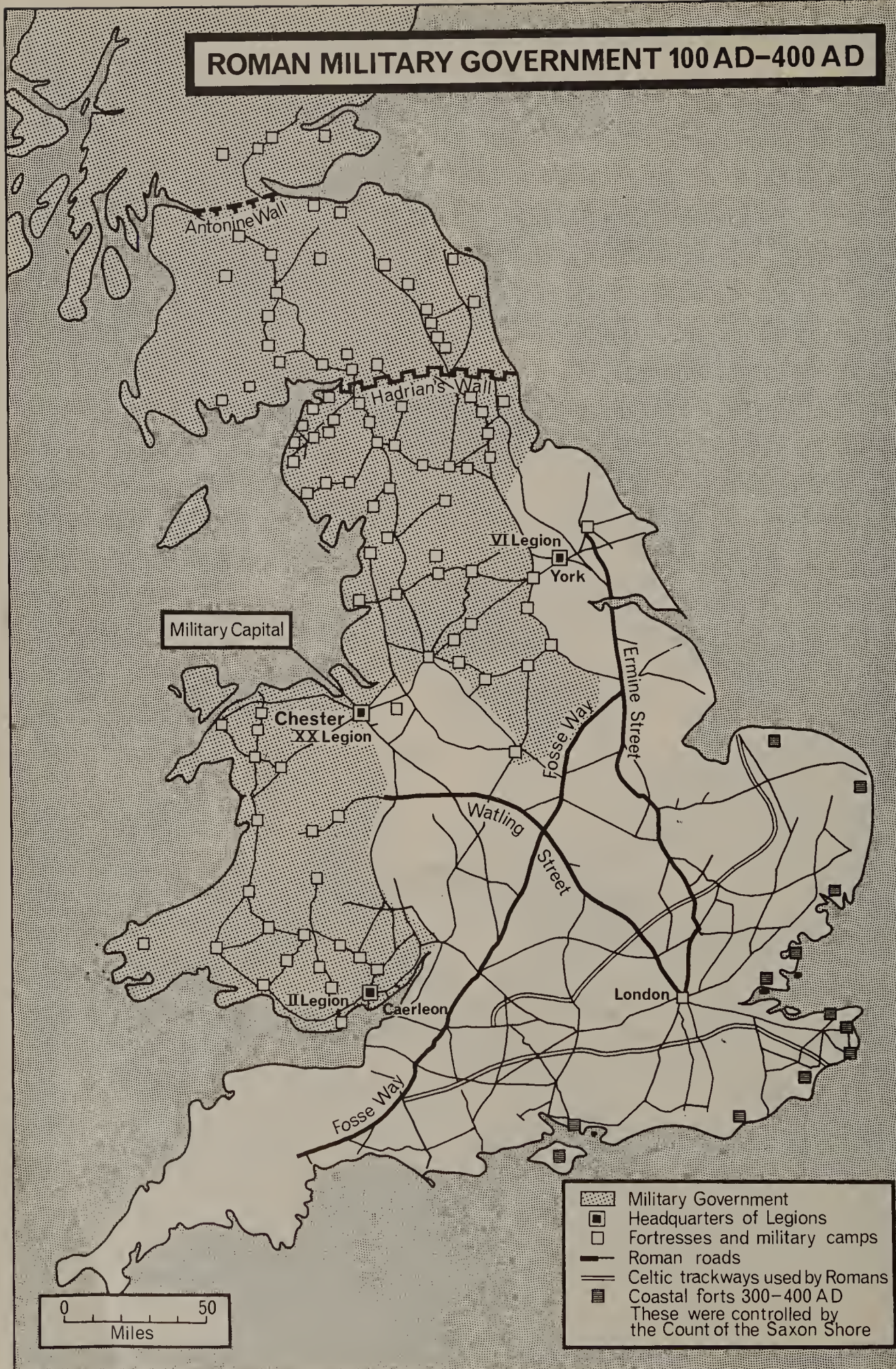
THE CELTS IN BRITAIN BY 50 BC



THE ROMAN CONQUEST 54 BC – 100AD



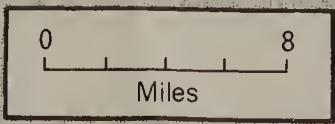
ROMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT 100 AD-400 AD



CIVILIAN LIFE IN ROMAN BRITAIN










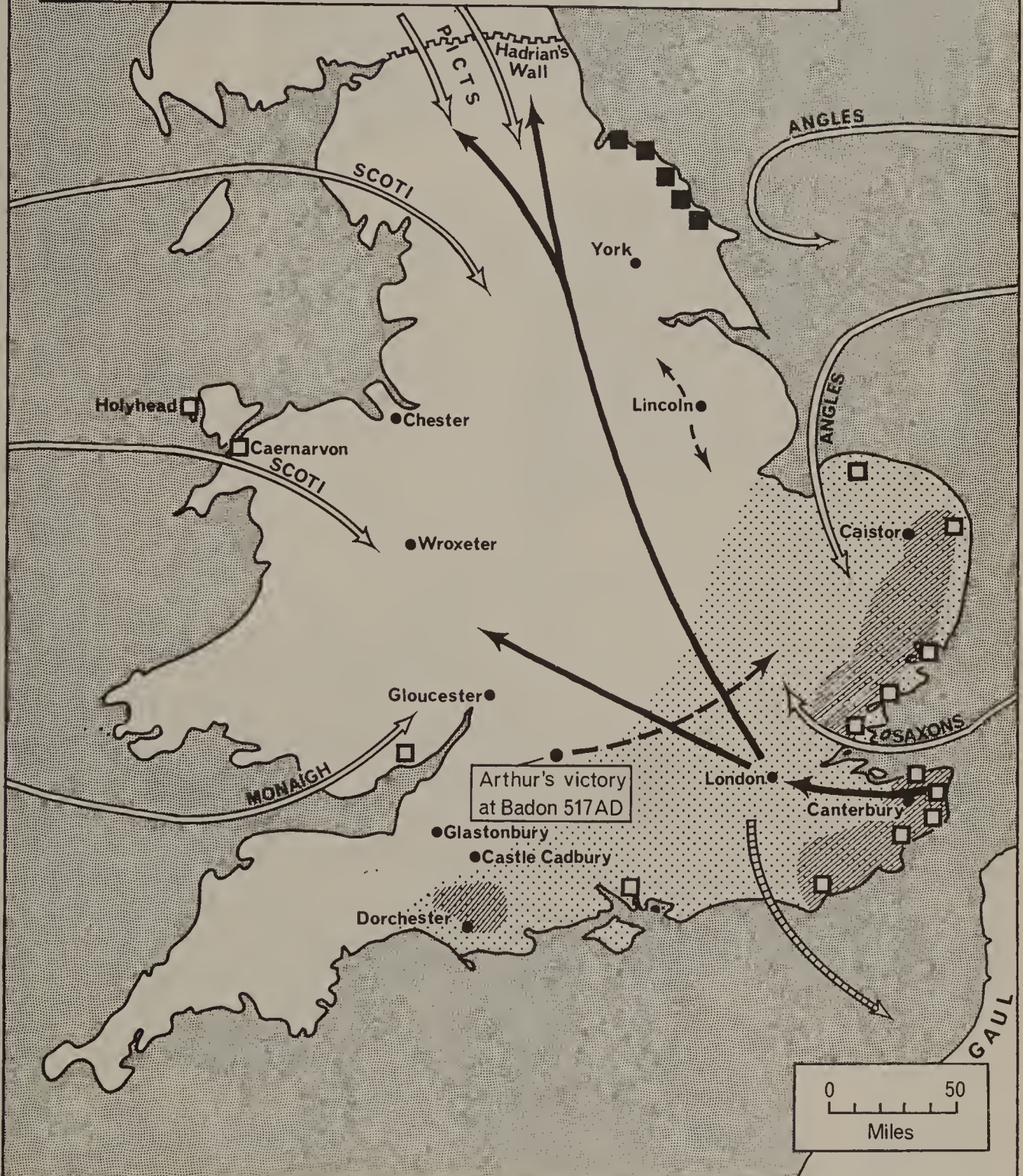
THE PATTERN OF ROMAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND



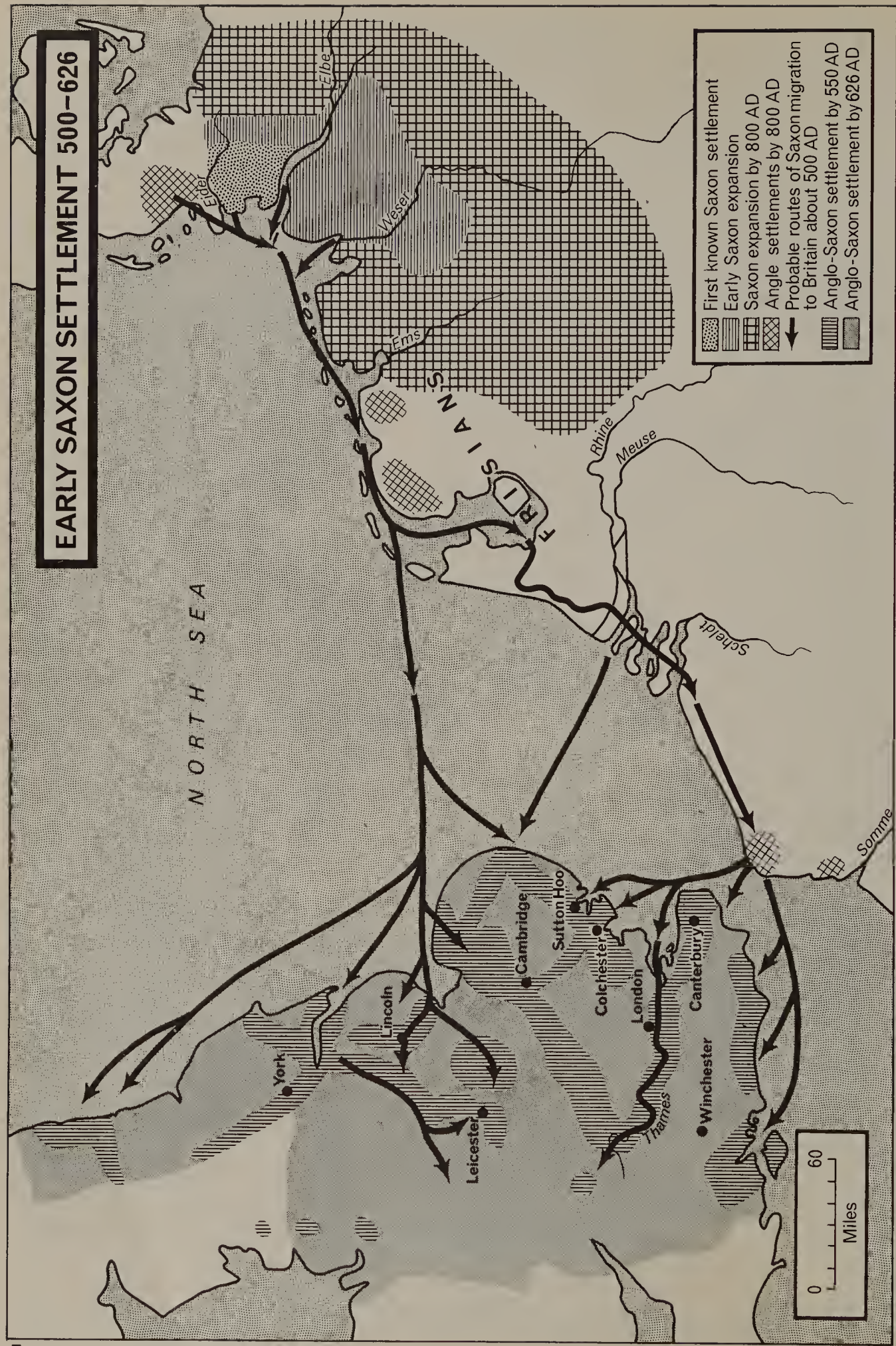
- Land over 250 feet
- Celtic fields still tilled in Roman times
- Farms
- Towns
- Pottery kilns
- Principal Roman roads

THE DECLINE OF ROMAN BRITAIN 367AD-517AD

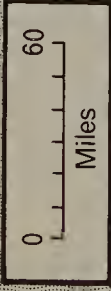
-  First major assaults on Roman Britain from Ireland and Denmark, beginning 367 AD
-  Theodosius' attempt to re-establish Roman authority 369 AD
-  Probable Roman occupation 417AD-429AD
-  Fortresses built by Theodosius
-  Coastal Forts
-  Plantations of Foederati: Celtic tribes settled to form a defensive barrier against Saxon attack
-  Possible attacks by Arthur 505AD-517AD



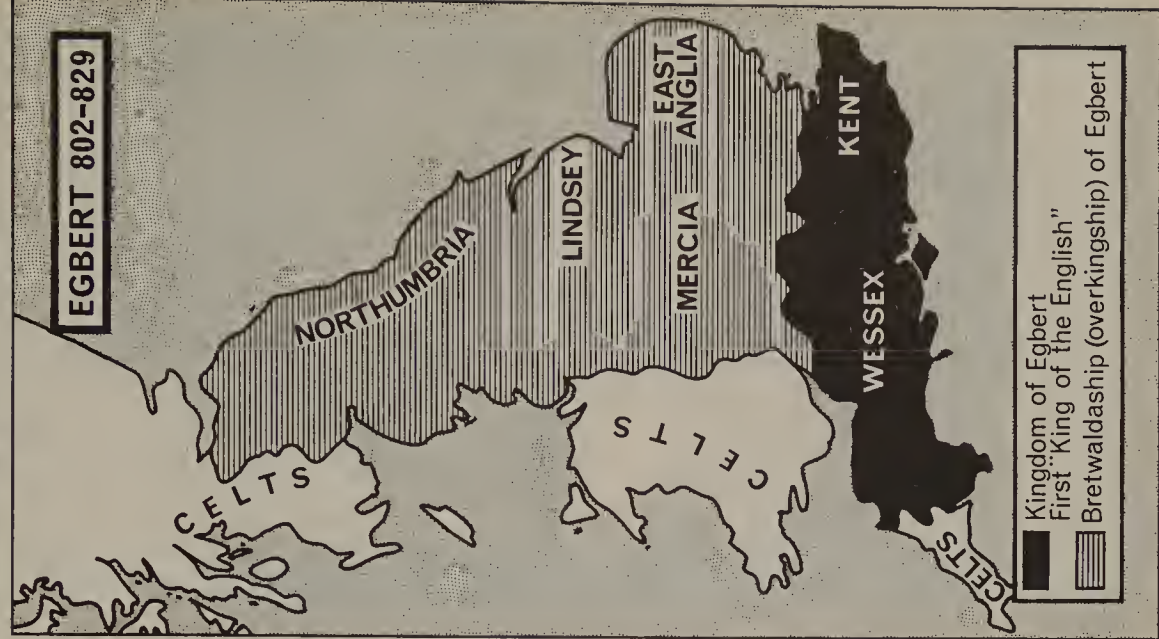
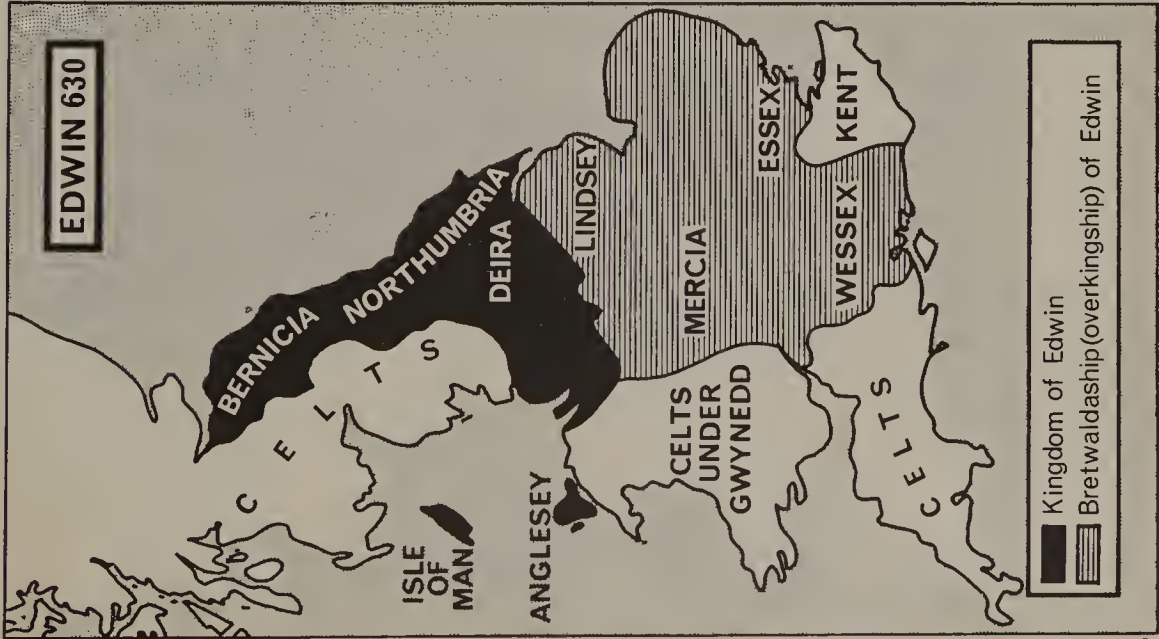
EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENT 500-626



- First known Saxon settlement
- Early Saxon expansion
- Saxon expansion by 800 AD
- Angle settlements by 800 AD
- Probable routes of Saxon migration to Britain about 500 AD
- Anglo-Saxon settlement by 550 AD
- Anglo-Saxon settlement by 626 AD



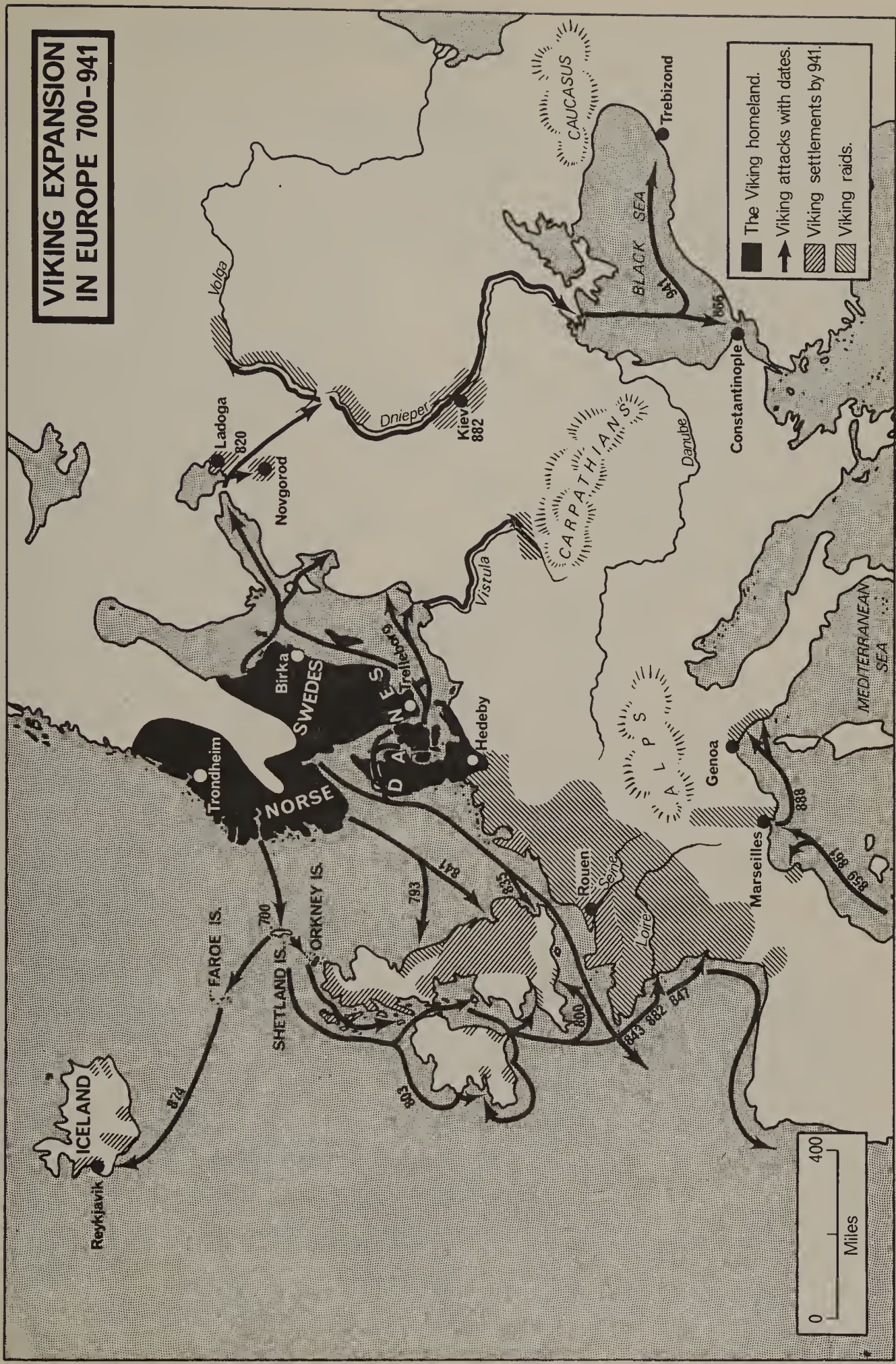
SAXON KINGDOMS AND BRETWALDASHIPS 630-829



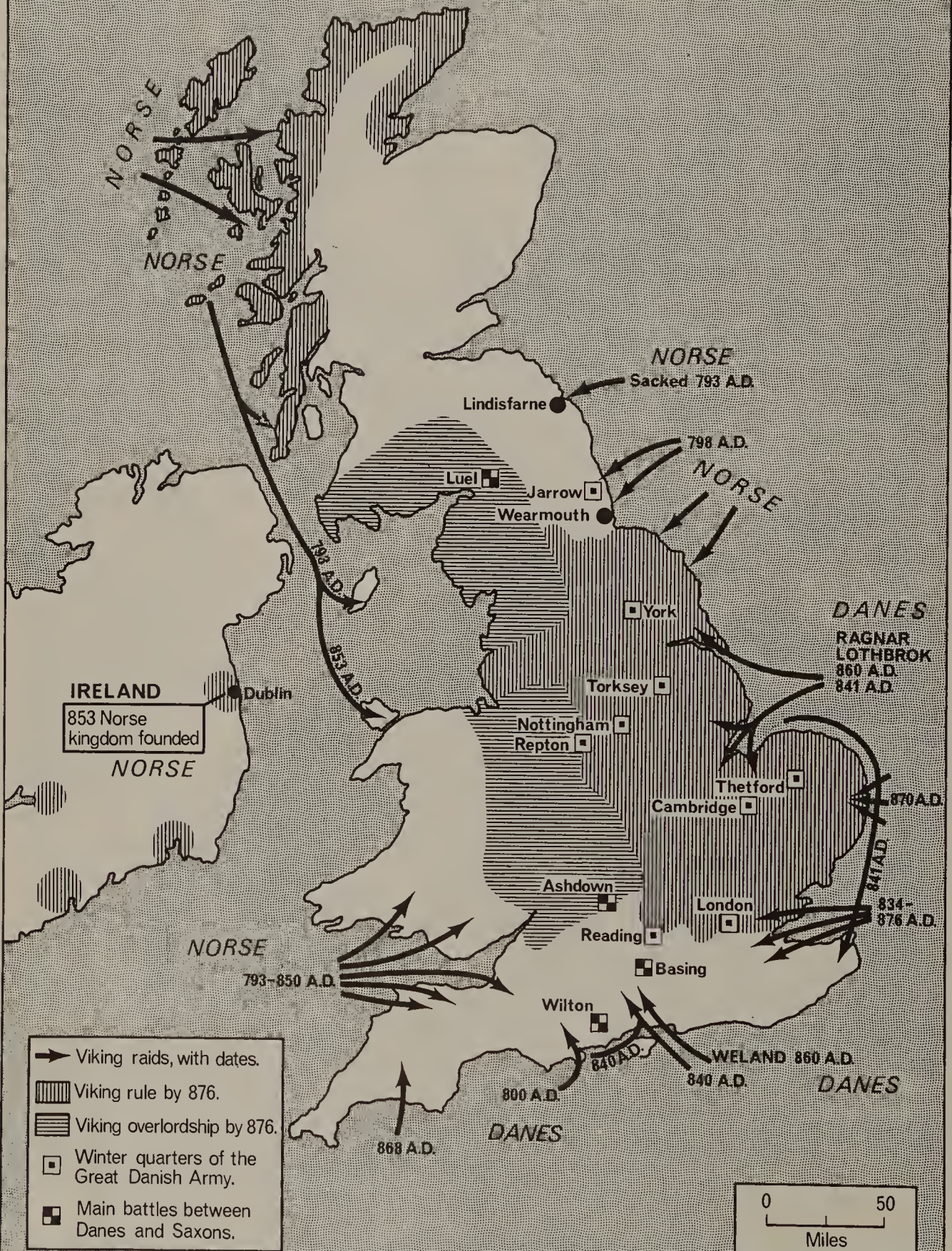
THE CHURCH 700-850

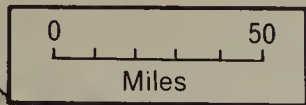


VIKING EXPANSION IN EUROPE 700-941



THE NORSE AND DANISH INVASIONS 793-876





- Wessex 876
- Danish attacks 876
- Danish campaigns 877-878
- Danish base camps 876-878
- Boundary between the Danelaw and the English kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex, established by Treaty 886
- Fortified towns in Wessex 890
- Reconquered from the Danes 912-918

Edward the Elder receives the submission of the King of the Scots, the Norse ruler of York and the people of Northumbria

Danes defeated by Alfred 878










Alfred's base camp 878

THE ENGLISH RESURGENCE 876-920

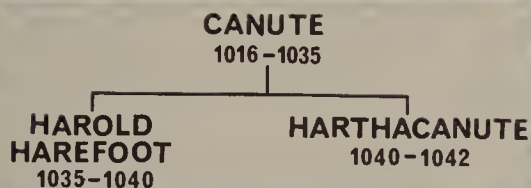
THE ENGLISH RESURGENCE 920-973



THE DANISH EMPIRE 1000-1034

-  The Danish Kingdom in 1000
-  Burnt by Danes 1010
-  Archbishop murdered by Danes 1012
-  Surrendered to Danes under Swein Forkbeard 1013
-  Edmund Ironside defeated by Canute 1016
-  Canute's conquests by 1016
-  Canute's expeditions 1023-1028
-  Danish conquests by 1034
-  English missionary churches

THE DANISH KINGS OF ENGLAND

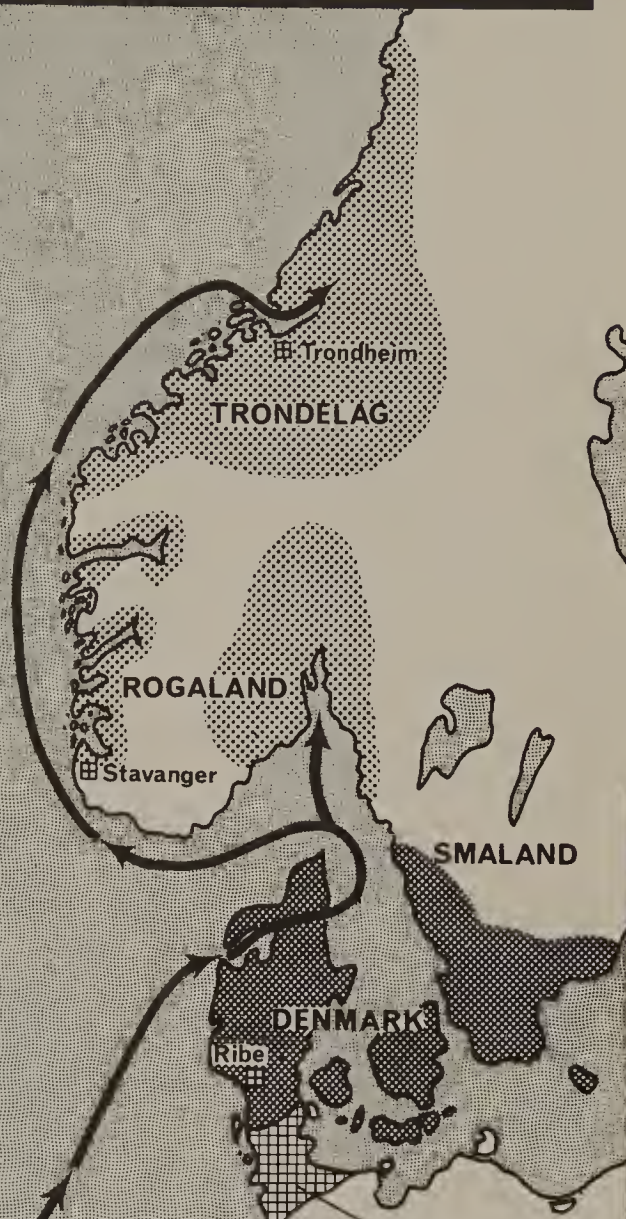


0 200
Miles

1027 Canute's pilgrimage to Rome

1033 Granted to Canute by the Pope

On Harthacanute's death the throne of England reverted to an Englishman, Edward the Confessor.



BISHOPRICS AND MONASTERIES 1000-1066



HAROLD'S DEFEAT 1066

7 25 September 1066. Harold defeated Norse army. Harold Hardrada and Tostig both killed

5 September 1066. Harold Hardrada joined Tostig from Norway. They moved south, raiding along the coast and reached York

3 June 1066. Tostig defeated by Earl Edwin and Lindsey militia. His invasion repulsed, he retreated to Scotland

2 May 1066. Tostig landed again and ravaged countryside

6 September 1066. Harold marched north to halt invasion

9 14 October 1066. Having marched from York, Harold was defeated and killed at Hastings

4 August 1066. Harold disbanded militia and dispersed his fleet as danger seemed over

8 28 September 1066. William of Normandy landed

1 May 1066. Sandwich attacked and occupied by Harold's brother Tostig, who withdrew when attacked by Harold's militia

0 40
Miles

← Norse fleet
← Harold's campaigns
← Norman fleet

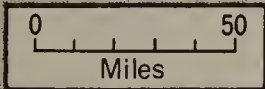
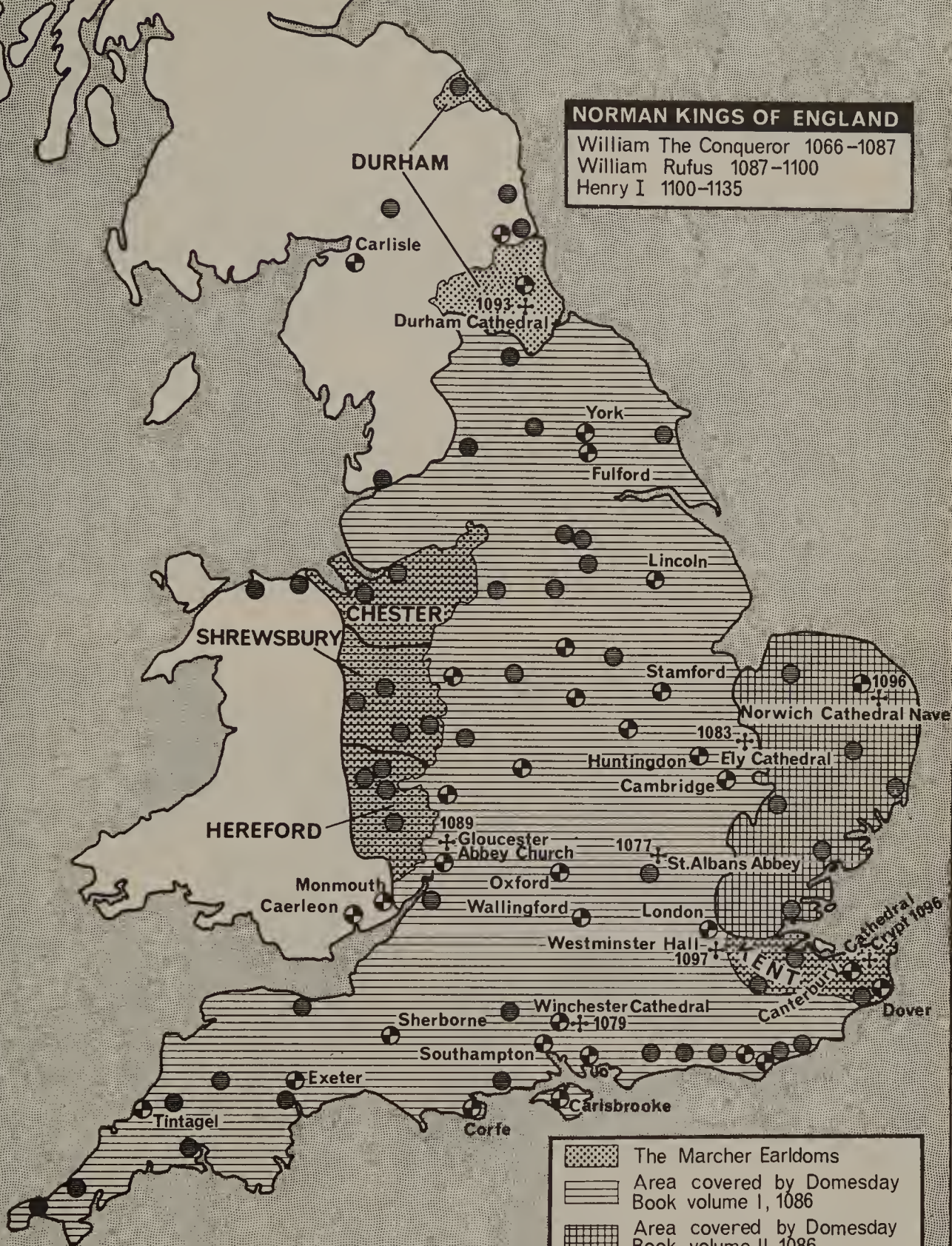
THE NORMAN CONQUEST 1066-1072



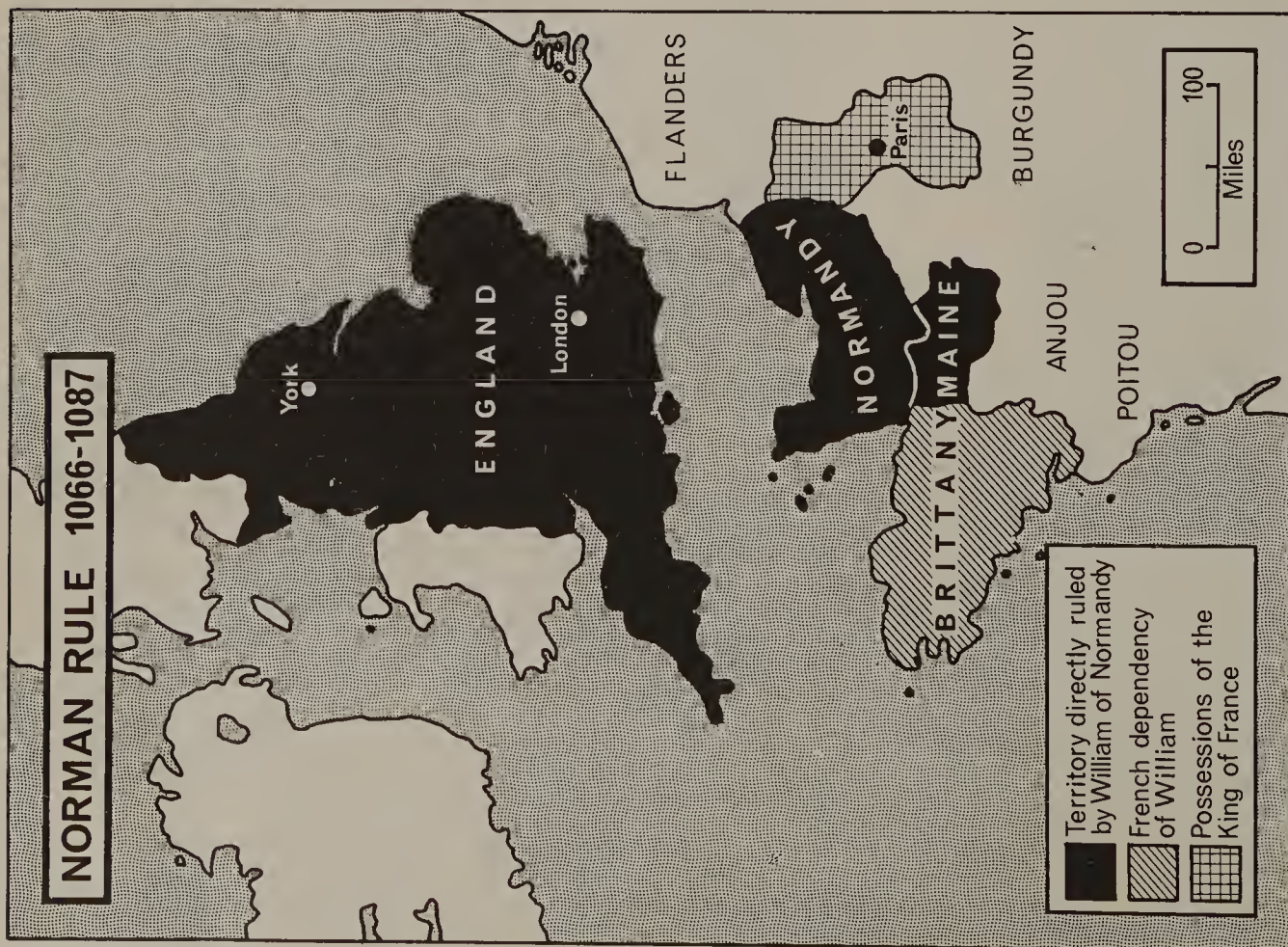
ENGLAND UNDER THE NORMANS 1066-1100

NORMAN KINGS OF ENGLAND

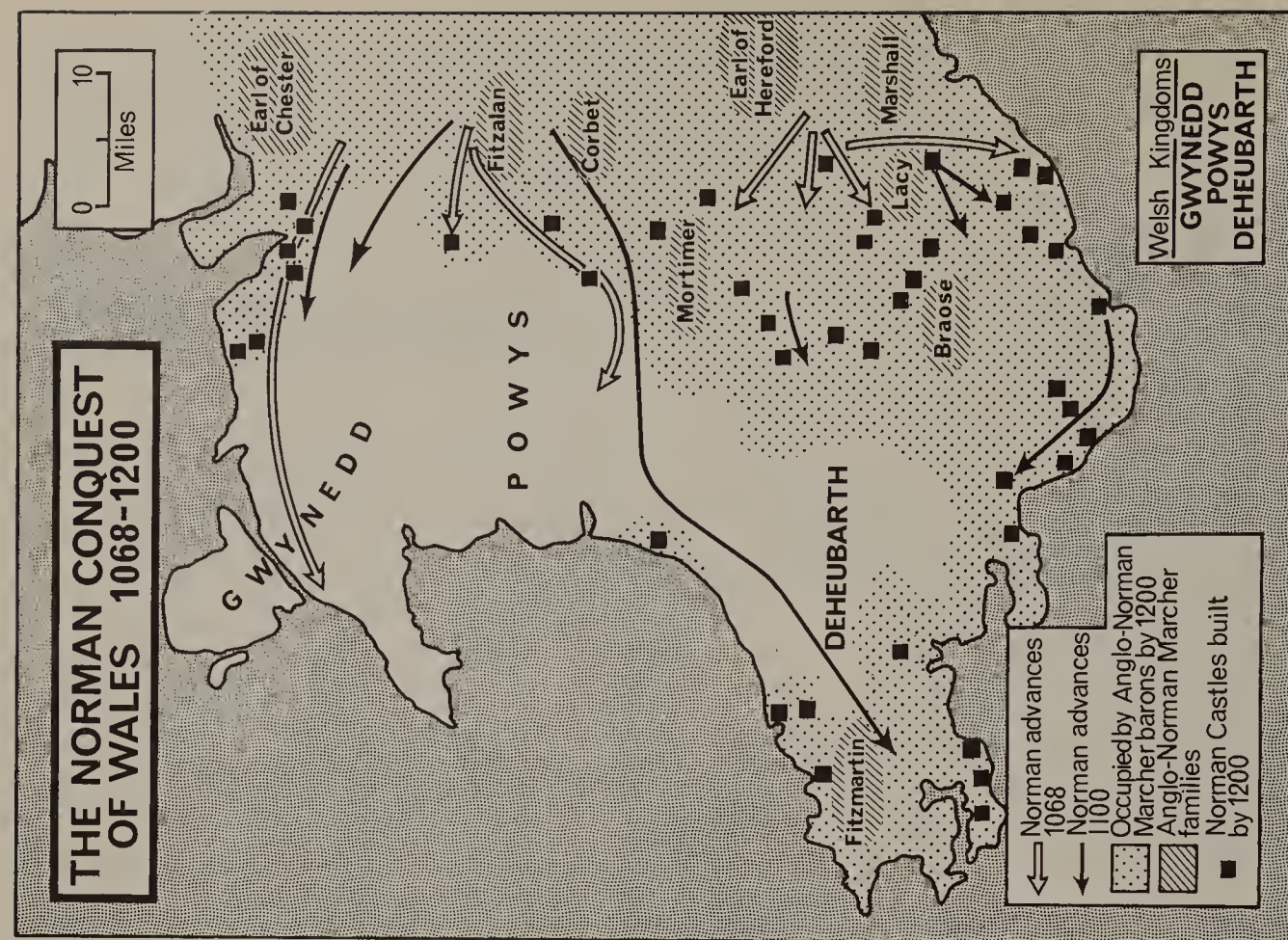
William The Conqueror 1066-1087
 William Rufus 1087-1100
 Henry I 1100-1135

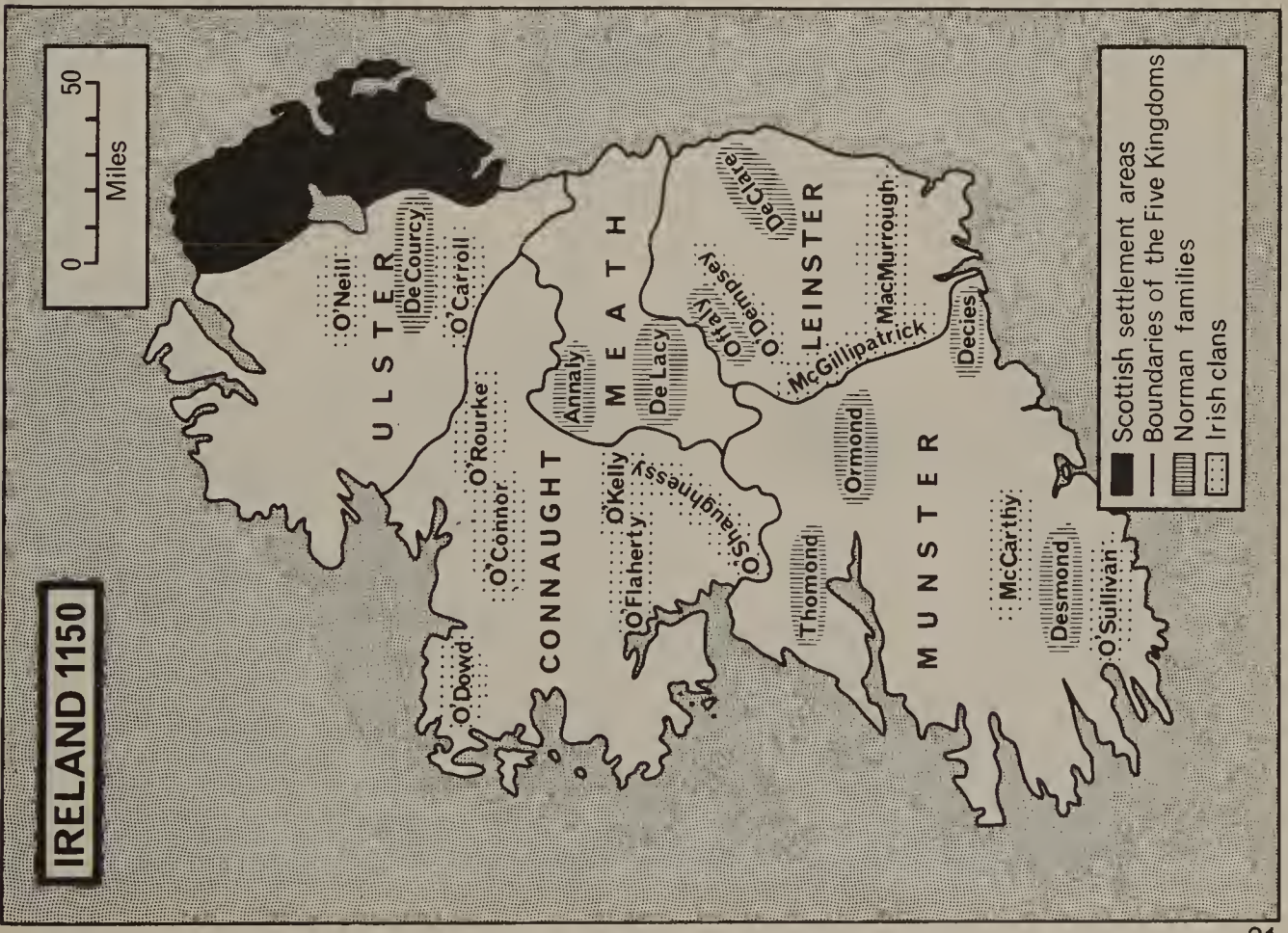
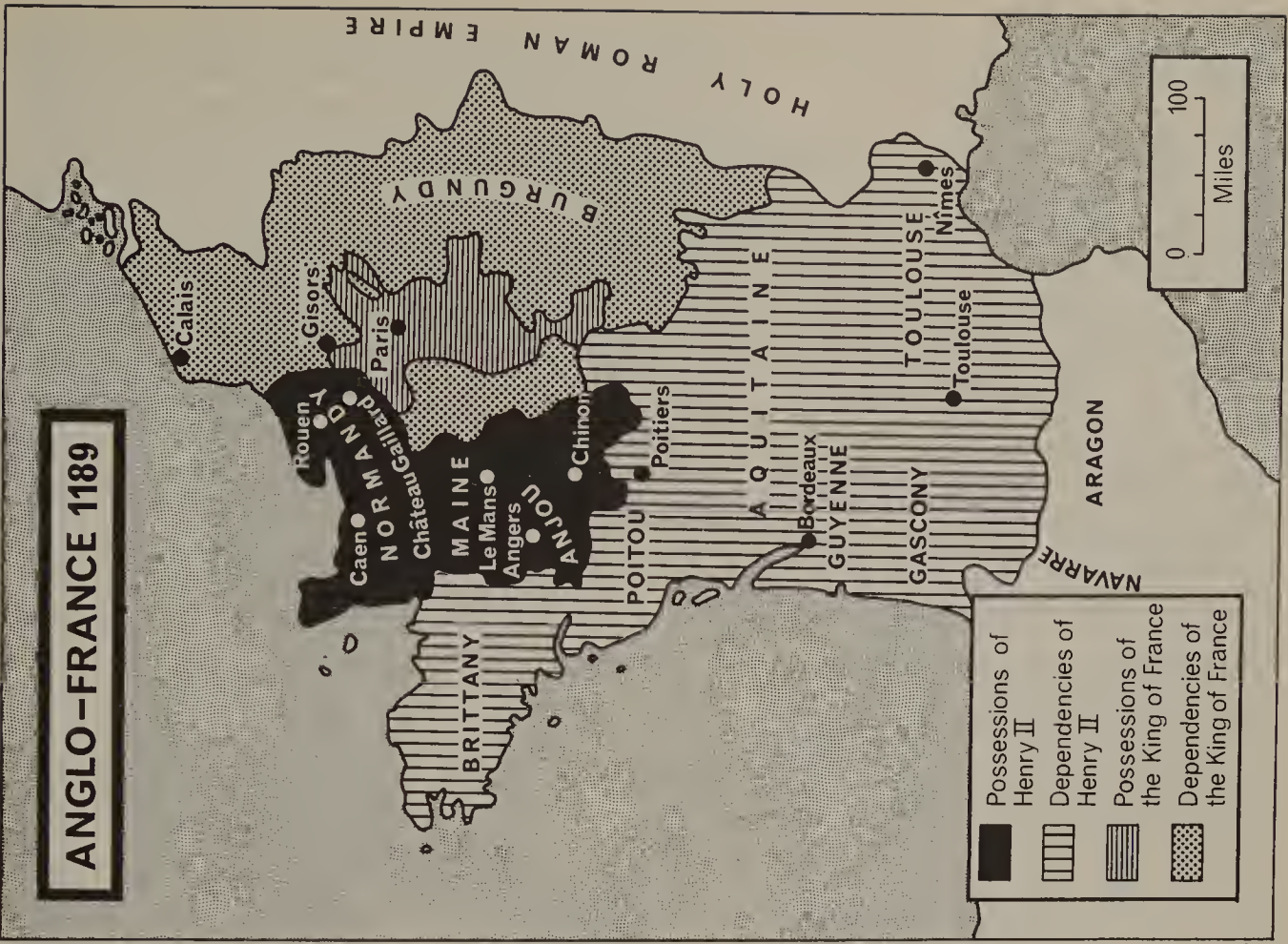


- The Marcher Earldoms
- Area covered by Domesday Book volume I, 1086
- Area covered by Domesday Book volume II, 1086
- Royal castles
- Baronial castles
- Religious buildings begun



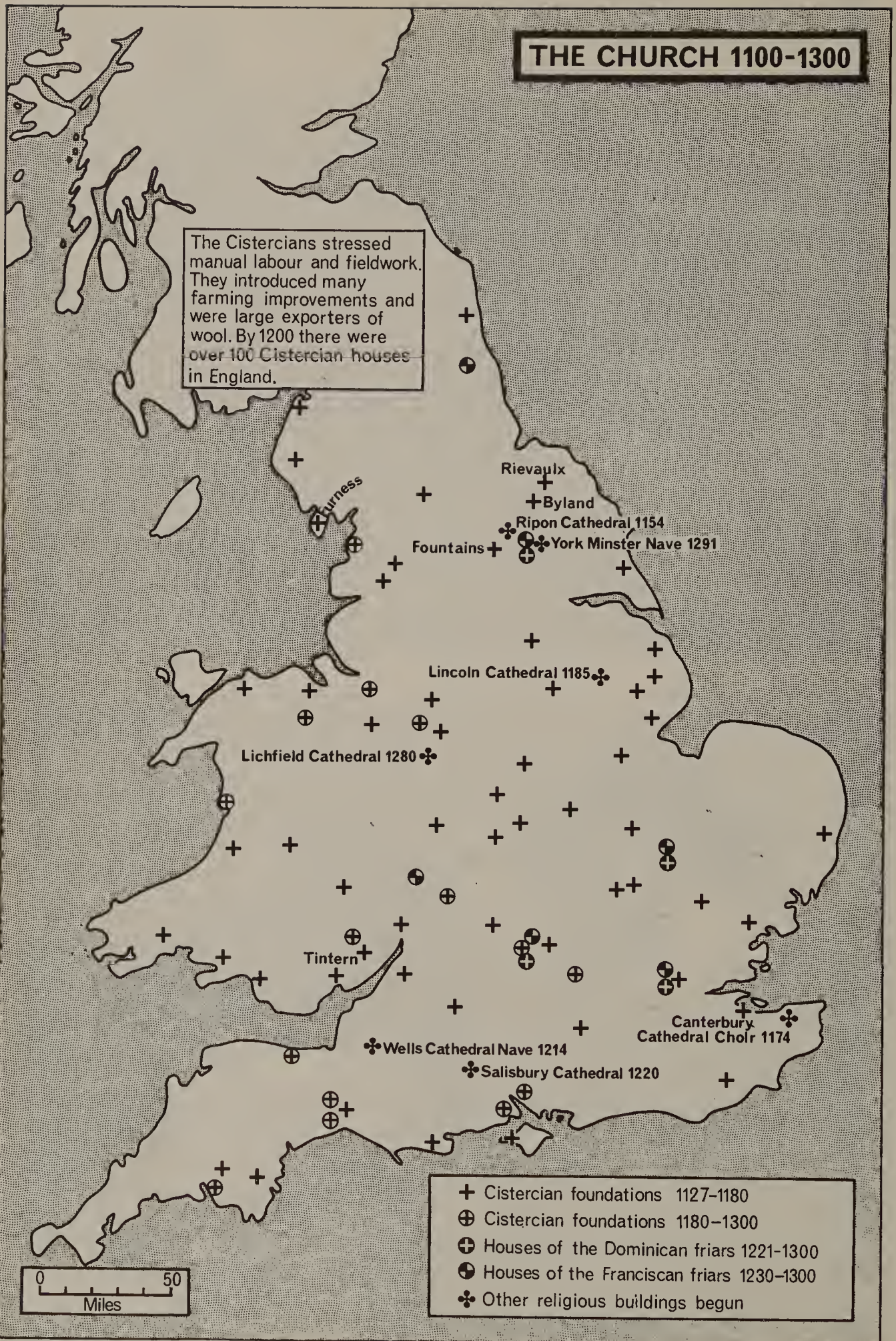
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





THE CHURCH 1100-1300

The Cistercians stressed manual labour and fieldwork. They introduced many farming improvements and were large exporters of wool. By 1200 there were over 100 Cistercian houses in England.



STEPHEN AND MATILDA 1135-1148

-  Towns and castles loyal to Stephen nephew of Henry I
-  Main sphere of influence of Matilda daughter of Henry I
-  Land controlled by Matilda's half-brother Robert of Gloucester
-  Land controlled by Geoffrey de Mandeville 1140-43

0 100
Miles

SCOTLAND

4 Rebellion of Rannulf of Chester. Stephen defeated at Lincoln and taken to Winchester where Matilda is elected Domina Anglorum April 1141.

York

9 1143-4 Ravaged by Geoffrey de Mandeville. Religious houses plundered. Towns burned. Citizens tortured. De Mandeville dies 1144.

Lincoln

Chester

3 1136-8 Stephen suppresses rebellions

WALES

7 1142 Captured and burnt by Stephen. Matilda escapes to Wallingford.

NORFOLK

Ely

Cambridge

Ramsey

Colchester

Gloucester

Oxford

Wallingford

Faringdon

London

Wilton

Winchester

Canterbury

Dover

Boulogne

10 1145 Stephen cuts off Robert of Gloucester from Matilda (then at Wallingford). Two years later Robert dies. In 1148 Matilda flees to France.

DEVON

Wareham

6 1142 Captured by Stephen. Angevin port for France. Lost in 1143.

5 Feb.-Sept. 1141 Stephen imprisoned. Matilda expelled September. Robert of Gloucester captured. Stephen released

8 1143 Stephen is defeated. Robert of Gloucester controls western England.

Rouen

NORMANDY

ENGLAND 1200-1300

IMPORTANT BOOKS

- 1193 Gesta Ricardi I
- 1201 Chronica of Roger of Hoveden
- 1212 Otia Imperialia
- 1222 Saxon Law-Code
- 1250 The Harrowing of Hell (earliest existing English play)
- 1266 Opus Maius
- 1274 De Antiquis Legibus Liber



THE ECONOMY 1200–1300

- 1245 Papal money-raiser expelled from England by king, clergy and barons
- 1274 Anglo-Flanders Commercial Treaty
- 1275 King to receive duty on wool
- 1280 German merchants in England form a Hansa
- 1290 Expulsion of the Jews from England
- 1299 Act to repress bad coinage passed



To reduce the hazard of fire, special privileges were given to citizens who built their houses in stone. In 1212 roofing in reeds or straw was forbidden. Tiles, boards or lead had to be used.

Probable population in 1390 : 35,000

LONDON 1200-1400

1224. House of Greyfriars.
1241. House of Whitefriars.

1253. House of Austin Friars

Jewish Quarter. The Jews were expelled in 1290.

1260. House of Friars of the Sac.

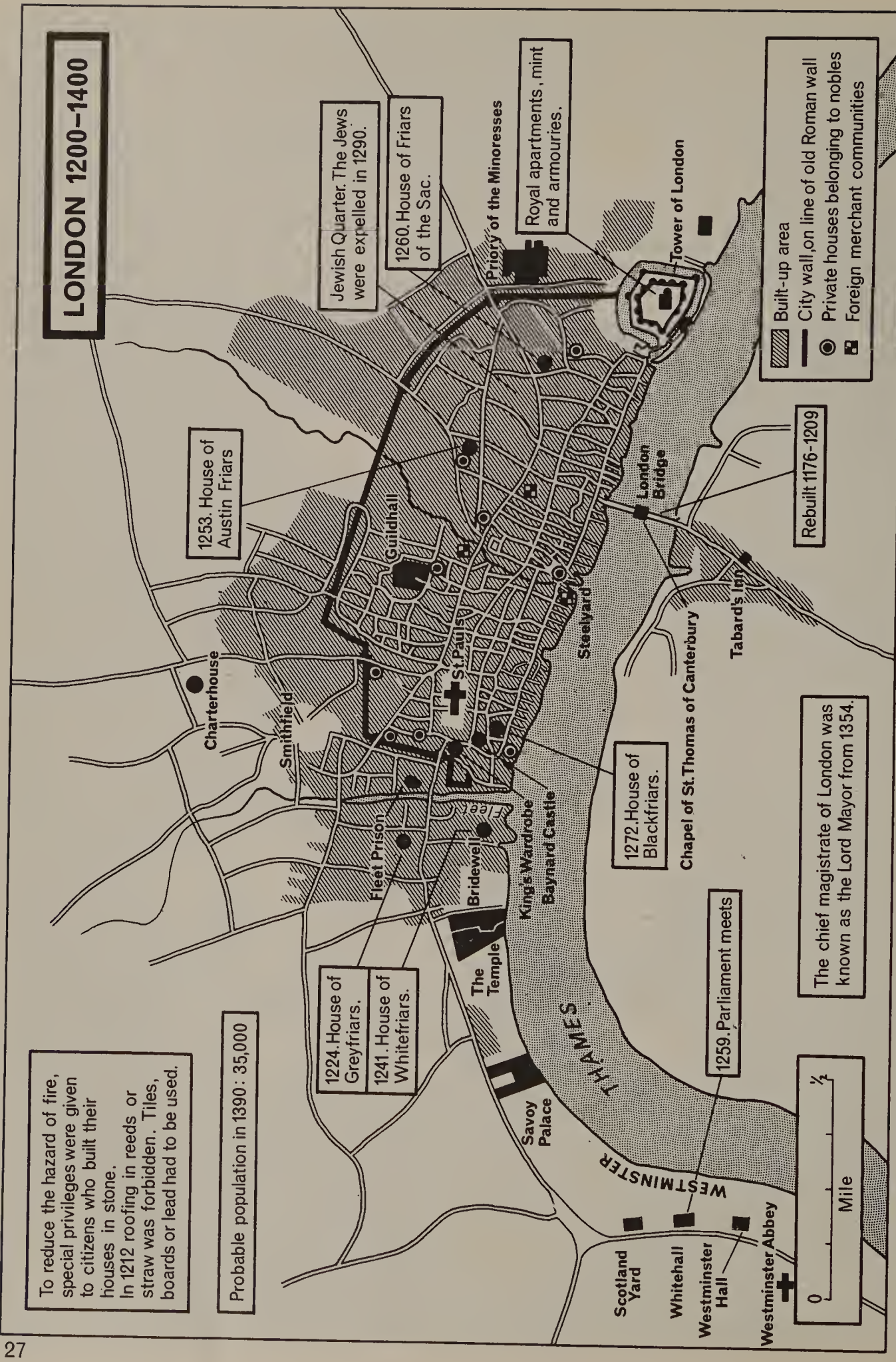
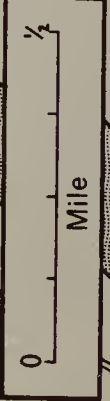
Priory of the Minors
Royal apartments, mint and armouries.

1272. House of Blackfriars.
Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury

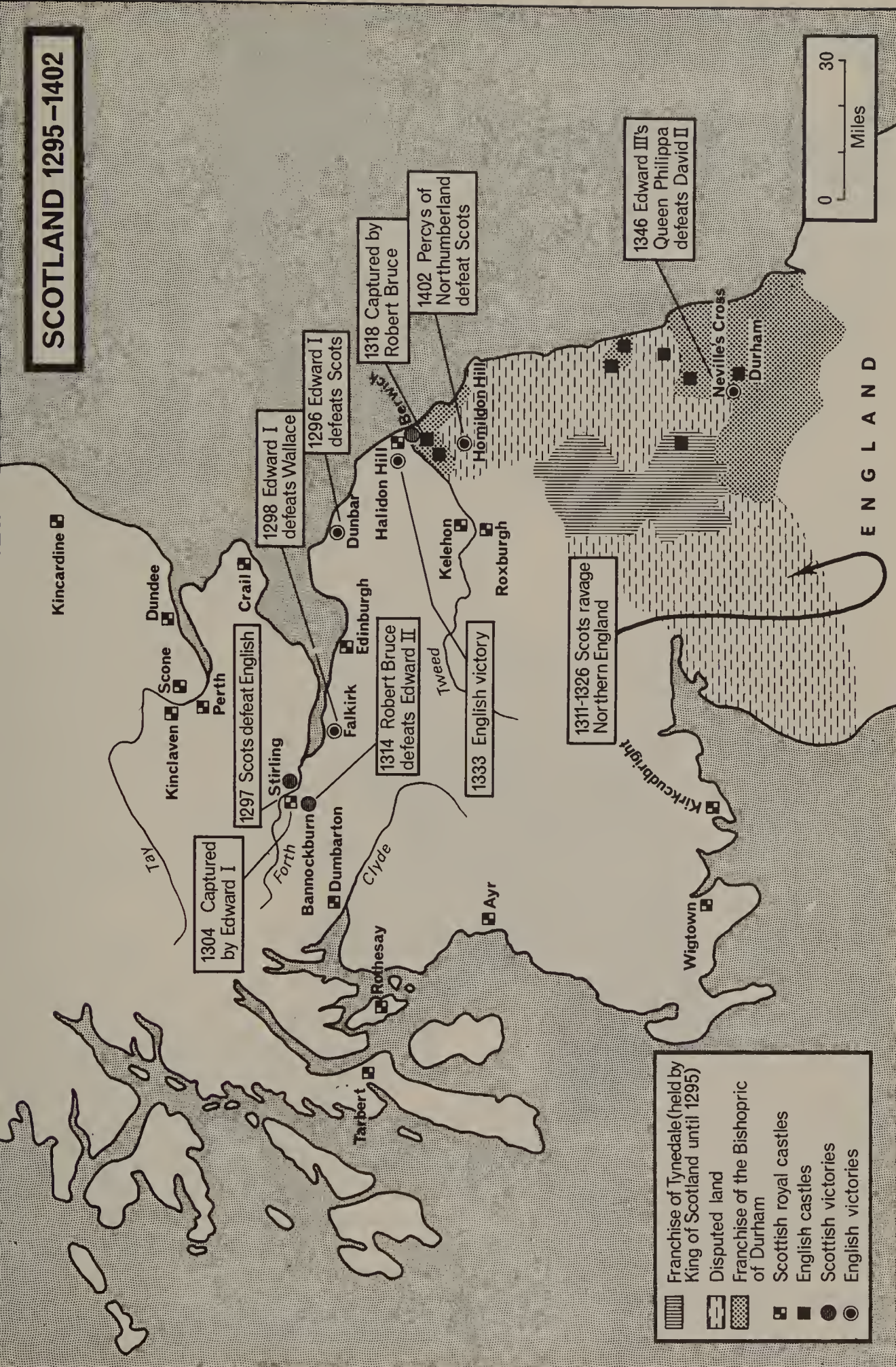
1259. Parliament meets

The chief magistrate of London was known as the Lord Mayor from 1354.

- Built-up area
- City wall, on line of old Roman wall
- Private houses belonging to nobles
- Foreign merchant communities



SCOTLAND 1295-1402

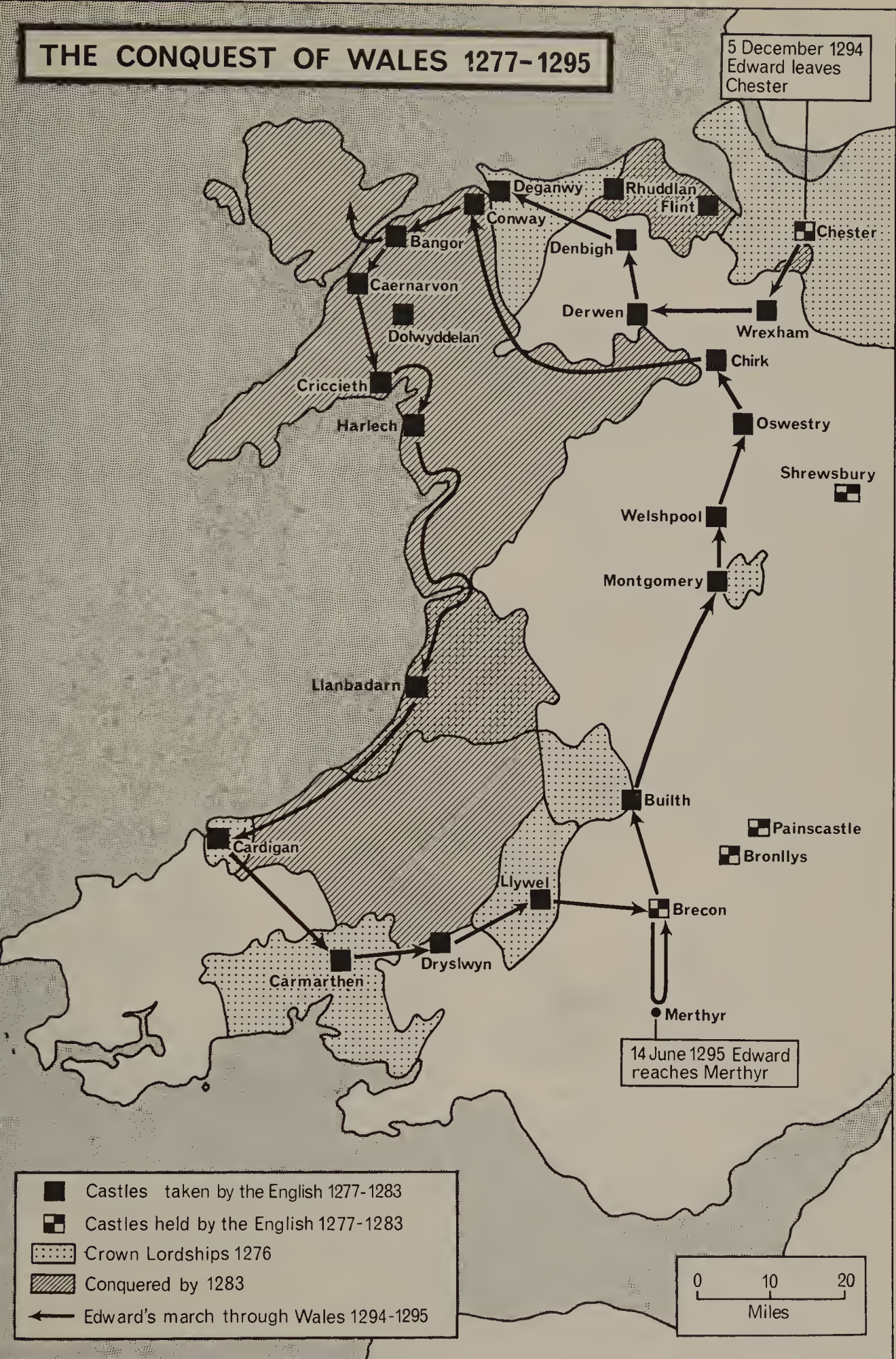


THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR 1259-1368

0 100
Miles

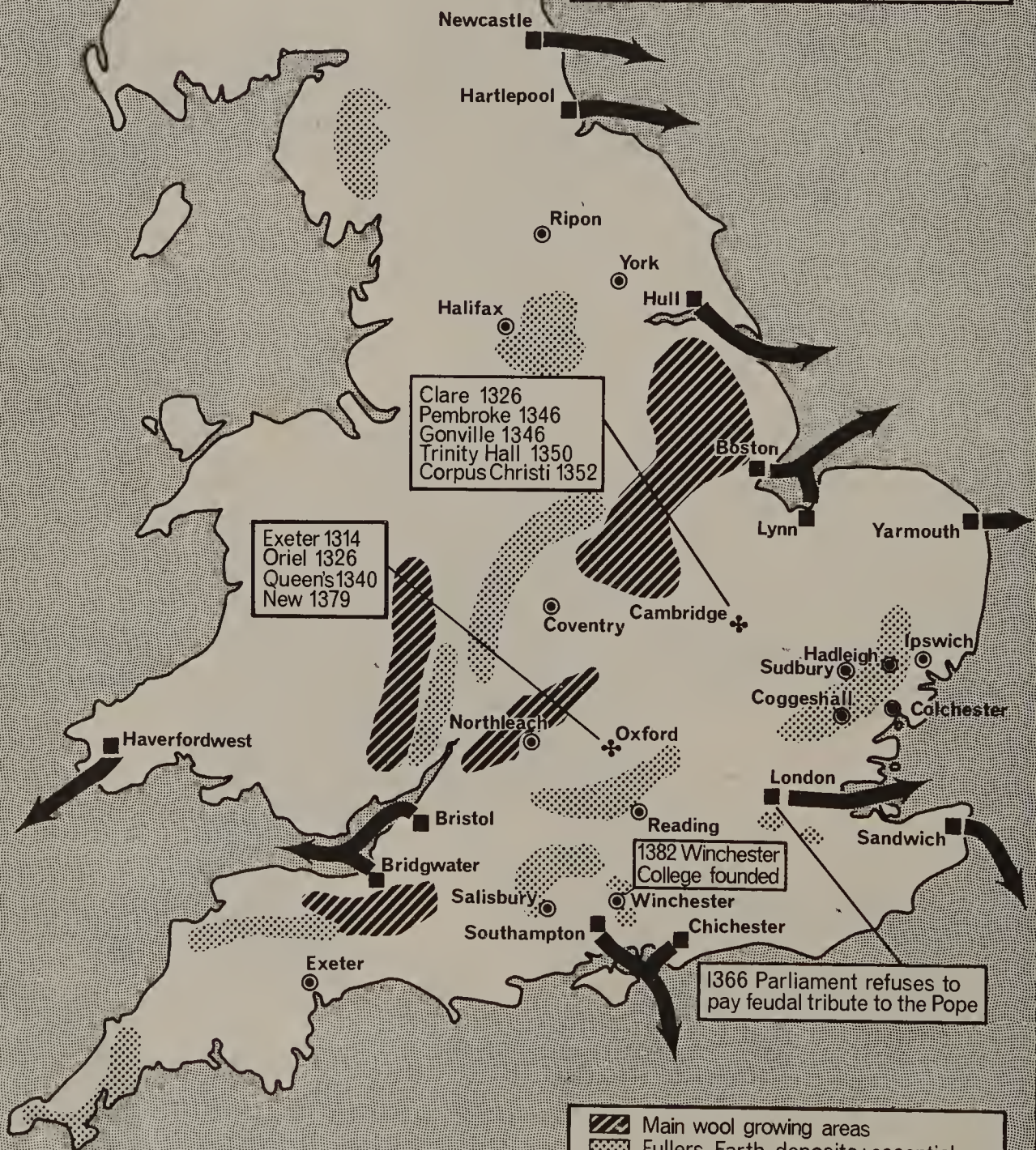


THE CONQUEST OF WALES 1277-1295



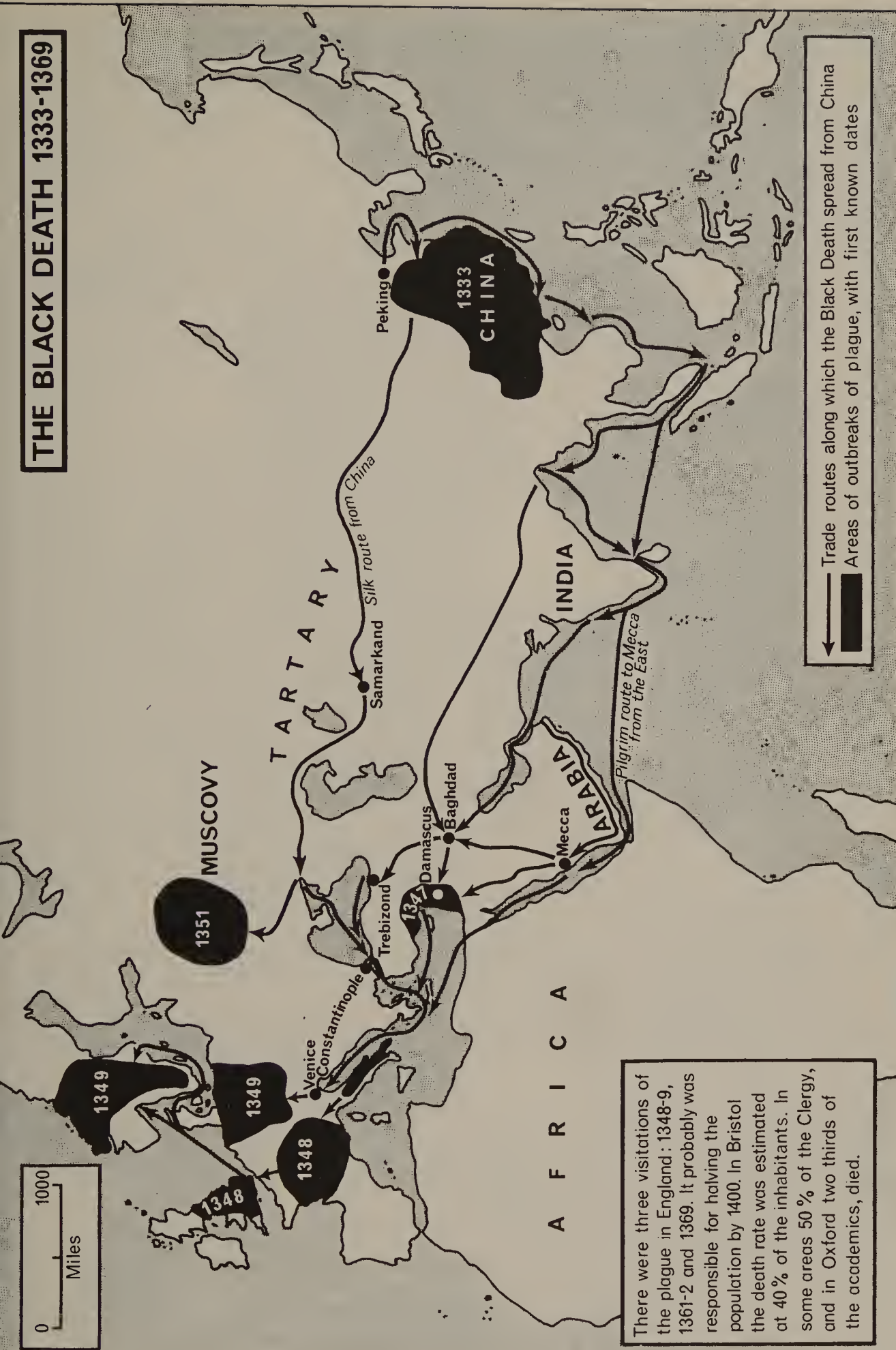
ENGLAND 1300-1400

The Publication in 1362 of William Langland's *PIERS PLOWMAN* saw beginning of the use of English instead of French in literature, the law courts and parliament. Chaucer's *CANTERBURY TALES* were written between 1387 and 1400.

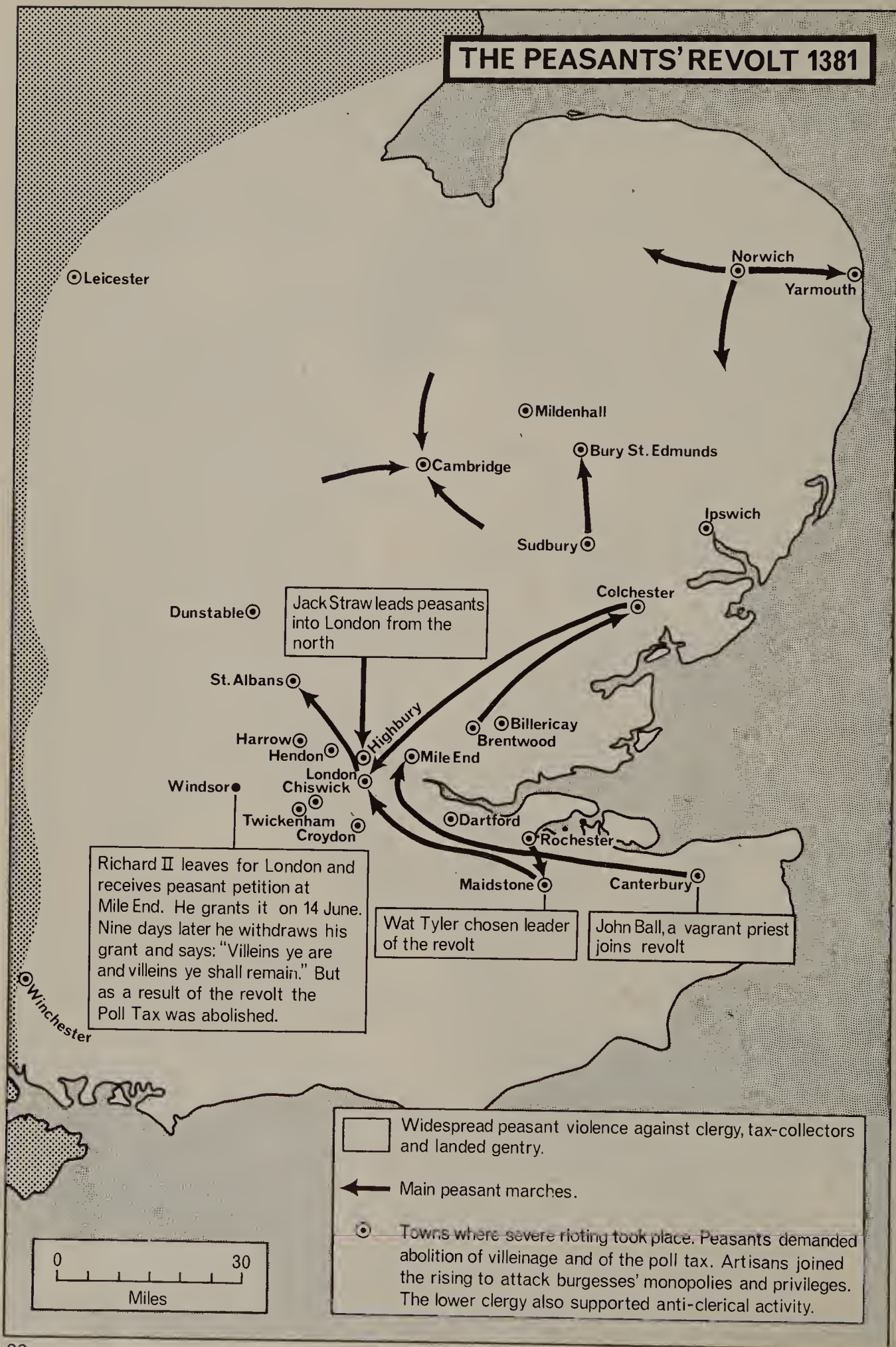


0 50
Miles

THE BLACK DEATH 1333-1369



THE PEASANTS' REVOLT 1381



ENGLAND 1400-1500

0 50
Miles

- Cloth producing areas.
- Principal ports with exports.
- Mines.
- Areas of relatively small population.
- Important trade fairs.
- Glass making towns.
- Towns with merchants' houses of size and comfort.
- Deep sea fishing fleets which spent all summer in the northern seas, bringing back hake, pollack and salmon.
- Principal imports.
- Riots against Italian merchants accused of dominating wool trade.
- University foundations.
- School Foundation
- Jack Cade's rebellion. Middle class revolt against oppressive officials, especially members of the royal household and magnates abusing their power.
- Major private castles.
- Early borough incorporations, giving the citizens power by charter to hold land and to issue by-laws in the name of the town. County officials became barred from the town, whose own freely elected officials regulated town life.

1407. Parliament upholds right of the Commons to originate all money grants, thus consolidating its political power.

Lincoln College 1427
All Souls' 1437
Magdalen 1485
Duke Humphrey's Library 1488

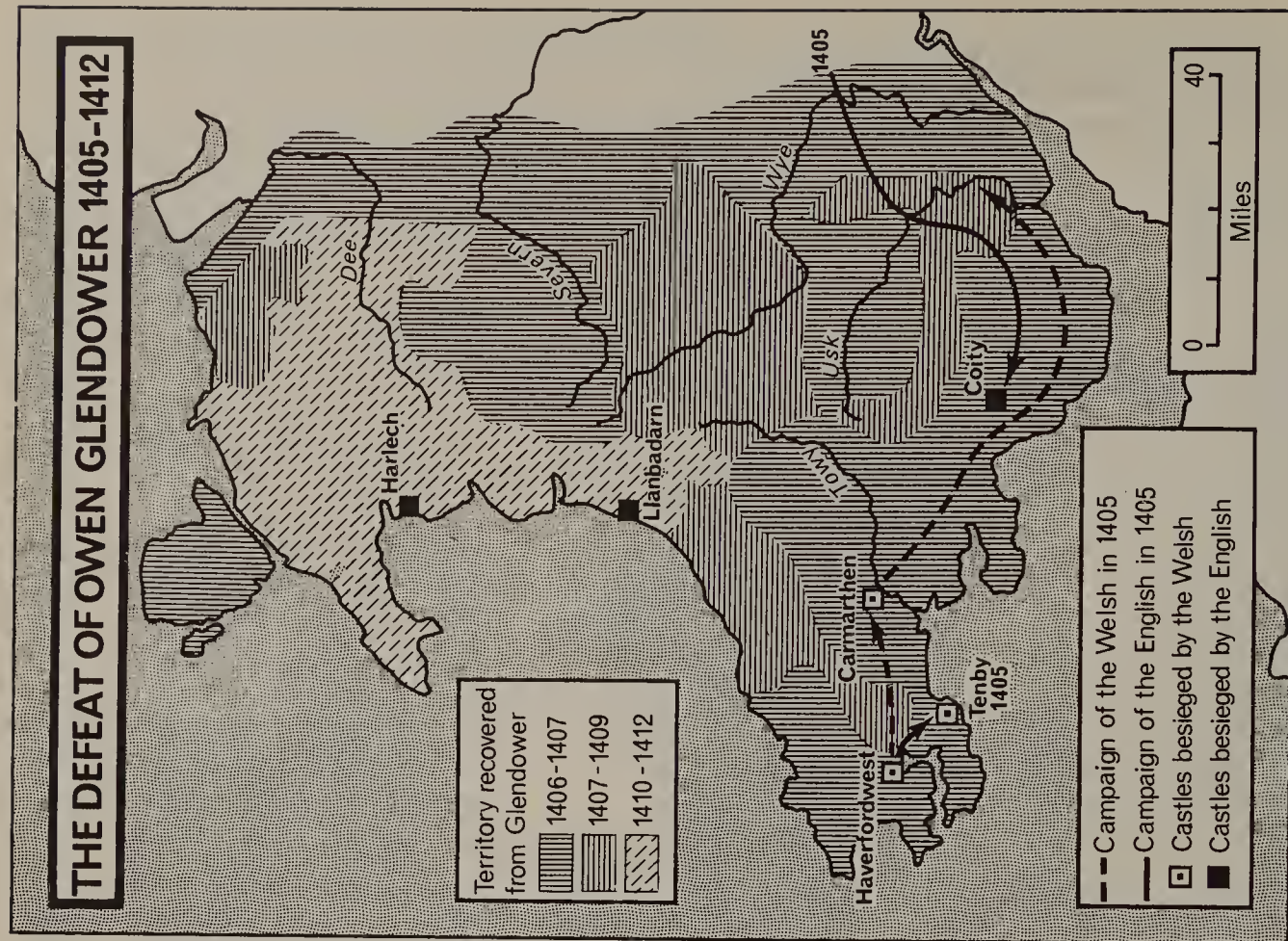
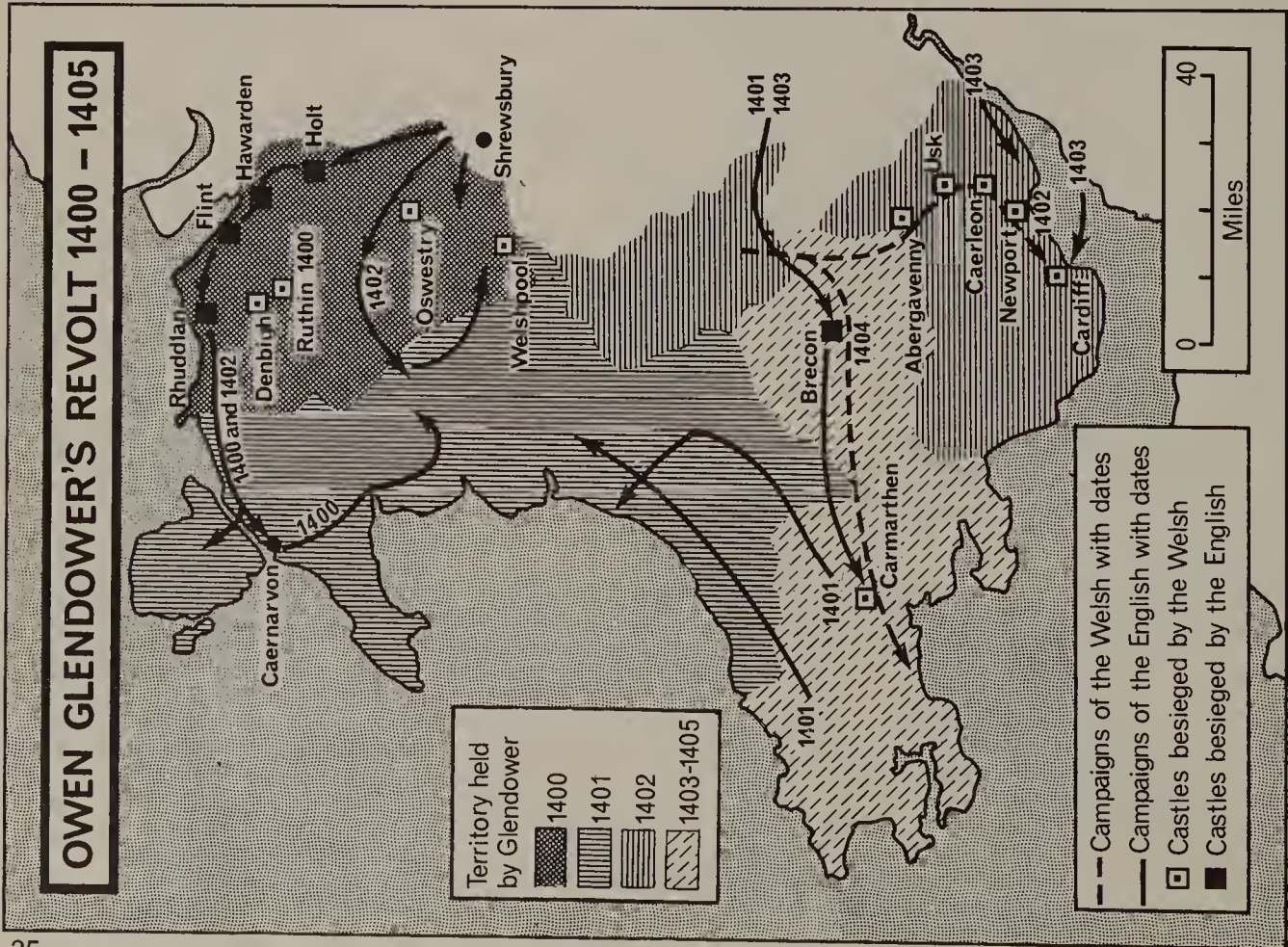
1483. Royal College of Arms established.

1476. Caxton establishes printing press.

wool, cloth,
tin, lead,
hides, calfskin

MAJOR IMPORTS

Fine armour, spices, drugs, rhubarb, oriental silks, cotton, sweet wines, currants, sugar, velvets, satins, precious stones, gold and silver ware, parchment, writing paper, blue dye.



THE COLLAPSE OF ENGLISH RULE IN FRANCE 1429-1453



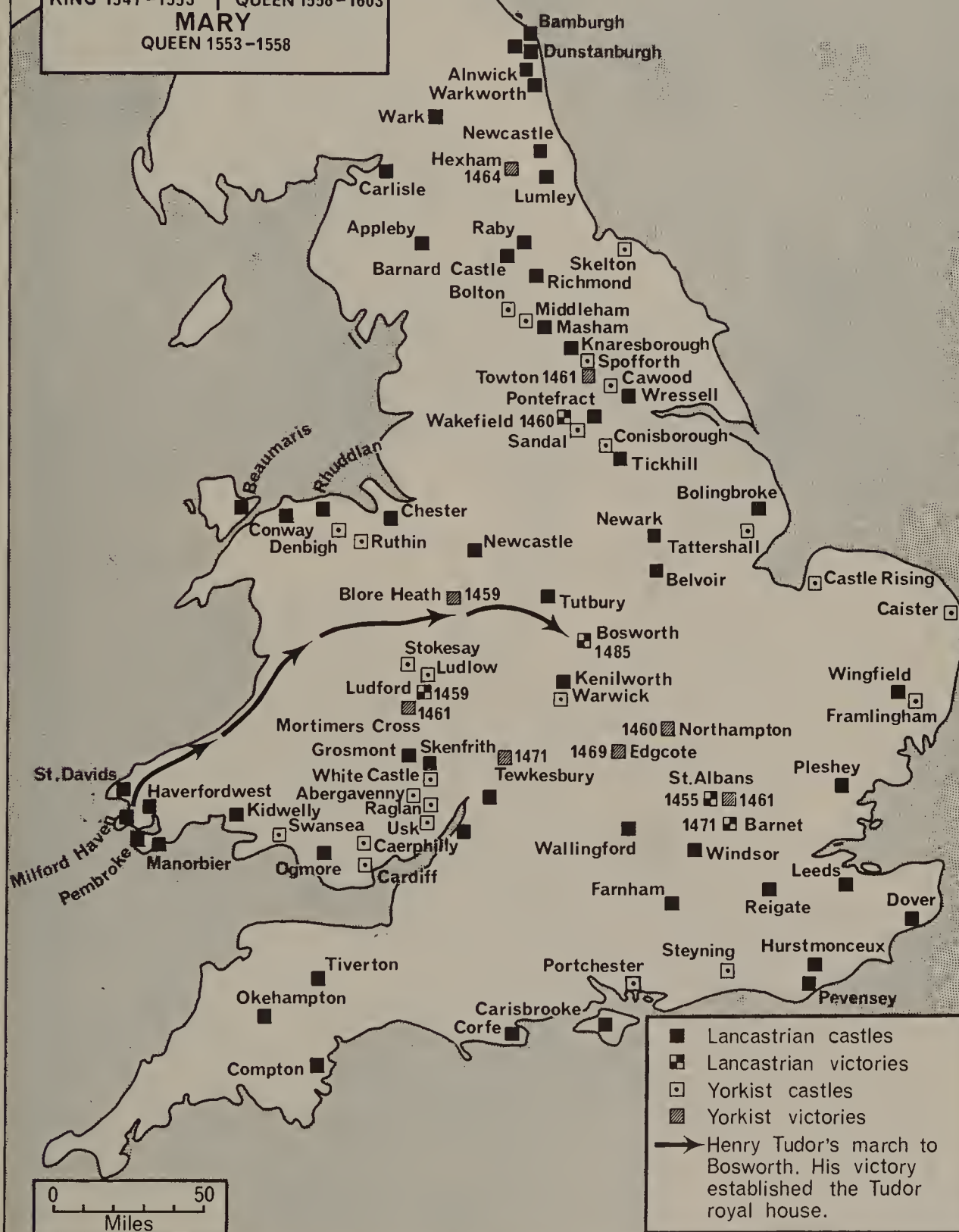
THE WARS OF THE ROSES: TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS 1450



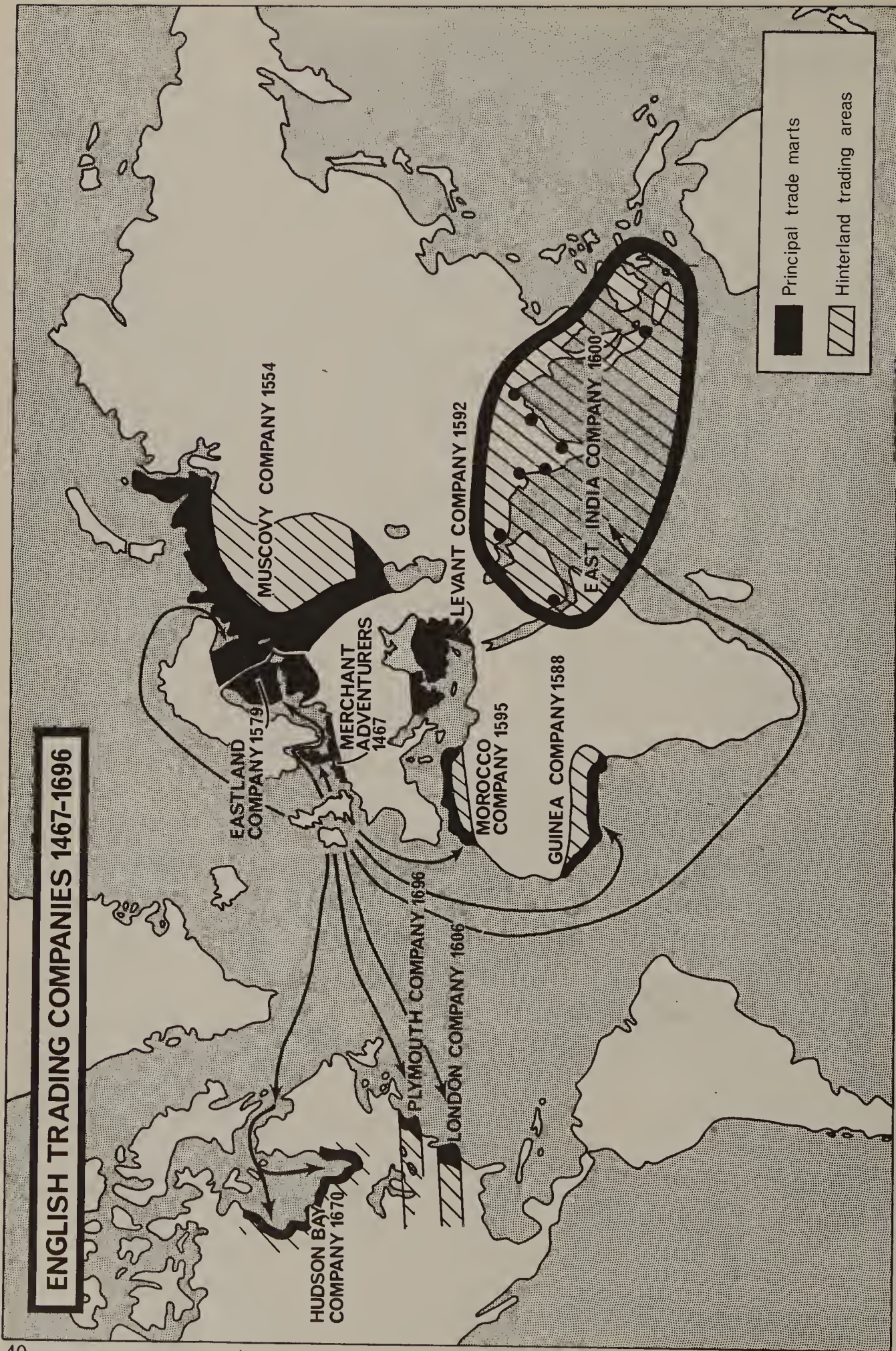
THE WARS OF THE ROSES: CASTLES AND BATTLES 1450-1485

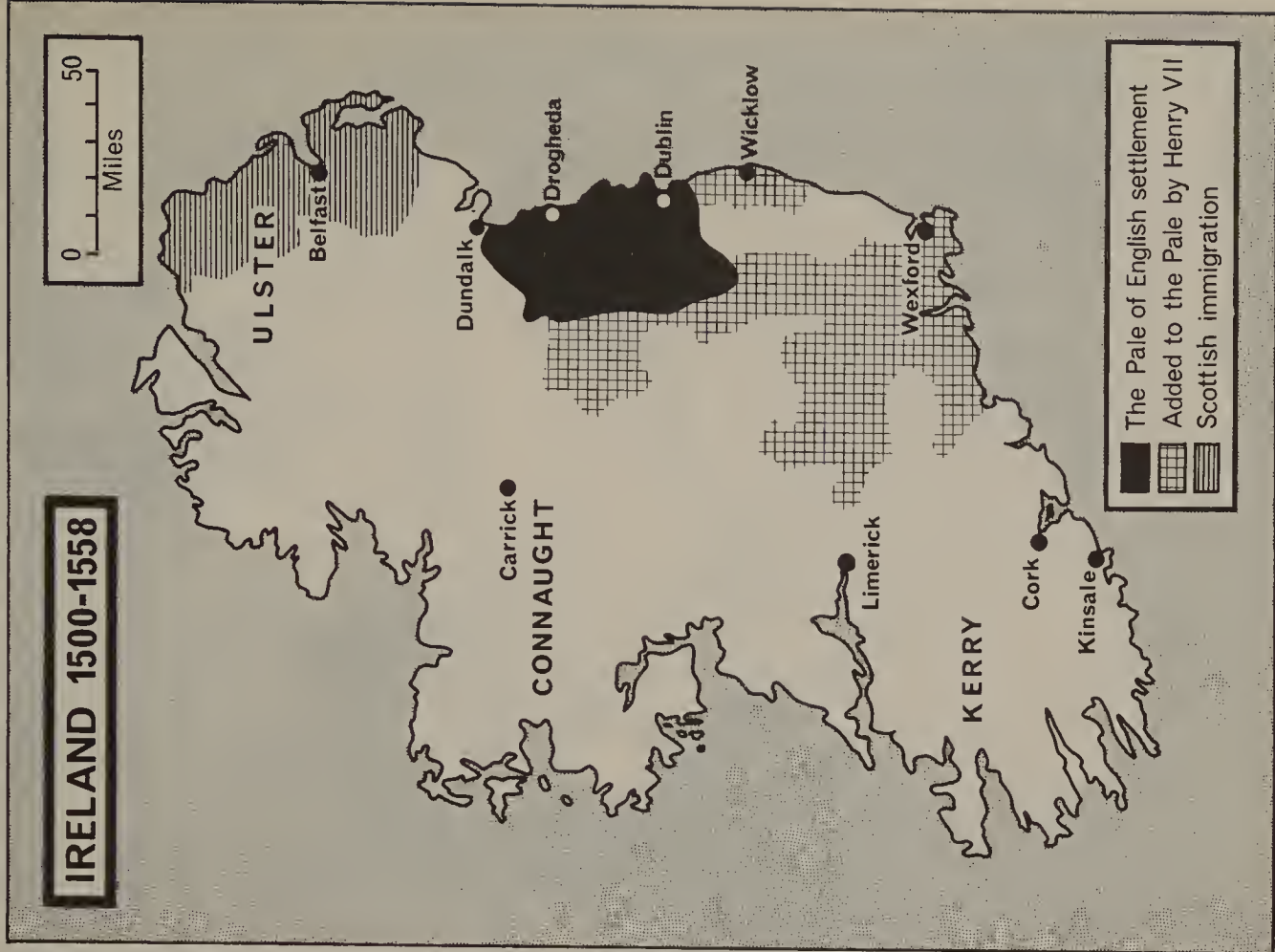
HENRY VIII
KING 1509-1547

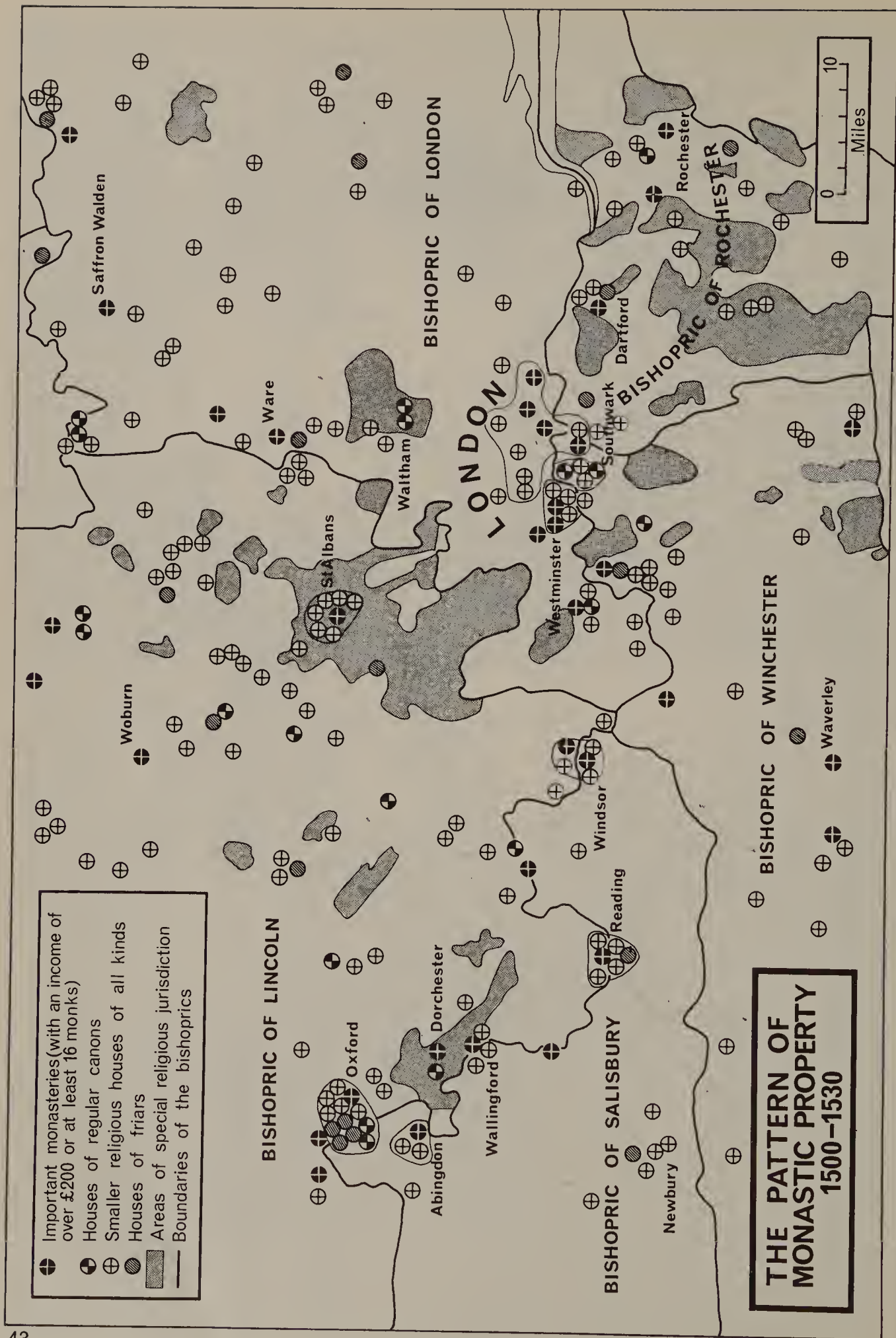
EDWARD VI KING 1547-1553	ELIZABETH QUEEN 1558-1603
MARY QUEEN 1553-1558	

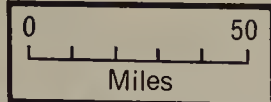


ENGLISH TRADING COMPANIES 1467-1696









THE ENGLISH REFORMATION 1531-1571

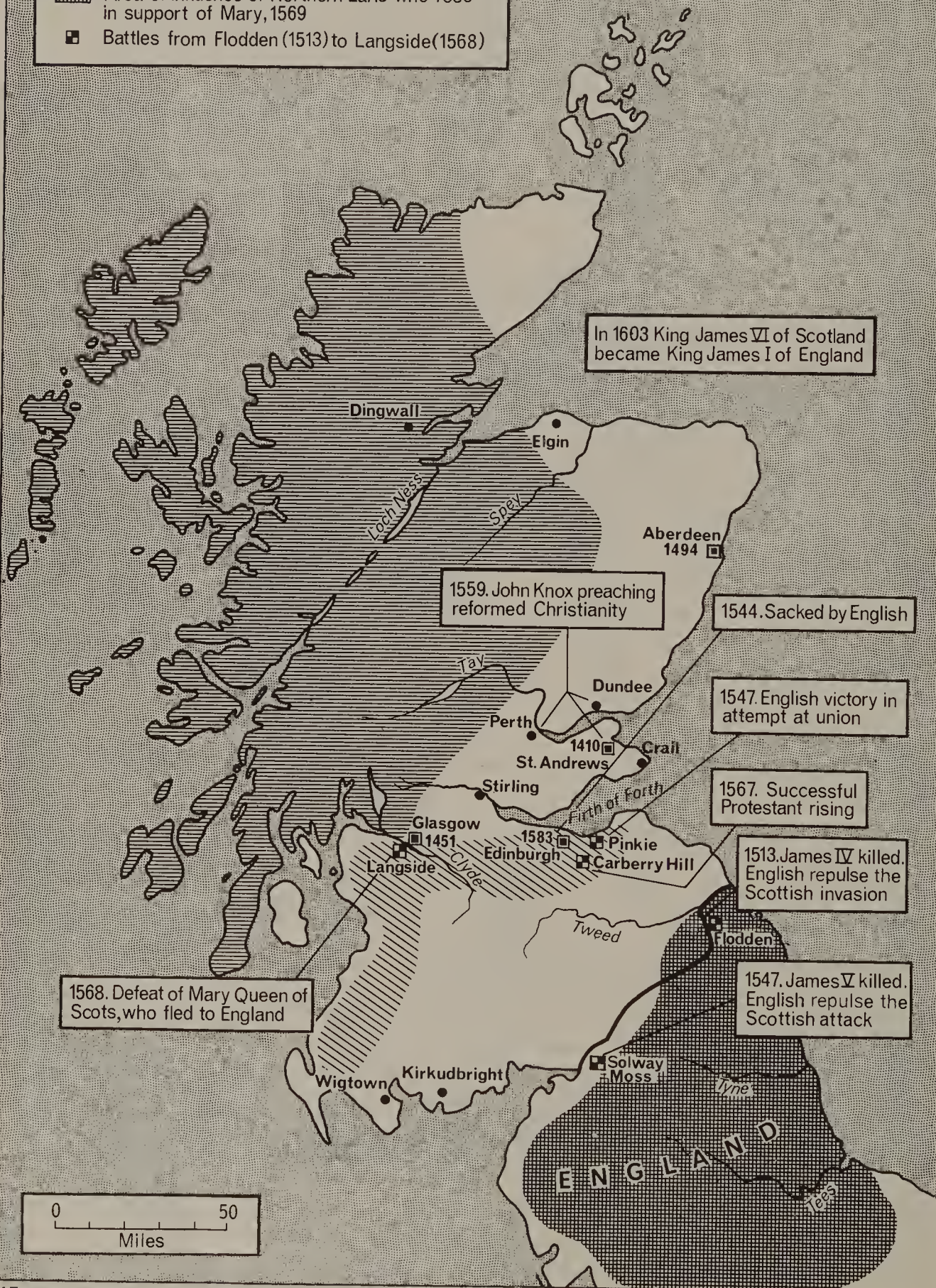
- 1531 Henry VIII recognized as supreme head of the English Church by Parliament
- 1533 The Pope excommunicates Henry VIII.
- 1534 Act of Supremacy. Church of England severed itself from Rome.
- 1535 Sir Thomas More beheaded. Canonised in 1935.
- 1536 Dissolution of monasteries begun.
- 1539 Henry VIII issues Six Articles: repealed 1547.
- 1549 First Act of Uniformity. First Prayer Book.
- 1552 Second Act of Uniformity. Second Prayer Book.
- 1554 Reconciliation with Rome under Queen Mary. Roman Catholicism restored.
- 1559 Queen Elizabeth reintroduced the Act of Supremacy. Catholicism ceased to be the religion of England.
- 1571 Parliament forbids the import of Papal Bulls into England.



- Areas affected by the Pilgrimage of Grace 1536-1537
- Monasteries whose abbots were executed by Henry VIII.
- Bishoprics created by Henry VIII

SCOTLAND 1500-1603

- ▣ Universities with dates of foundation
- ▨ Lands of Highland clans who remained Catholic
- ▧ Lands where Lutheran teaching spread quickly
- ▩ Area of influence of Northern Earls who rose in support of Mary, 1569
- Battles from Flodden (1513) to Langside (1568)



In 1603 King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England

1559. John Knox preaching reformed Christianity

1544. Sacked by English

1547. English victory in attempt at union

1567. Successful Protestant rising

1513. James IV killed. English repulse the Scottish invasion

1547. James V killed. English repulse the Scottish attack

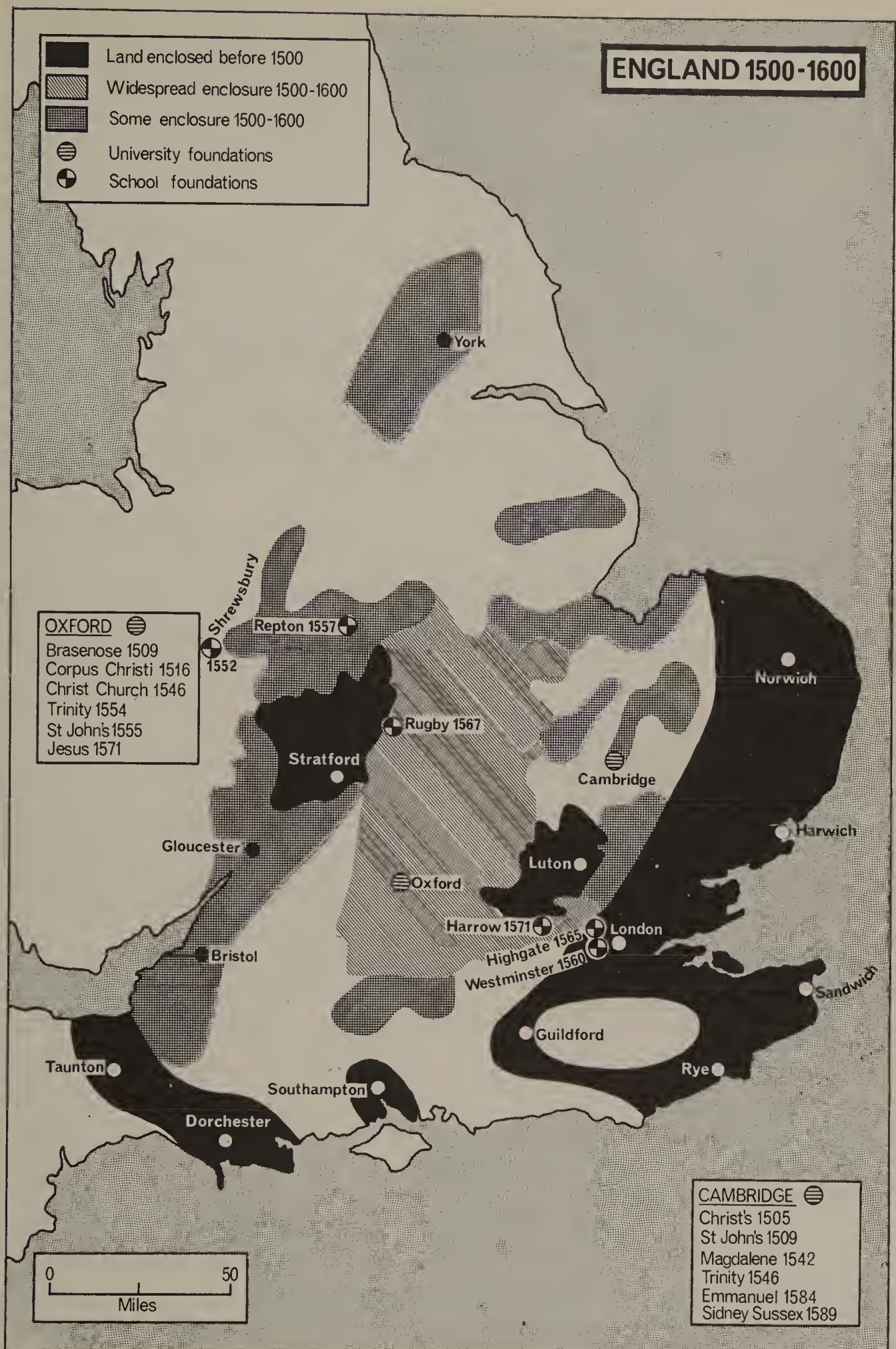
1568. Defeat of Mary Queen of Scots, who fled to England

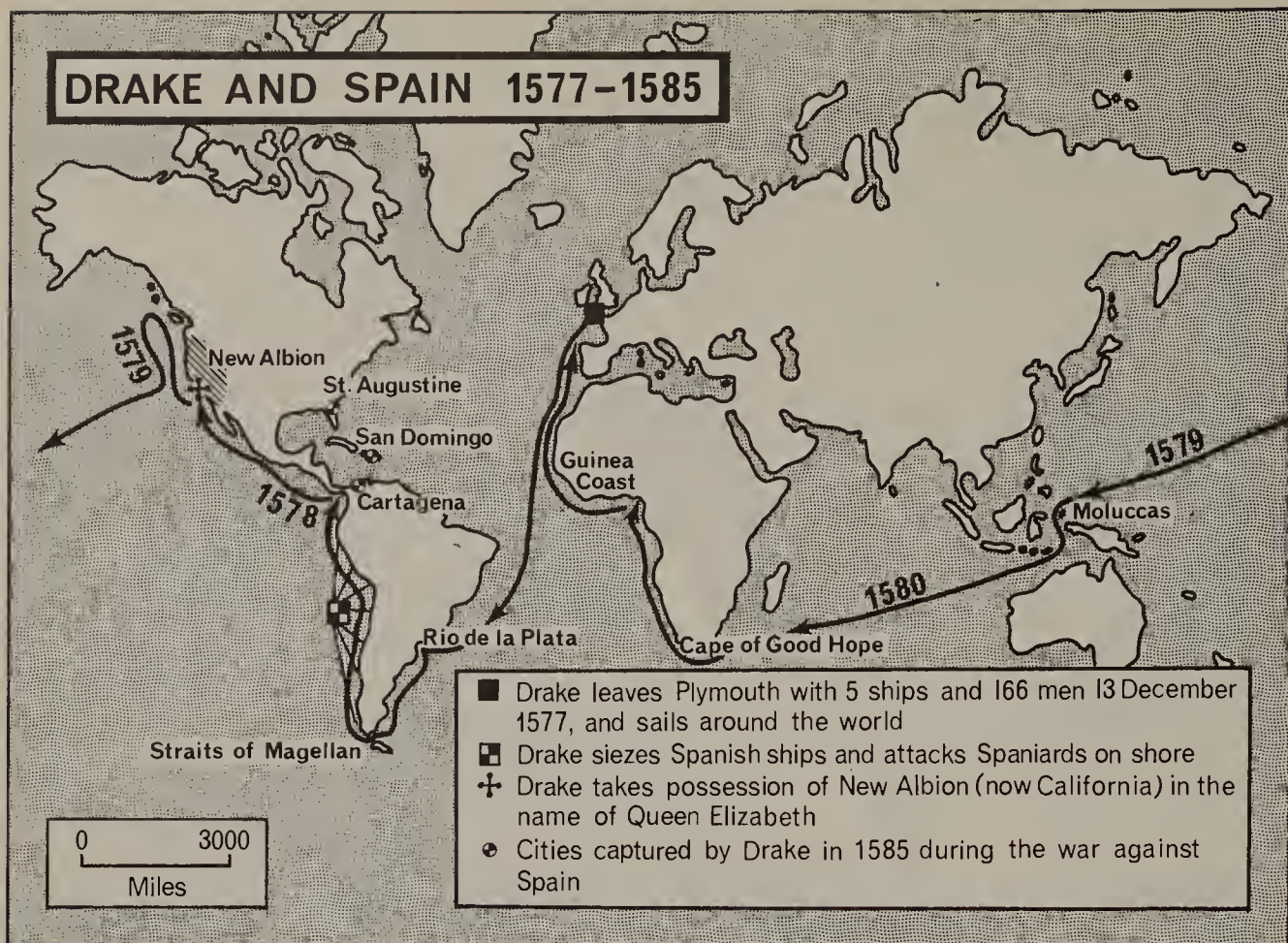
ENGLAND 1500-1600

- Land enclosed before 1500
- Widespread enclosure 1500-1600
- Some enclosure 1500-1600
- University foundations
- School foundations

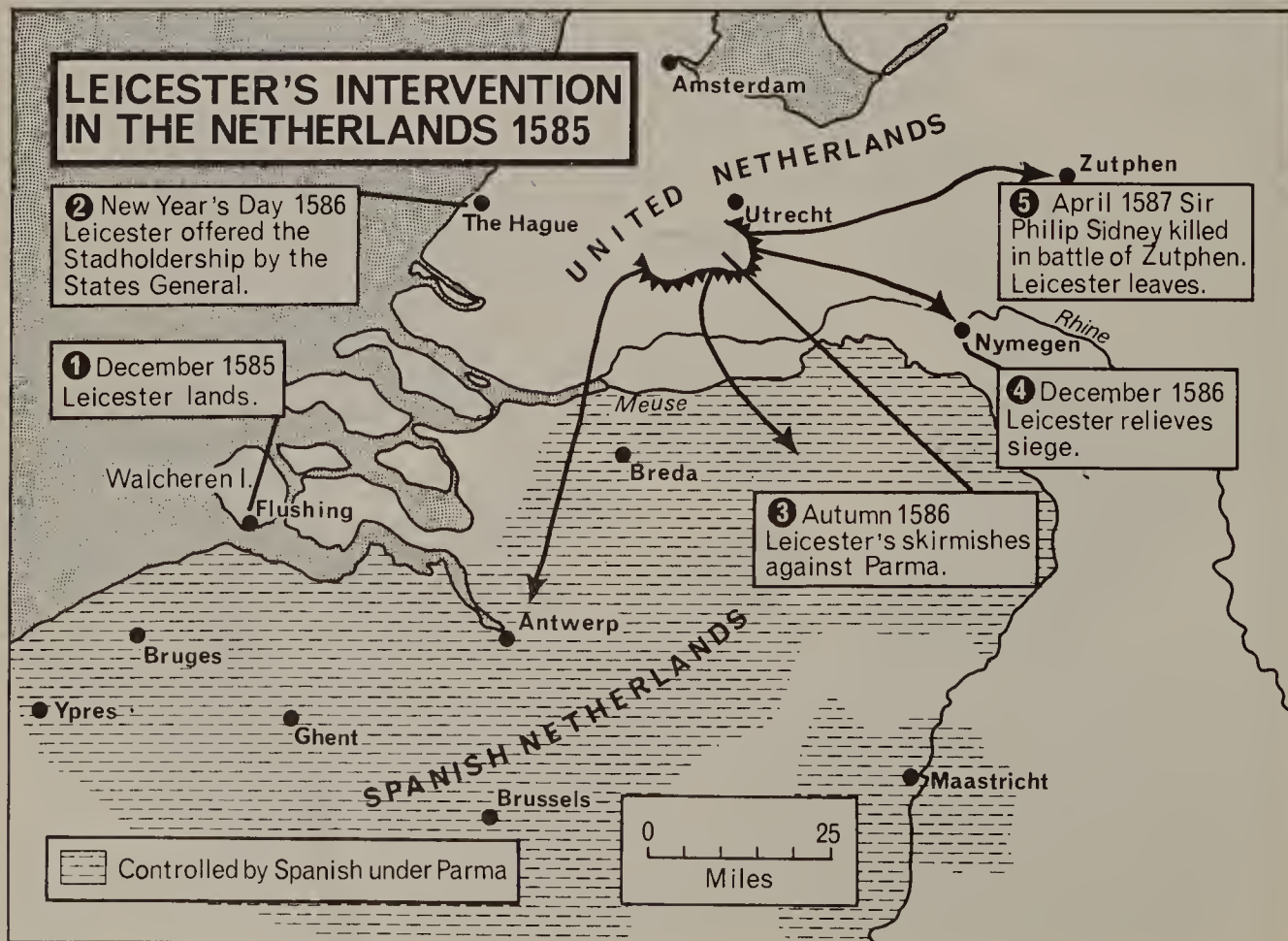
- OXFORD**
- Brasenose 1509
 - Corpus Christi 1516
 - Christ Church 1546
 - Trinity 1554
 - St John's 1555
 - Jesus 1571

- CAMBRIDGE**
- Christ's 1505
 - St John's 1509
 - Magdalene 1542
 - Trinity 1546
 - Emmanuel 1584
 - Sidney Sussex 1589





47



48

THE ARMADA 1588

- ← Route of the Spanish Armada
- Area controlled by Spain under Parma
- ▣ Ships sunk or wrecked

11 August - September
Nineteen ships destroyed
by storms

10 Howard calls
off chase

5 ships
sunk

9 29 July, Battle off
Gravelines. 5 principal
ships of Armada out
of action. Sidonia
retreats with Howard
in pursuit

3 Late June - July
English fleet on
watch

6 19 July Medina
Sidonia sights
Lizard

7 21-28 July
English fleet
harrasses
Armada

8 27 July Sidonia halts
Armada in Calais roads.
28 July Howard sends
eight fire ships among
Armada, which disperses.
Two principal ships
wrecked

4 May - July Armada
dispersed in storm

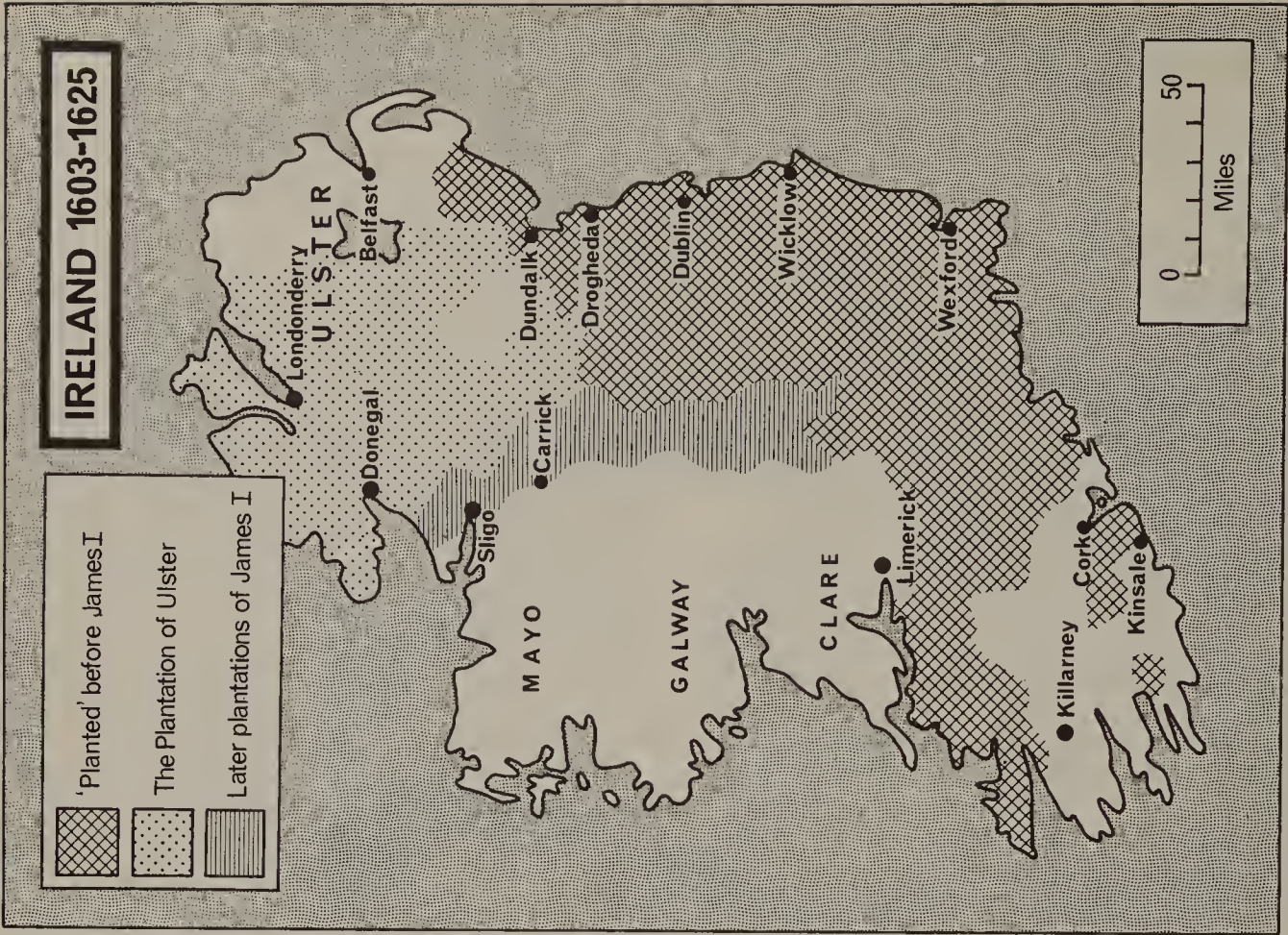
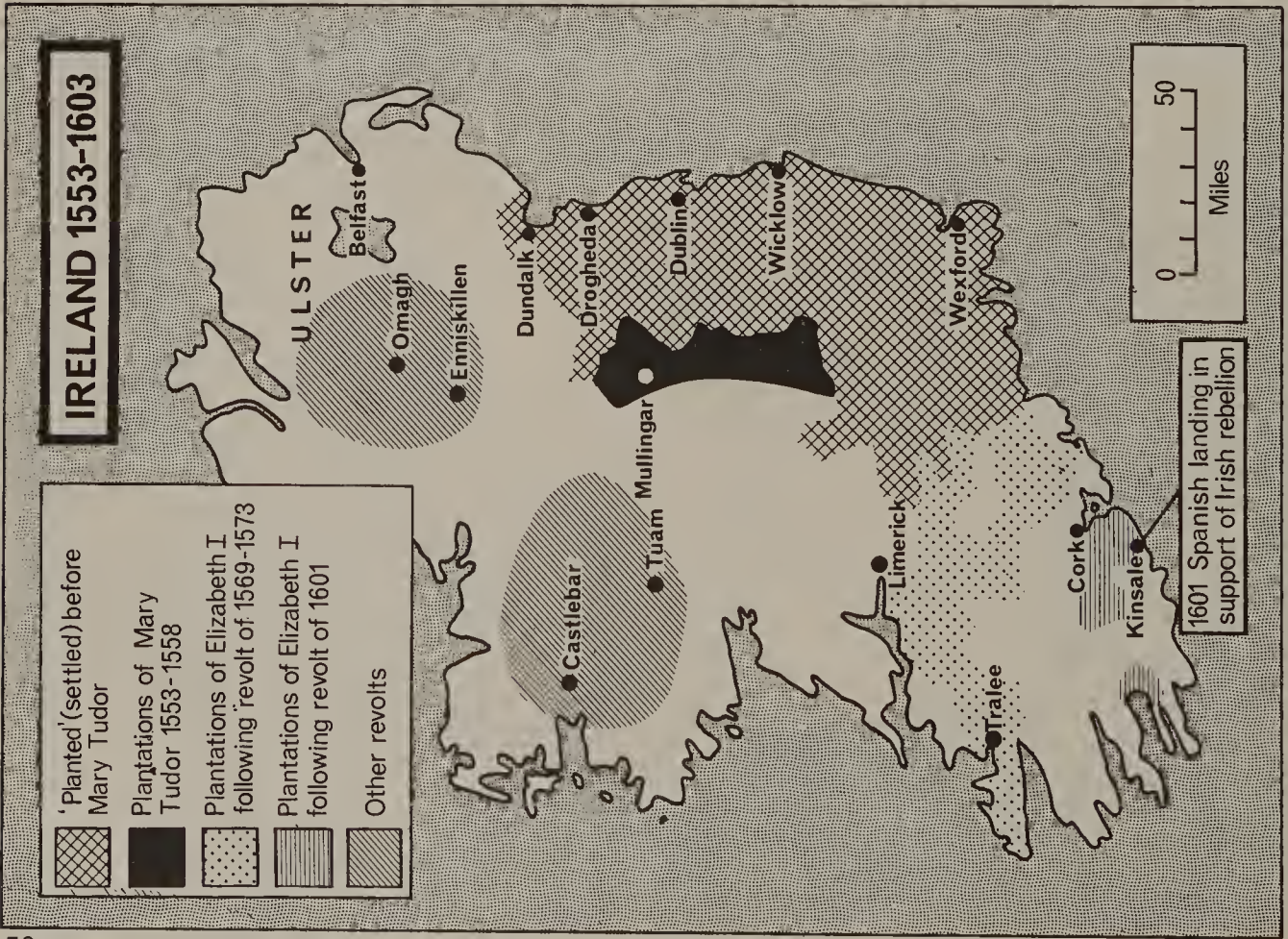
5 12 July Armada
sails again

12 Late September Medina
Sidonia returns with first
full report of Spanish
losses

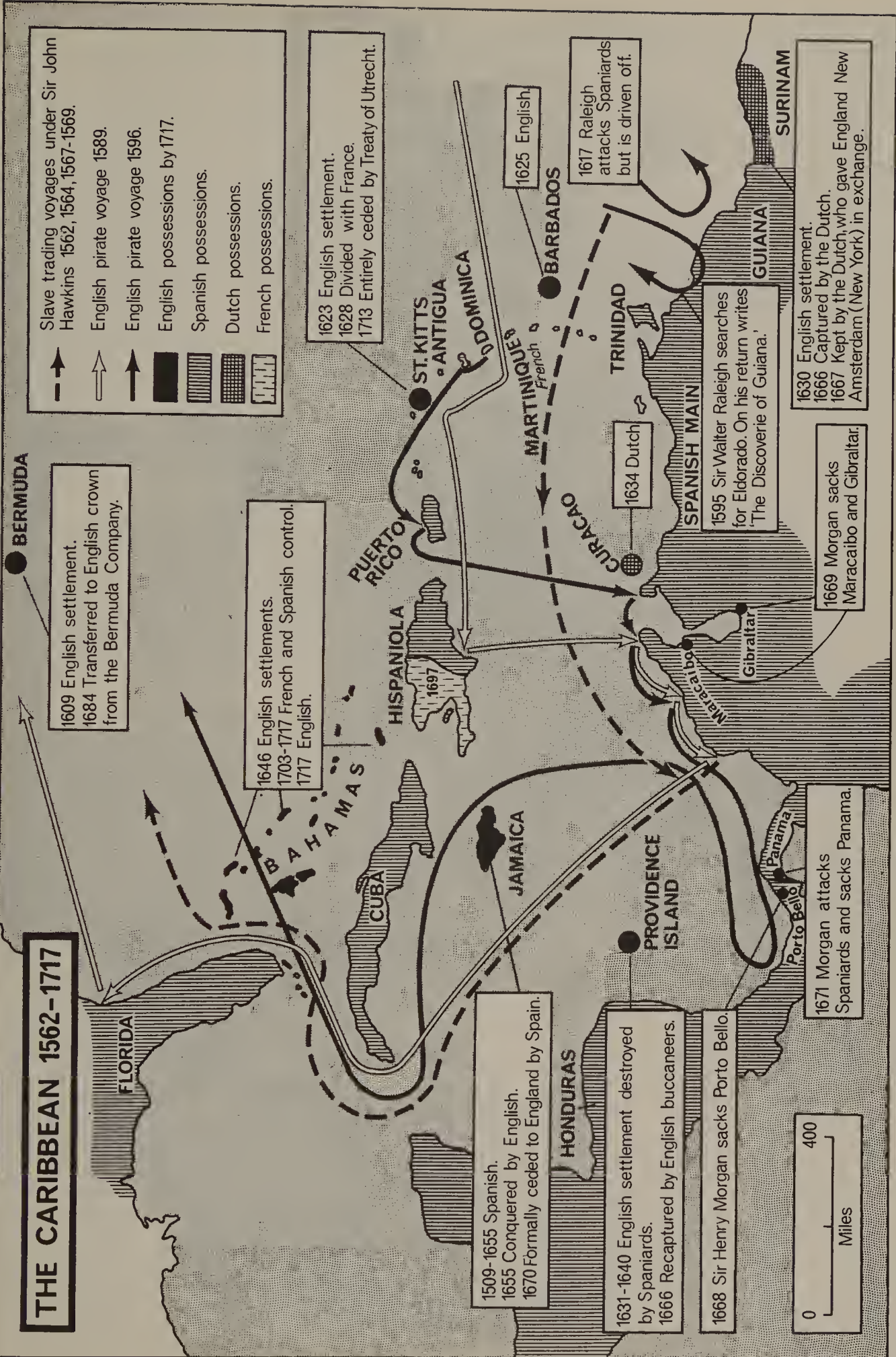
2 May 1588 Armada sets sail
with 130 ships and 30,000 men

1 1587 Drake destroys
ships and stores

0 200
Miles



THE CARIBBEAN 1562-1717

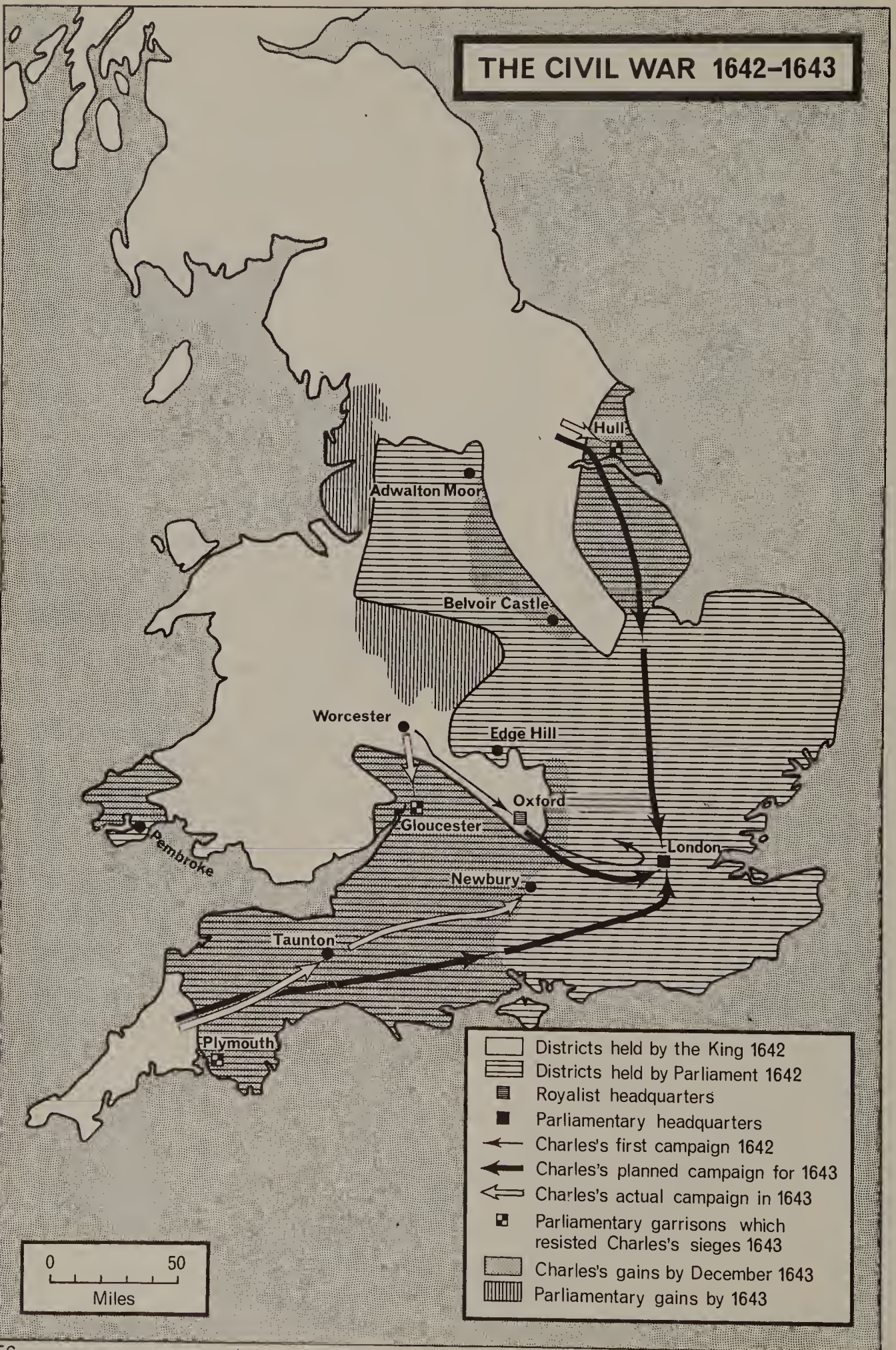




THE NEW WORLD 1642-1713

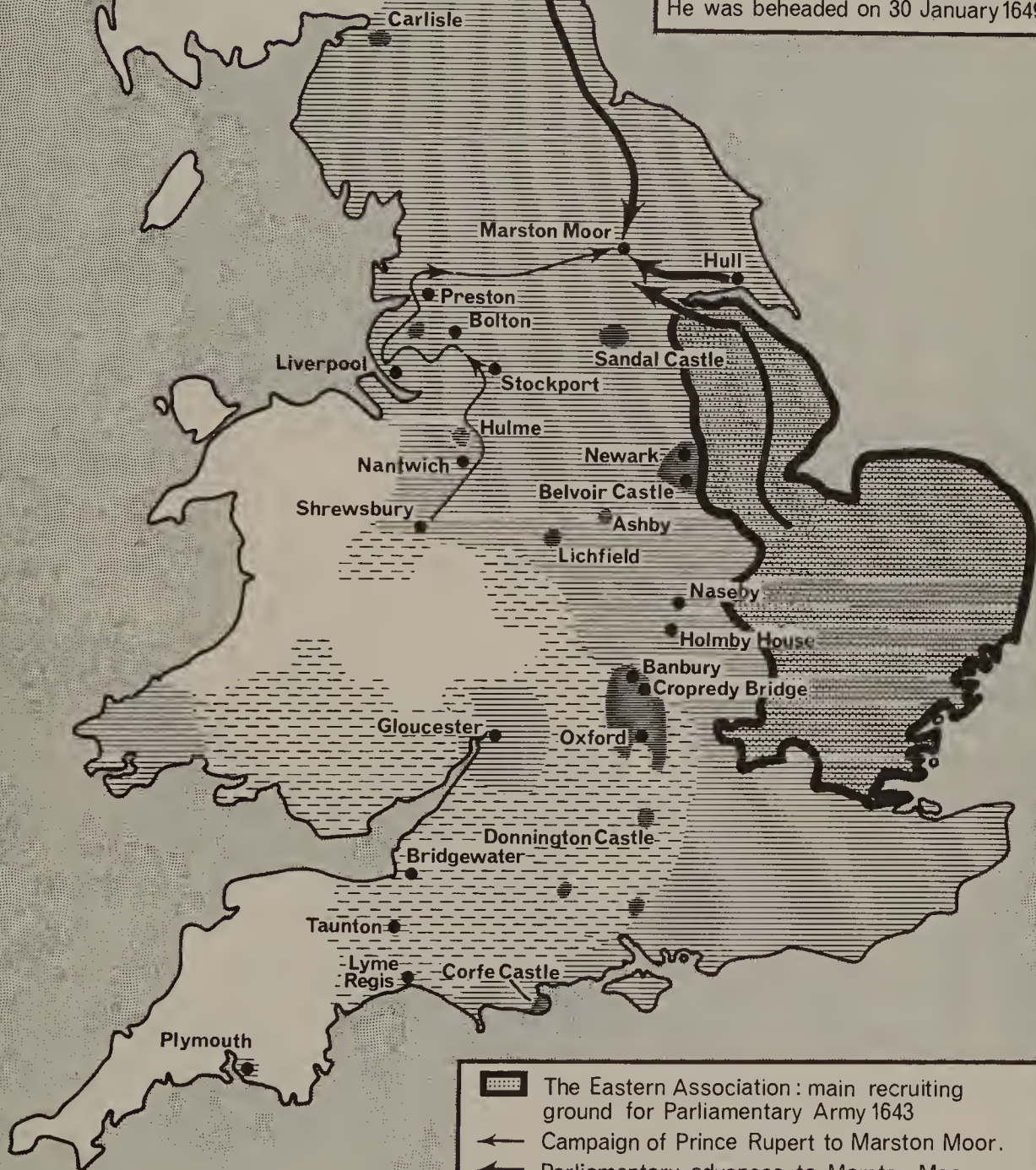


THE CIVIL WAR 1642-1643



THE CIVIL WAR 1644-1646

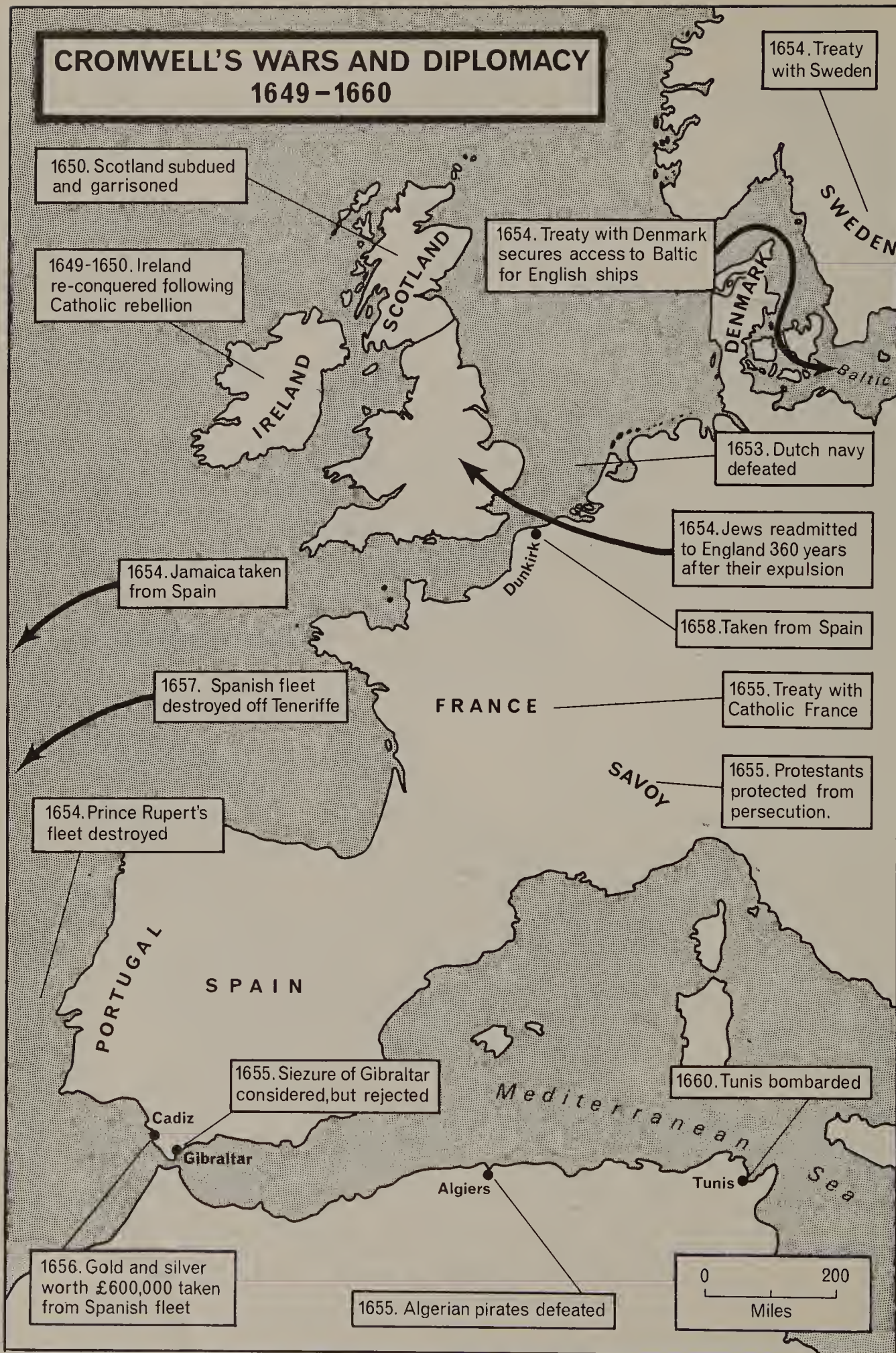
In May 1646 King Charles surrendered to the Scottish Army at Newark.
In February 1647 the Scots sold the King to Parliament for £400,000.
He was beheaded on 30 January 1649.

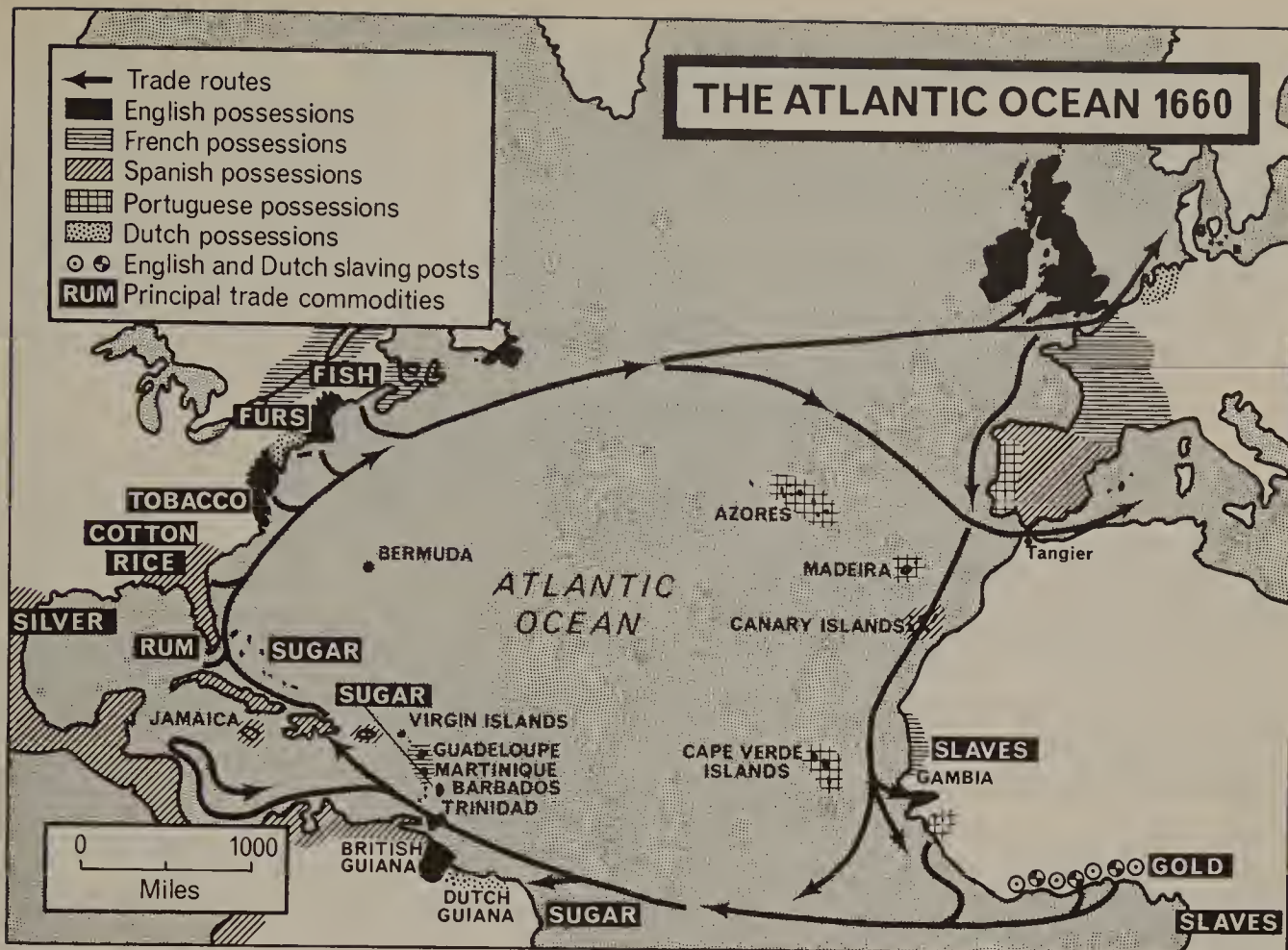


0 50
Miles

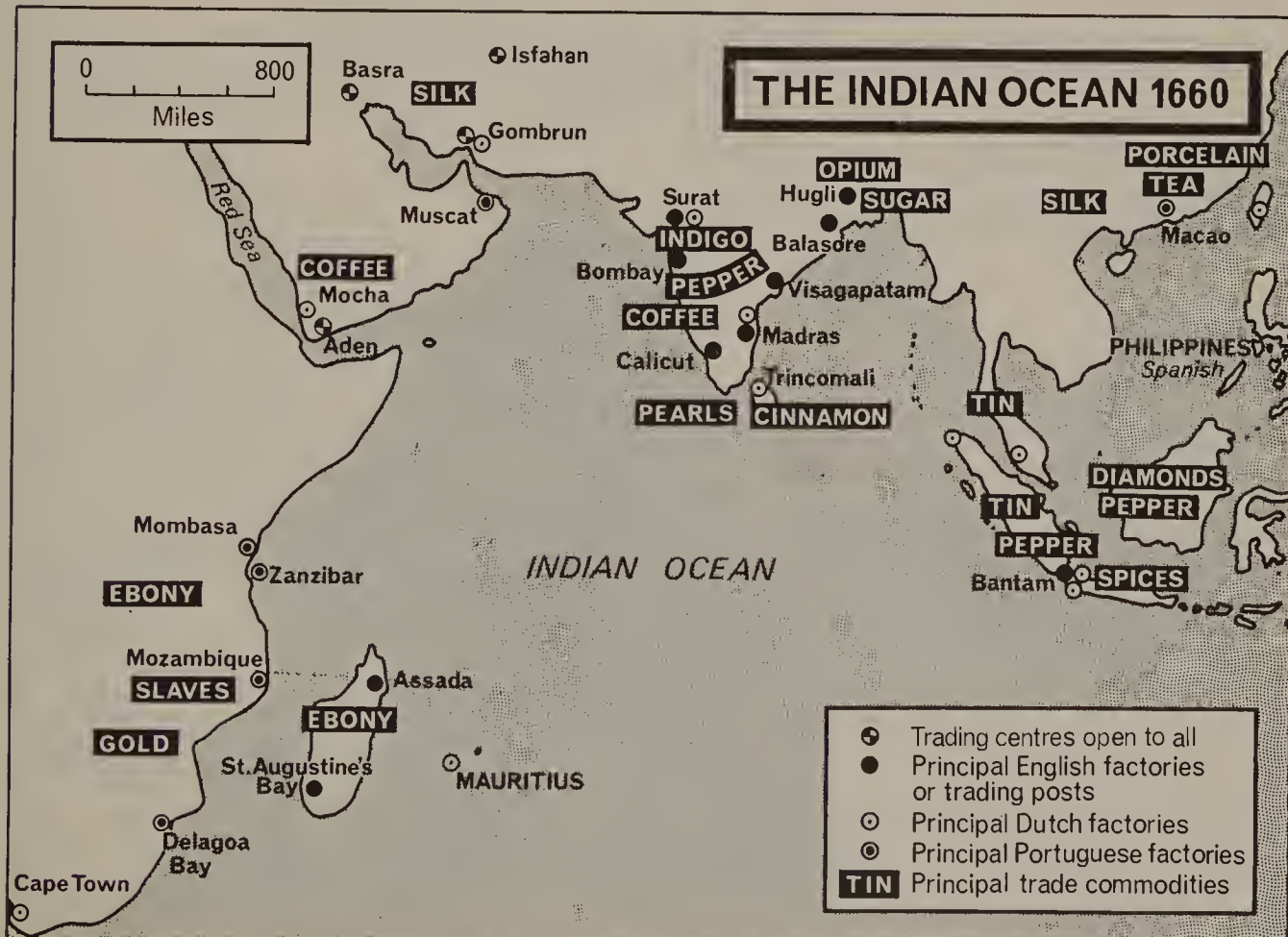
- The Eastern Association: main recruiting ground for Parliamentary Army 1643
- Campaign of Prince Rupert to Marston Moor.
- Parliamentary advances to Marston Moor, where the Royalists were defeated 2 July 1644
- Area controlled by Parliament in December 1644.
- Area gained by Parliament by December 1645.
- Districts held by the King in May 1646.
- Area gained by Parliament by December 1646.

CROMWELL'S WARS AND DIPLOMACY 1649 - 1660



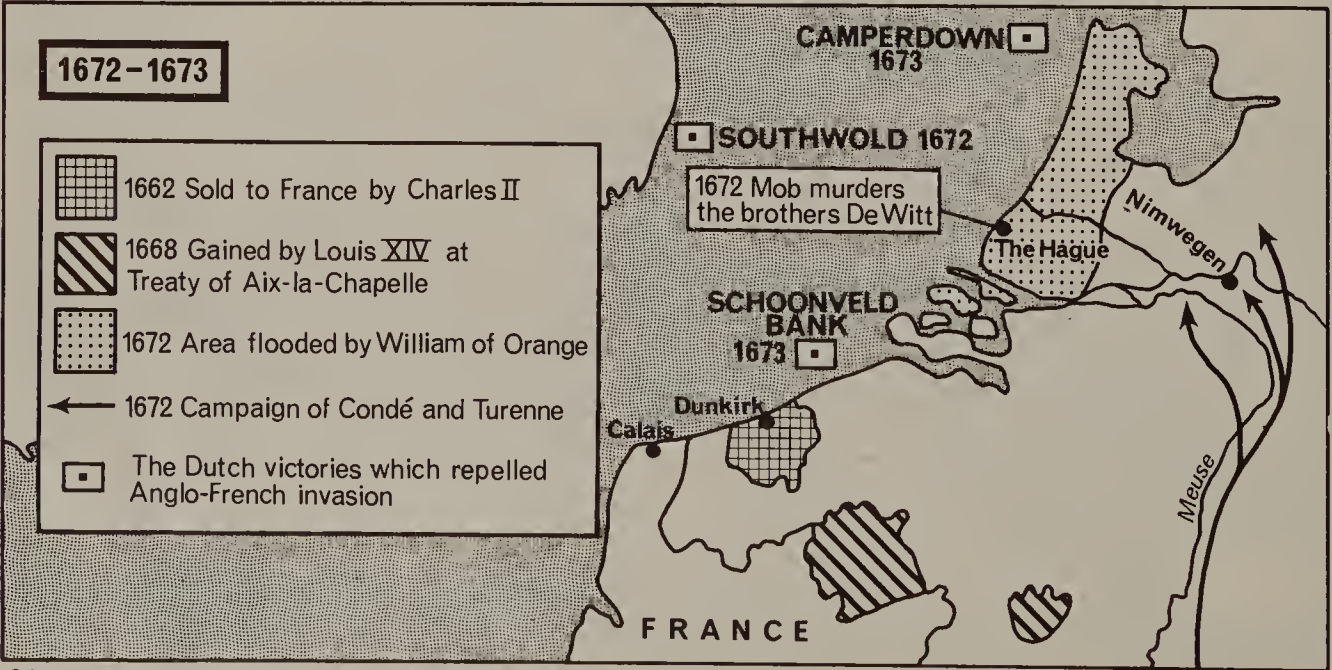
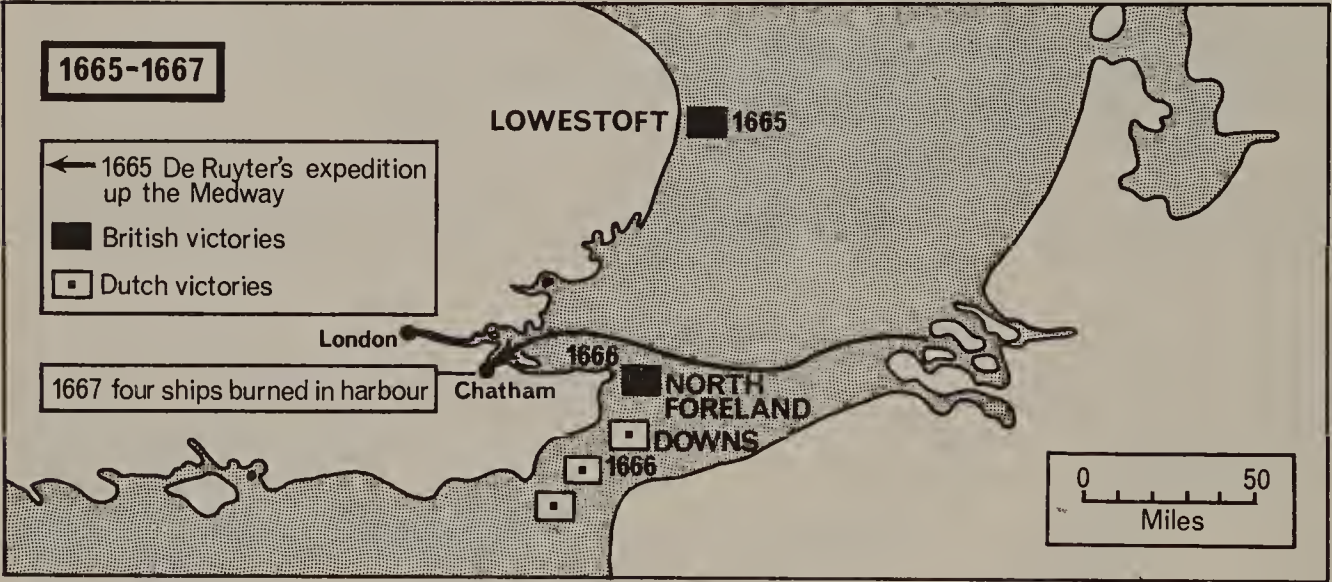
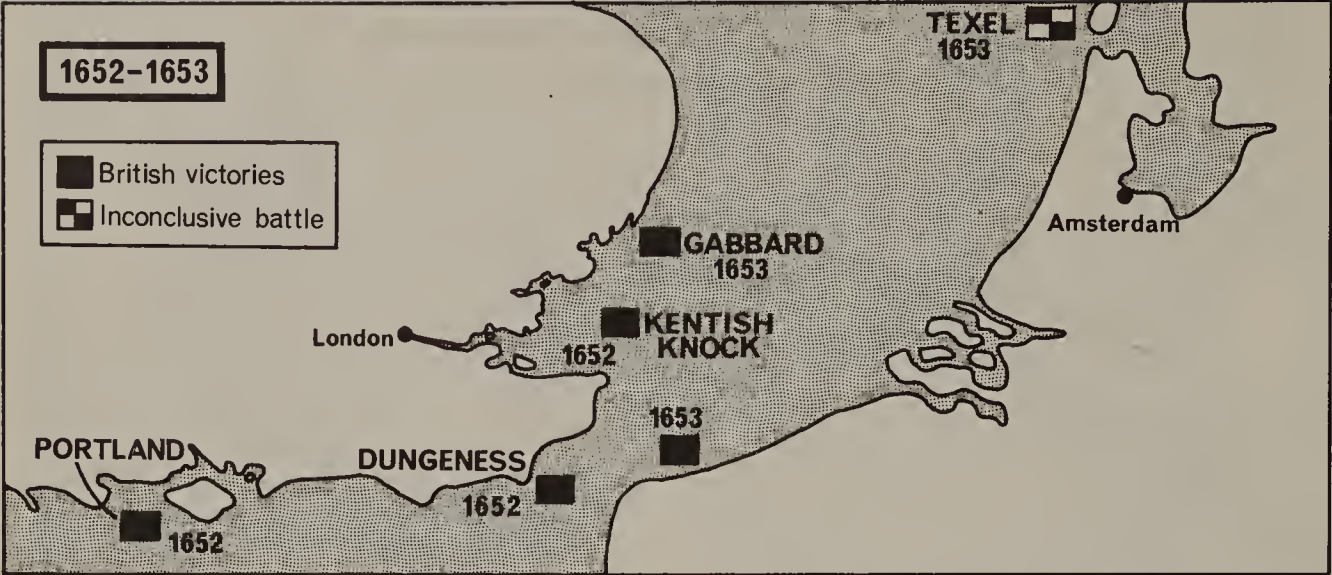


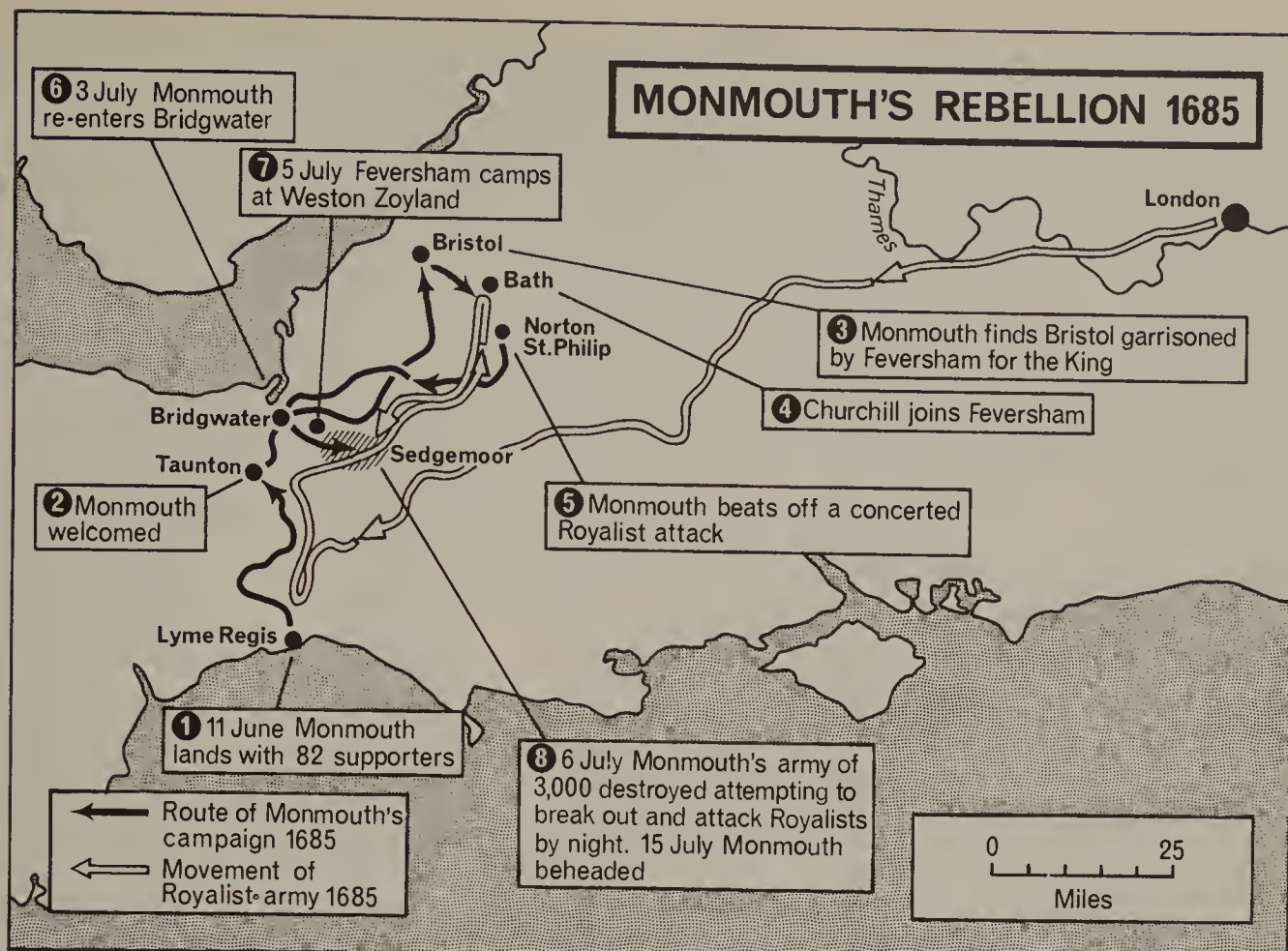
59



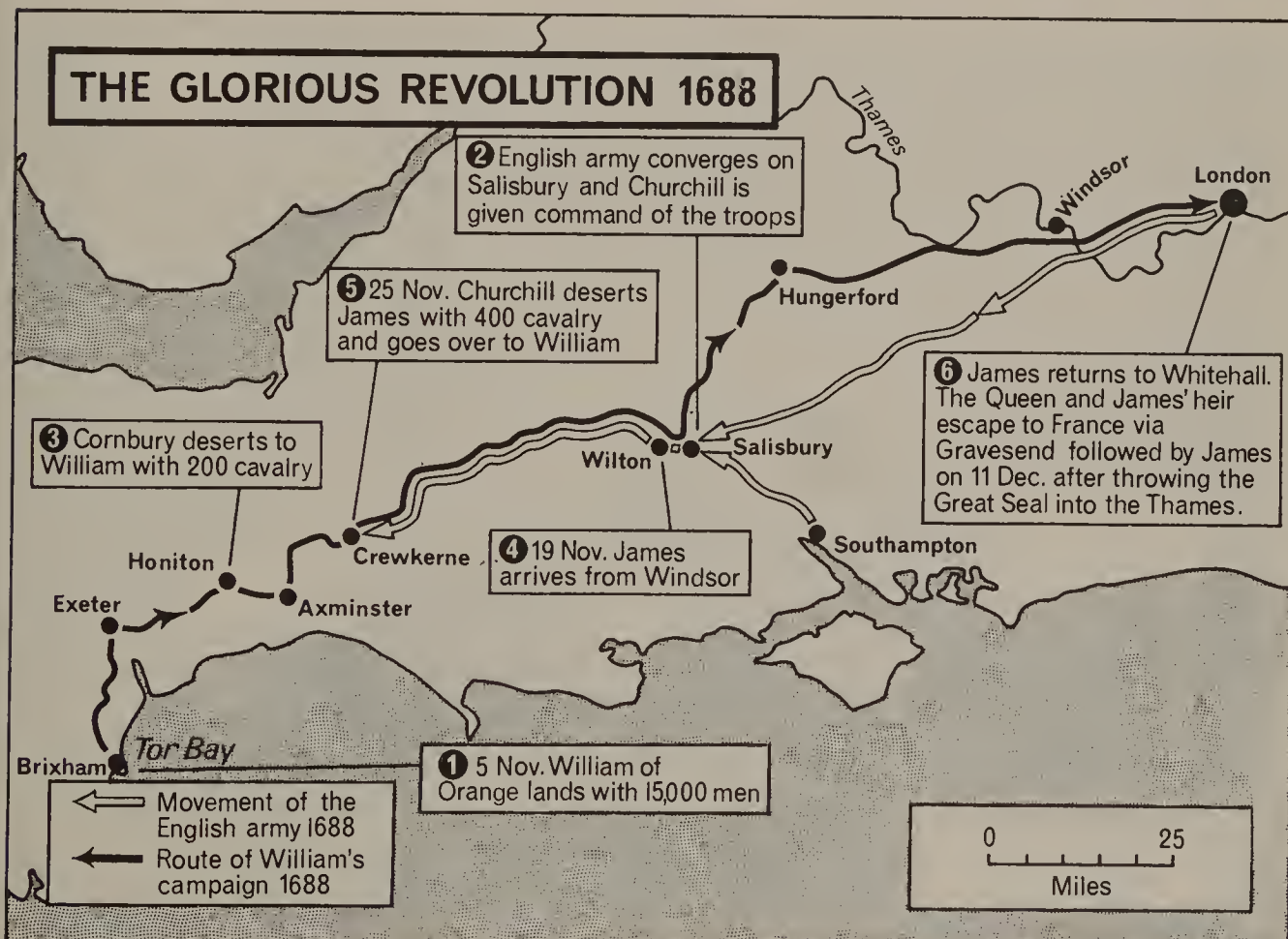
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THE THREE DUTCH WARS

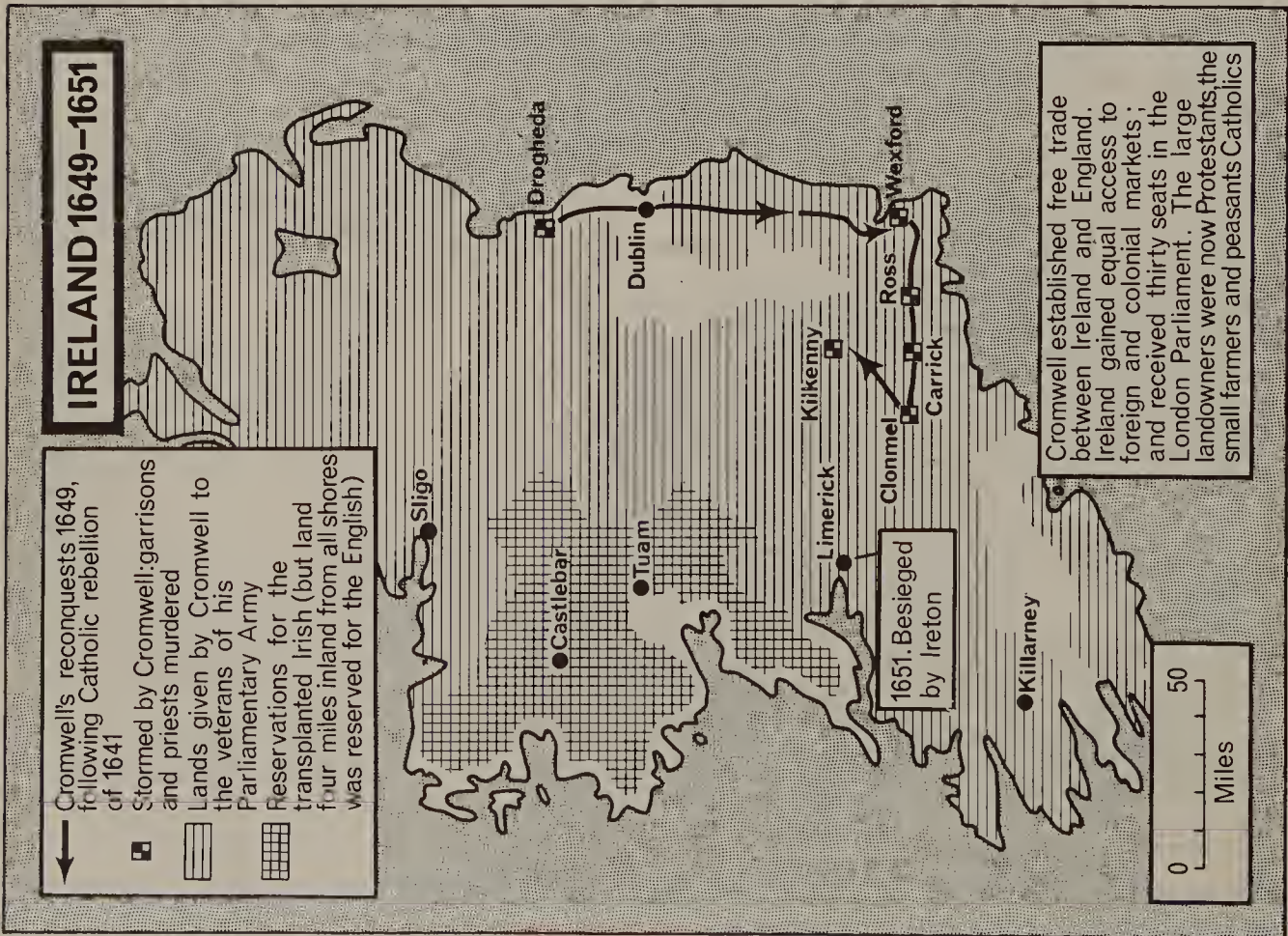
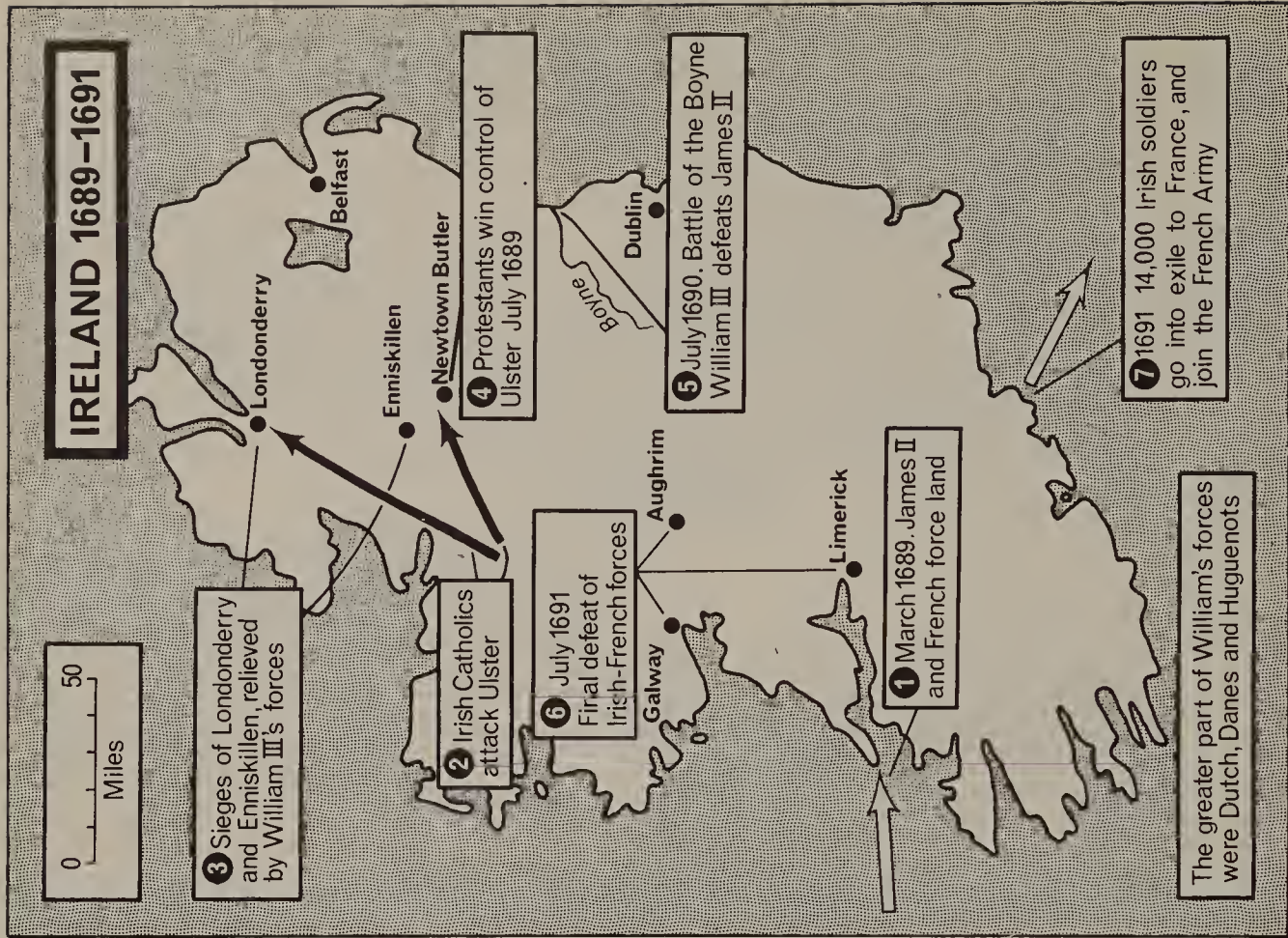




62



63



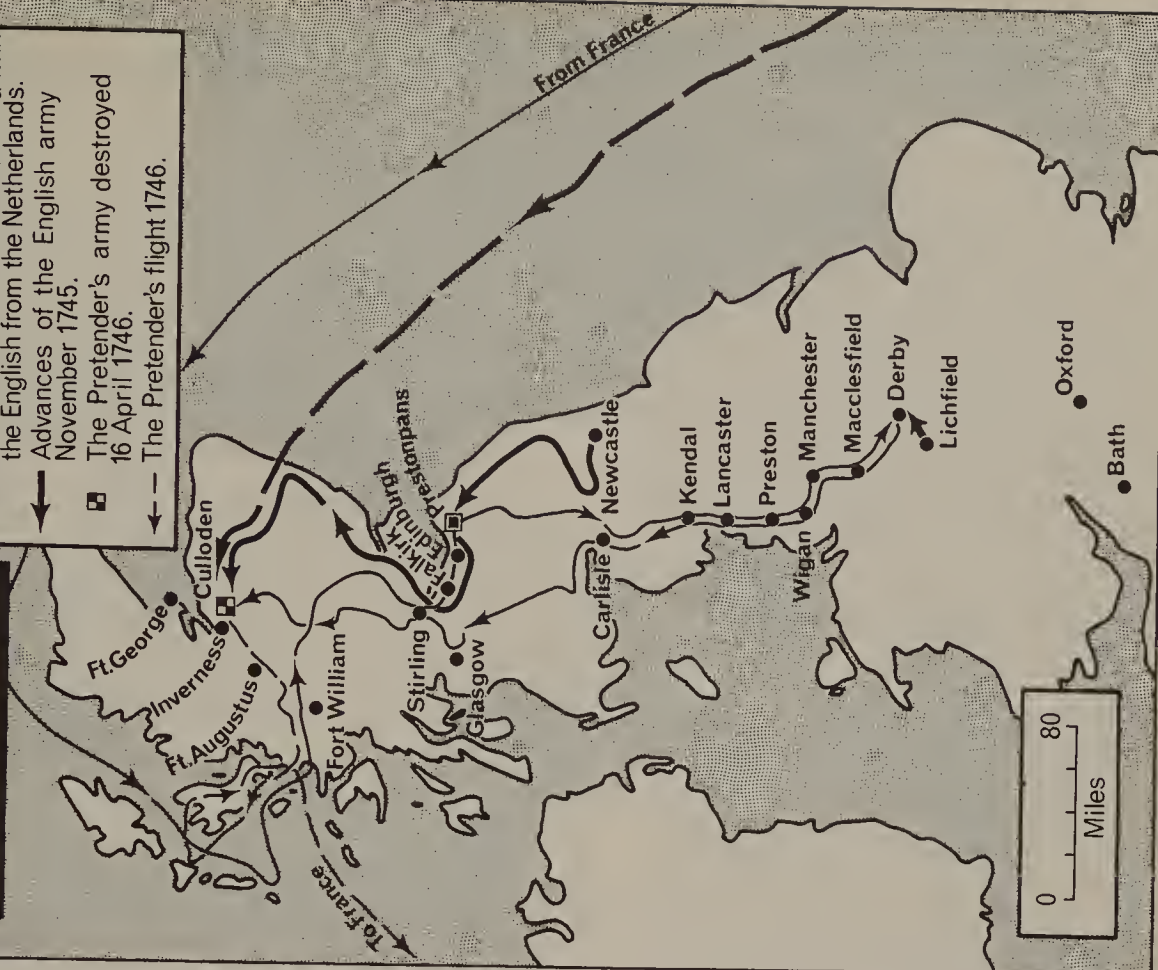
THE JACOBITE RISING 1715

- Area from which the Jacobite risings gained support.
- Advance of Mar in support of the Old Pretender
- Route of the Border Country rising
- Jacobite defeats



THE JACOBITE RISING 1745

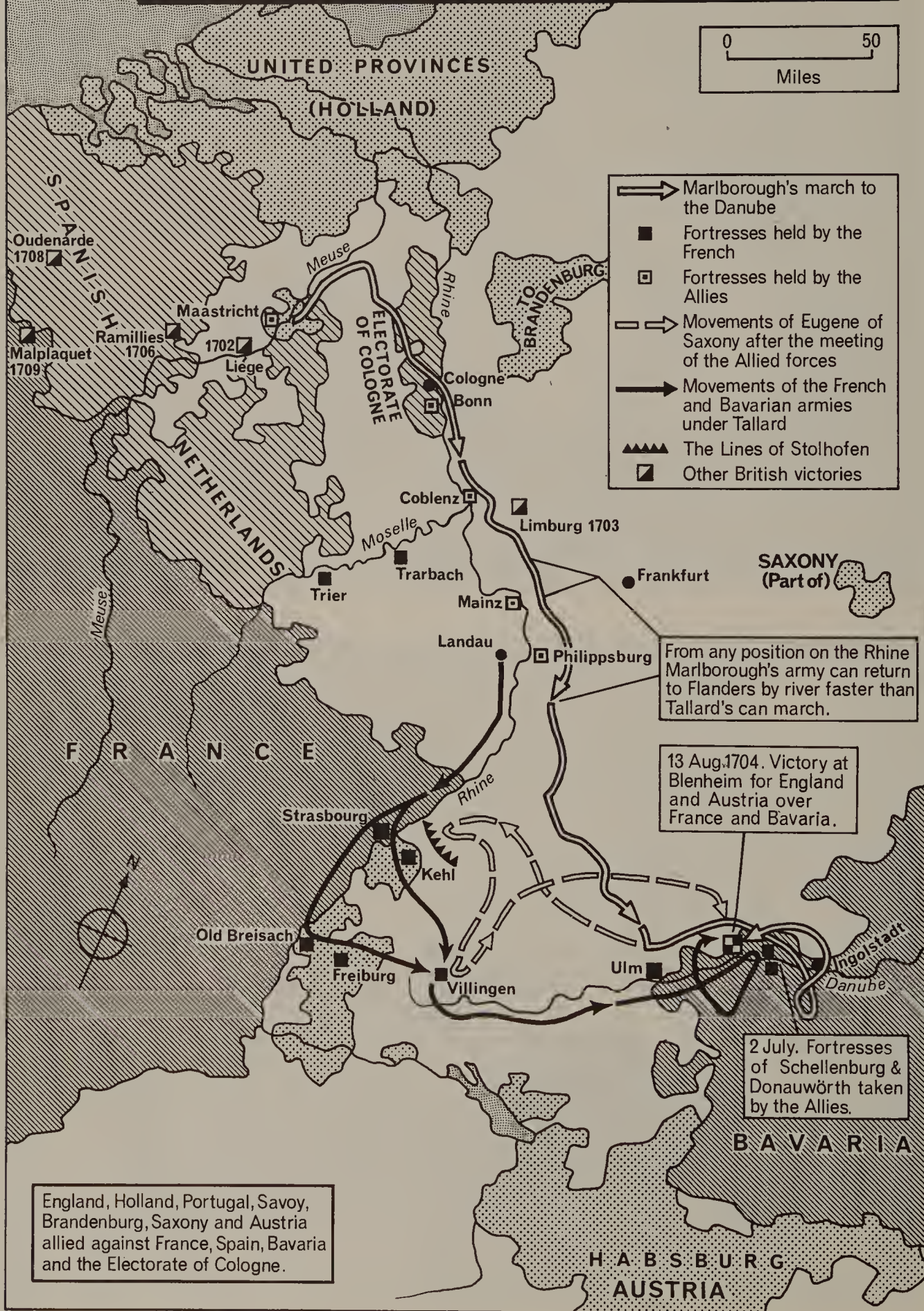
- Advance of the Young Pretender 1745.
- The Pretender's victory, October 1745, failed to win Lowland support.
- Route of the Duke of Cumberland with the English from the Netherlands.
- Advances of the English army November 1745.
- The Pretender's army destroyed 16 April 1746.
- The Pretender's flight 1746.



THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1702-1713

0 50
Miles

- Marlborough's march to the Danube
- Fortresses held by the French
- Fortresses held by the Allies
- Movements of Eugene of Saxony after the meeting of the Allied forces
- Movements of the French and Bavarian armies under Tallard
- The Lines of Stolhofen
- Other British victories



From any position on the Rhine Marlborough's army can return to Flanders by river faster than Tallard's can march.

13 Aug. 1704. Victory at Blenheim for England and Austria over France and Bavaria.

2 July. Fortresses of Schellenburg & Donauwörth taken by the Allies.

England, Holland, Portugal, Savoy, Brandenburg, Saxony and Austria allied against France, Spain, Bavaria and the Electorate of Cologne.

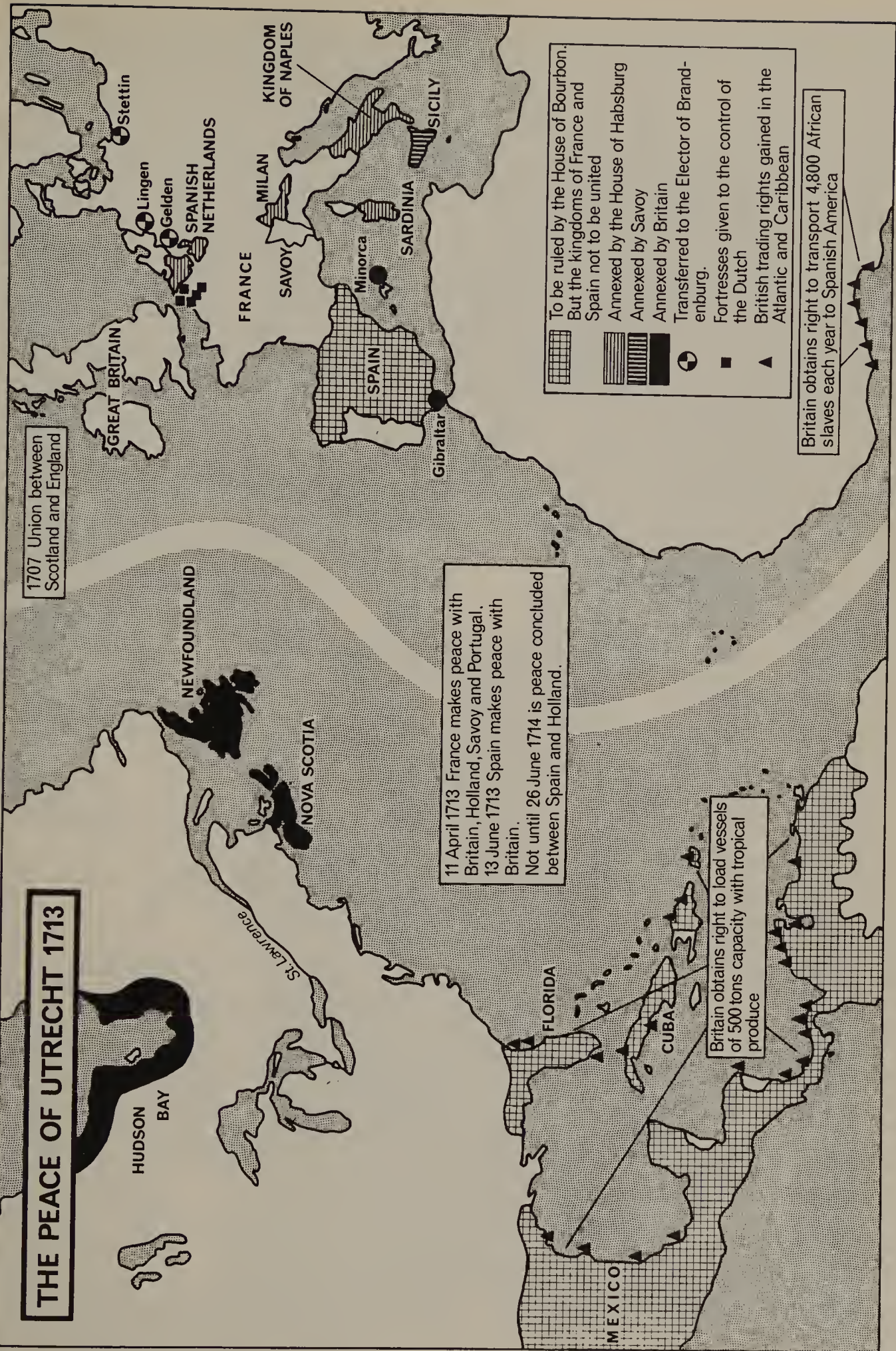
THE PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713

1707 Union between Scotland and England

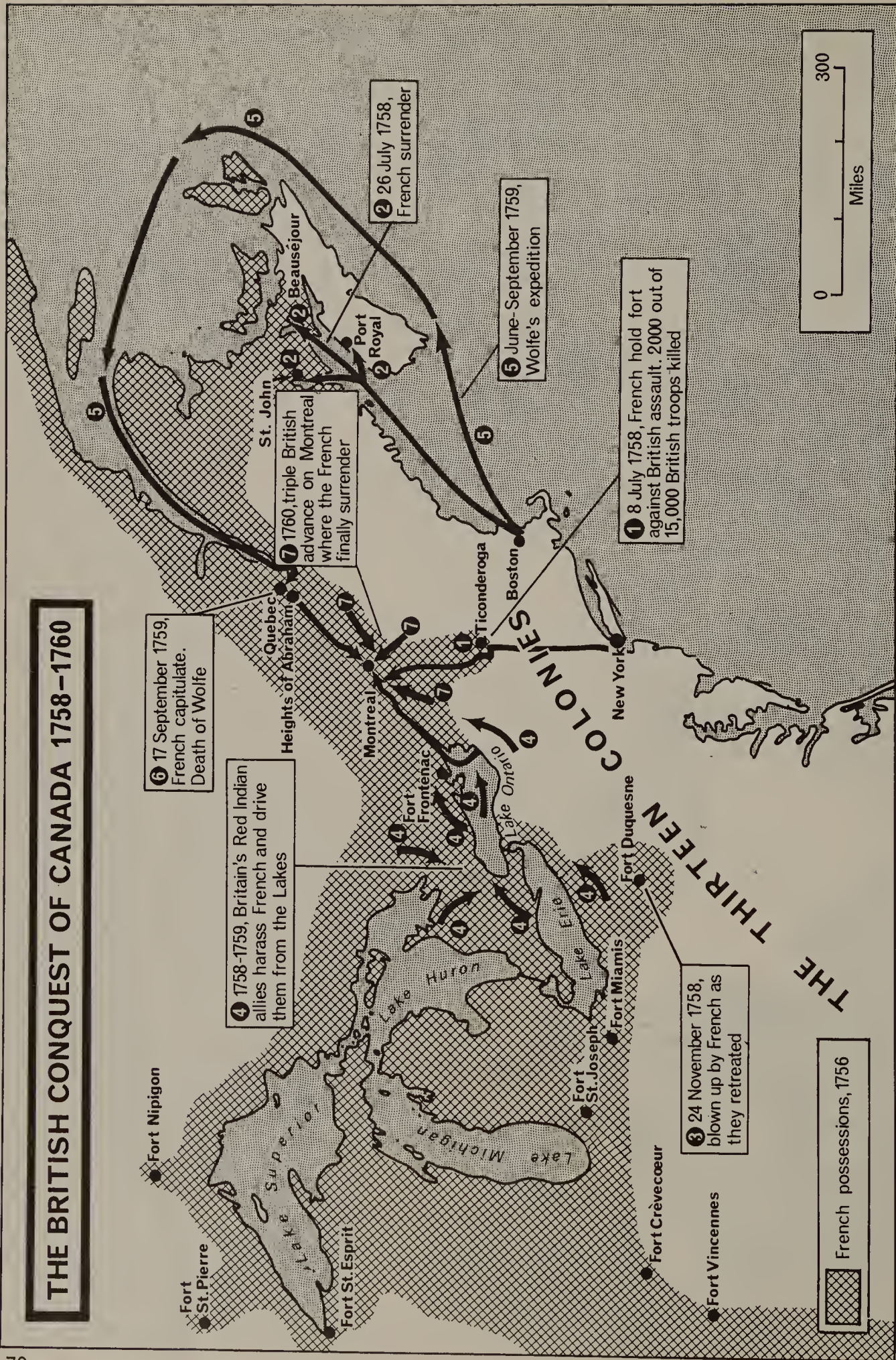
11 April 1713 France makes peace with Britain, Holland, Savoy and Portugal.
13 June 1713 Spain makes peace with Britain.
Not until 26 June 1714 is peace concluded between Spain and Holland.

Britain obtains right to load vessels of 500 tons capacity with tropical produce

Britain obtains right to transport 4,800 African slaves each year to Spanish America

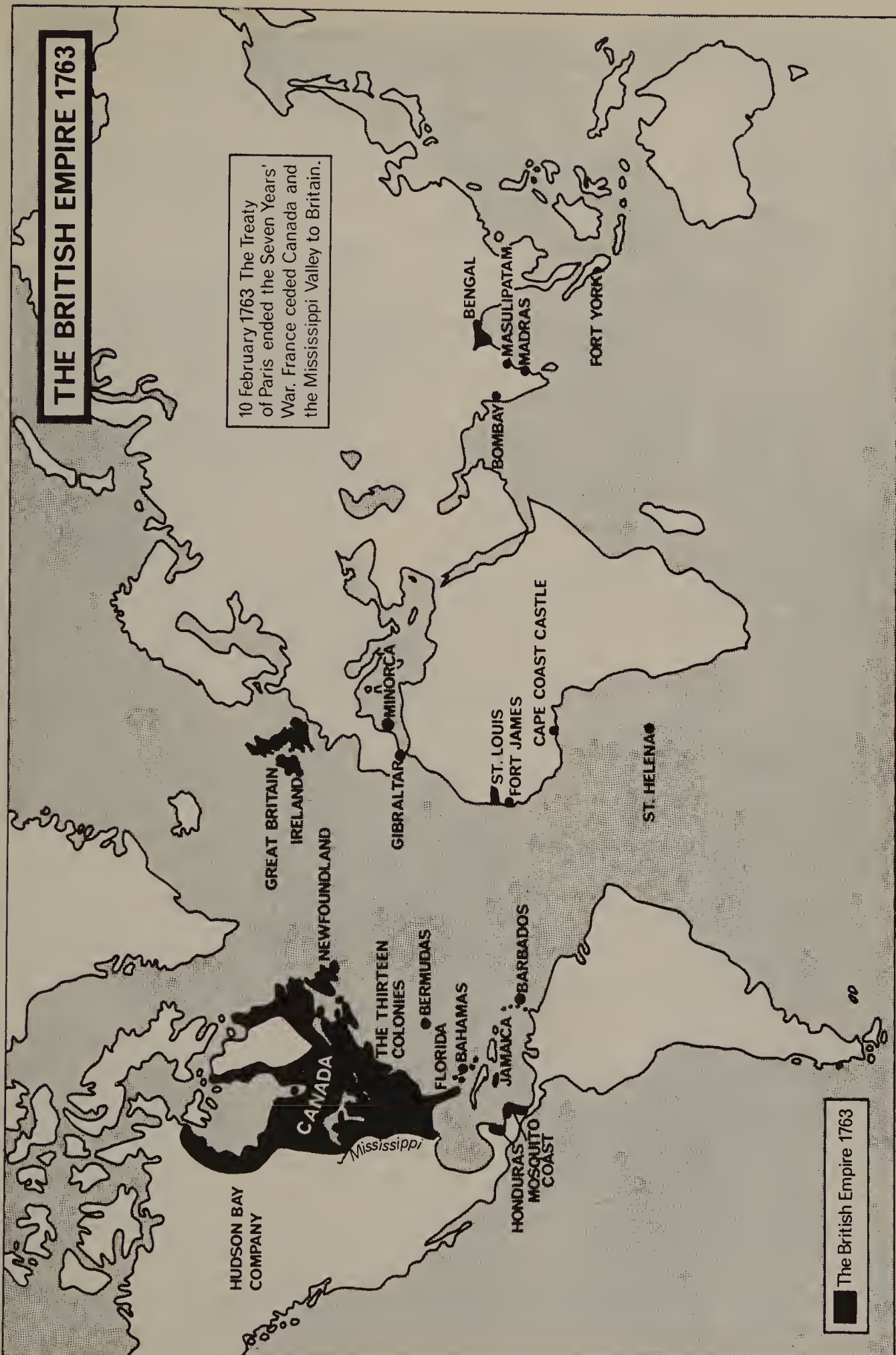


THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF CANADA 1758-1760



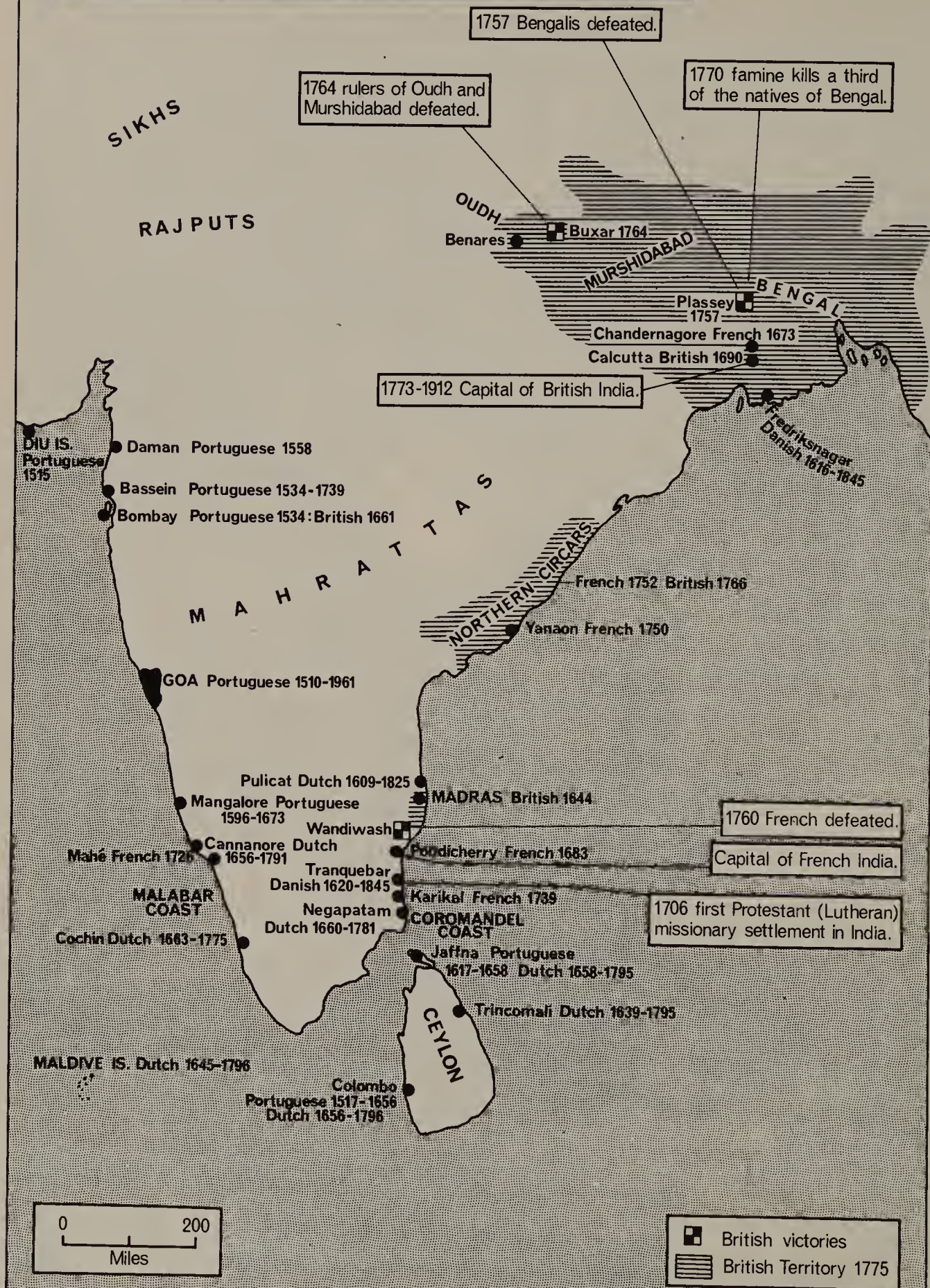
THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1763

10 February 1763 The Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years' War. France ceded Canada and the Mississippi Valley to Britain.



■ The British Empire 1763

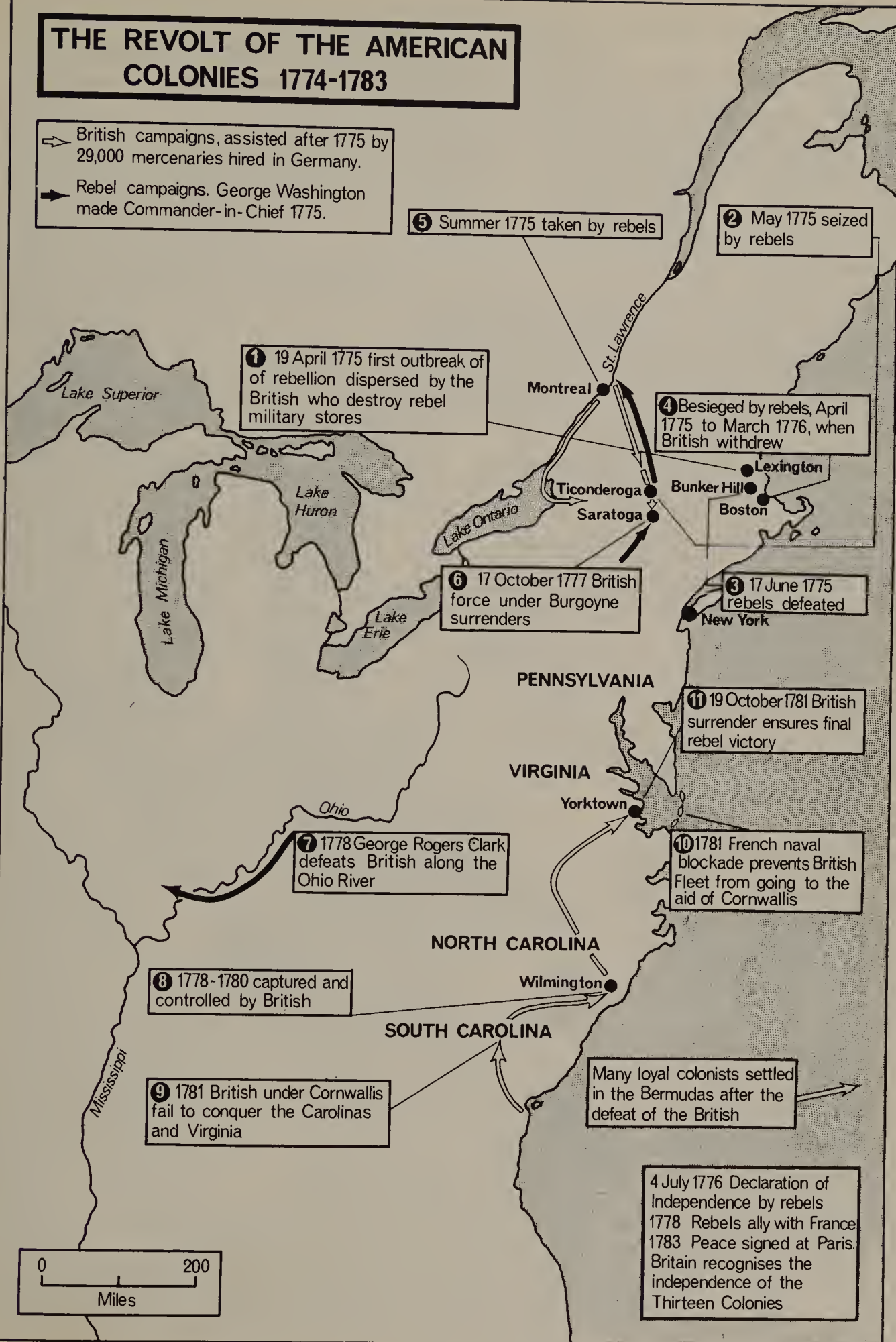
THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN INDIA 1510-1775



THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES 1774-1783

⇒ British campaigns, assisted after 1775 by 29,000 mercenaries hired in Germany.

➔ Rebel campaigns. George Washington made Commander-in-Chief 1775.



⑤ Summer 1775 taken by rebels

② May 1775 seized by rebels

① 19 April 1775 first outbreak of rebellion dispersed by the British who destroy rebel military stores

④ Besieged by rebels, April 1775 to March 1776, when British withdrew

Lexington
Bunker Hill
Boston

③ 17 June 1775 rebels defeated
New York

⑥ 17 October 1777 British force under Burgoyne surrenders

PENNSYLVANIA

VIRGINIA

Yorktown

⑪ 19 October 1781 British surrender ensures final rebel victory

⑩ 1781 French naval blockade prevents British Fleet from going to the aid of Cornwallis

⑦ 1778 George Rogers Clark defeats British along the Ohio River

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington

⑧ 1778-1780 captured and controlled by British

SOUTH CAROLINA

⑨ 1781 British under Cornwallis fail to conquer the Carolinas and Virginia

Many loyal colonists settled in the Bermudas after the defeat of the British









4 July 1776 Declaration of Independence by rebels
1778 Rebels ally with France
1783 Peace signed at Paris. Britain recognises the independence of the Thirteen Colonies

0 200
Miles

AGRICULTURE 1700-1800

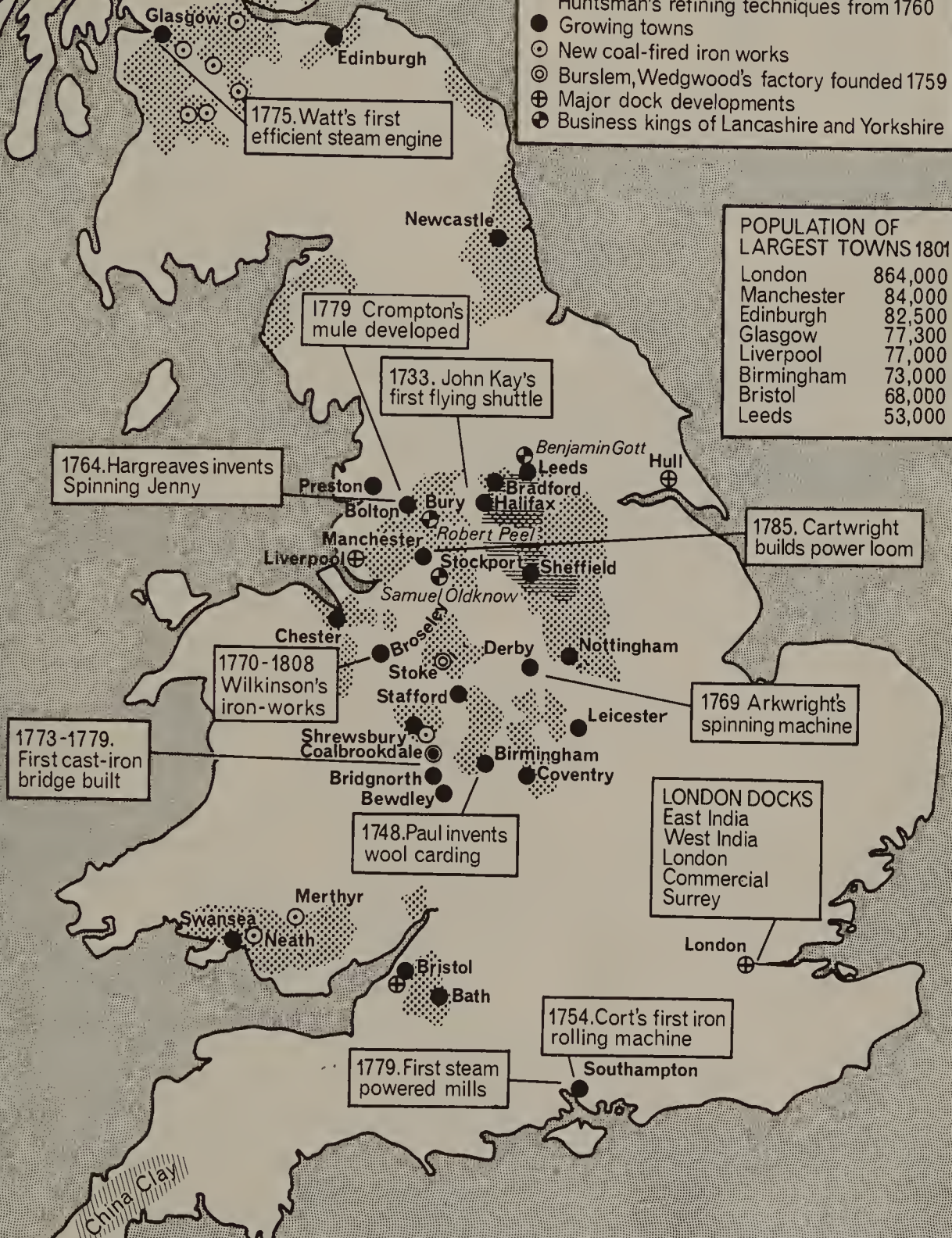


INDUSTRY 1715-1815

-  Coalfields
-  Coalbrookdale iron works, where Abraham Darby first successfully used coke for smelting, 1709, and where Newcomen's steam-powered pump was first used
-  Area of Sheffield steel industry improved by Huntsman's refining techniques from 1760
-  Growing towns
-  New coal-fired iron works
-  Burslem, Wedgwood's factory founded 1759
-  Major dock developments
-  Business kings of Lancashire and Yorkshire

POPULATION OF LARGEST TOWNS 1801

London	864,000
Manchester	84,000
Edinburgh	82,500
Glasgow	77,300
Liverpool	77,000
Birmingham	73,000
Bristol	68,000
Leeds	53,000



0 50
Miles

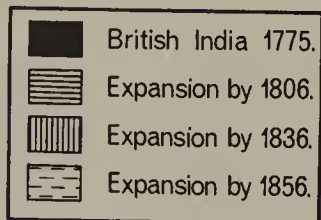
TRANSPORT 1760-1830


The first British census was taken in 1801:

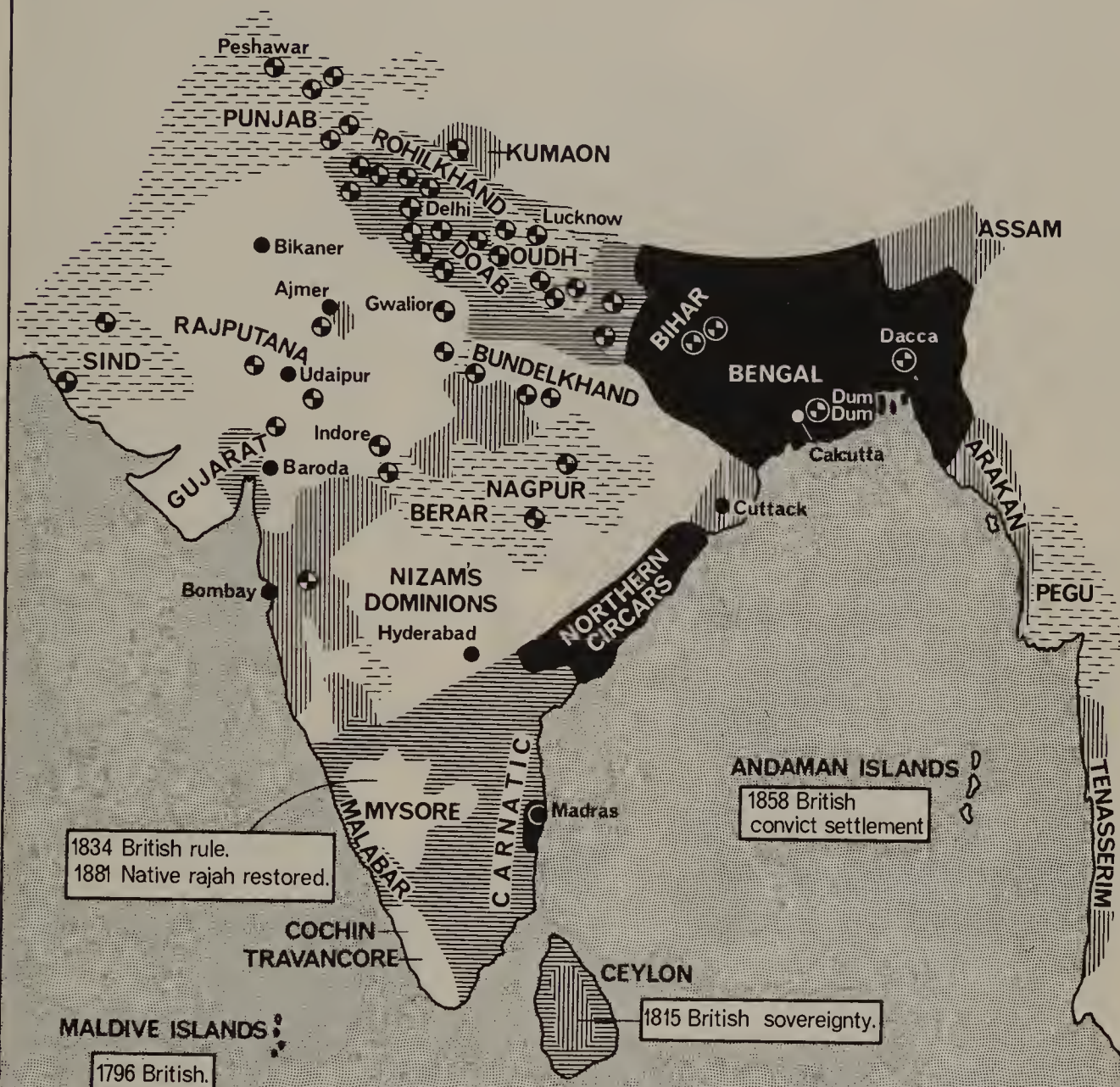
England	8,331,434
Scotland	1,599,068
Wales	541,546
Total	10,472,048



BRITISH EXPANSION IN INDIA 1775-1858



 Main centres of the Indian Mutiny of 1857



THE WAR AGAINST FRANCE 1793-1802

- Principal campaigns on land 1793 - 1801
- First Coalition against France 1793
- Second Coalition against France 1798

1793 France declares war on Britain.
 1794 France invades Holland.
 1798 France annexes left bank of the Rhine and declares war on Naples.
 1801 France makes peace with Austria, Naples and Ottoman Empire.
 1802 Peace of Amiens between Britain and France.

1 15 April - 16 June 1797, naval mutinies.

GREAT BRITAIN

2 1 June 1794 Howe defeats French.

3 June - October 1795 risings in Brittany aided by Britain.

6 1798 French invasion attempt fails.

5 11 October 1797 Duncan defeats Dutch.

PRUSSIA

HOLLAND

Cracow

AUSTRIA

FRANCE

Paris

Amiens

Belgrade

OTTOMAN

EMPIRE

SPAIN

SARDINIA

MINORCA

Naples

Rome

KINGDOM OF NAPLES

SICILY

14 February 1797, Jarvis and Nelson defeat Spaniards.

8 November 1798, captured by British.

9 September 1800, captured by British.

7 1 August 1798, Nelson destroys the French Fleet.

EGYPT

Nile





THE PENINSULAR WAR 1808-1814

F R A N C E

ISH NAVAL CONTROL

⑤ 10 April 1814
Wellington defeats
the French

④ 7 October 1813
Wellington crosses
into France.

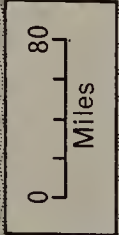
② 1809 French attack
into Andalusia

British campaigns.
French control 1809.
French control 1811.
Spanish guerilla activity 1808-1813.

① 1808 Spaniards
force French army
to surrender.

③ Winter 1810 French
forced to retire through
starvation.

1808-1812 British troops



MINORCA

NAVAL CONTROL

BRITISH

ANDALUSIA

Coruña

Burgos

Valladolid

Ciudad Rodrigo

Madrid

Talavera

Badajoz

Cadiz

Gibraltar

Sierra Busaco

Almeida

Torres Vedras

Lisbon

THE DEFEAT OF NAPOLEON 1812-1815

GREAT BRITAIN

DENMARK

4 November 1813
Dutch rising against
the French.

3 18 June 1815 Napoleon
defeated. Abdicates. Exiled
to St. Helena, a British island
in the Southern Atlantic.

6 March 1814 Entered by
the Allies. Napoleon
abdicates and is exiled
to Elba.

5 Rising of inhabitants in
favour of Bourbons.

2 August 1812
Wellington enters
Madrid.

7 March 1815
Napoleon escapes
and lands in France.

3 September-October
1812 Napoleon in
Moscow. Then retreats.

Borodino
Beresina

1 May 1812 Napoleon
invades Russia.

PRUSSIA
GRAND
DUCHY OF
WARSAW

Berlin
Leipzig
Dresden

CONFEDERATION
OF
THE
RHINE
SWISS
CONFEDERATION

AUSTRIA

KINGDOM
OF ITALY

KINGDOM
OF NAPLES

SPAIN
PORTUGAL

Vitoria

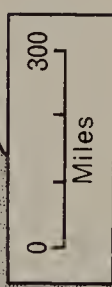
Madrid

Bordeaux

Fréjus

Cattaro

- Napoleon's Empire 1812.
- Under French control or influence 1812.
- Napoleon's advance to Moscow.
- Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.
- Countries allied against Napoleon 1813-1814.
- French victories.
- Allied victories.
- Napoleon's return from exile in Elba.



THE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES 1812-1815

In 1811 British ships seized U.S. sailors and forced them to join the Royal Navy. The British in Canada supported Indian tribes raiding south of the Great Lakes. Britain also blockaded U.S. ports to prevent American trade with Napoleon. In June 1812 the U.S. declared war on Britain.

14 British fail to capture New Orleans after initial successes. They withdrew 27 January 1815. Neither side was aware that the war had officially ended before the battle of New Orleans.

1 June 1812 U.S. forces advance towards Canada

3 16 August 1812 U.S. forces surrender

6 October 1813 U.S. victory

2 17 July 1812 Captured by British

8 November 1813 U.S. forces burn Newark

9 Dec. 1813 Burnt by British as reprisal

4 April 1813 Successful U.S. attack

5 U.S. proposal to march into Canada from here does not materialise

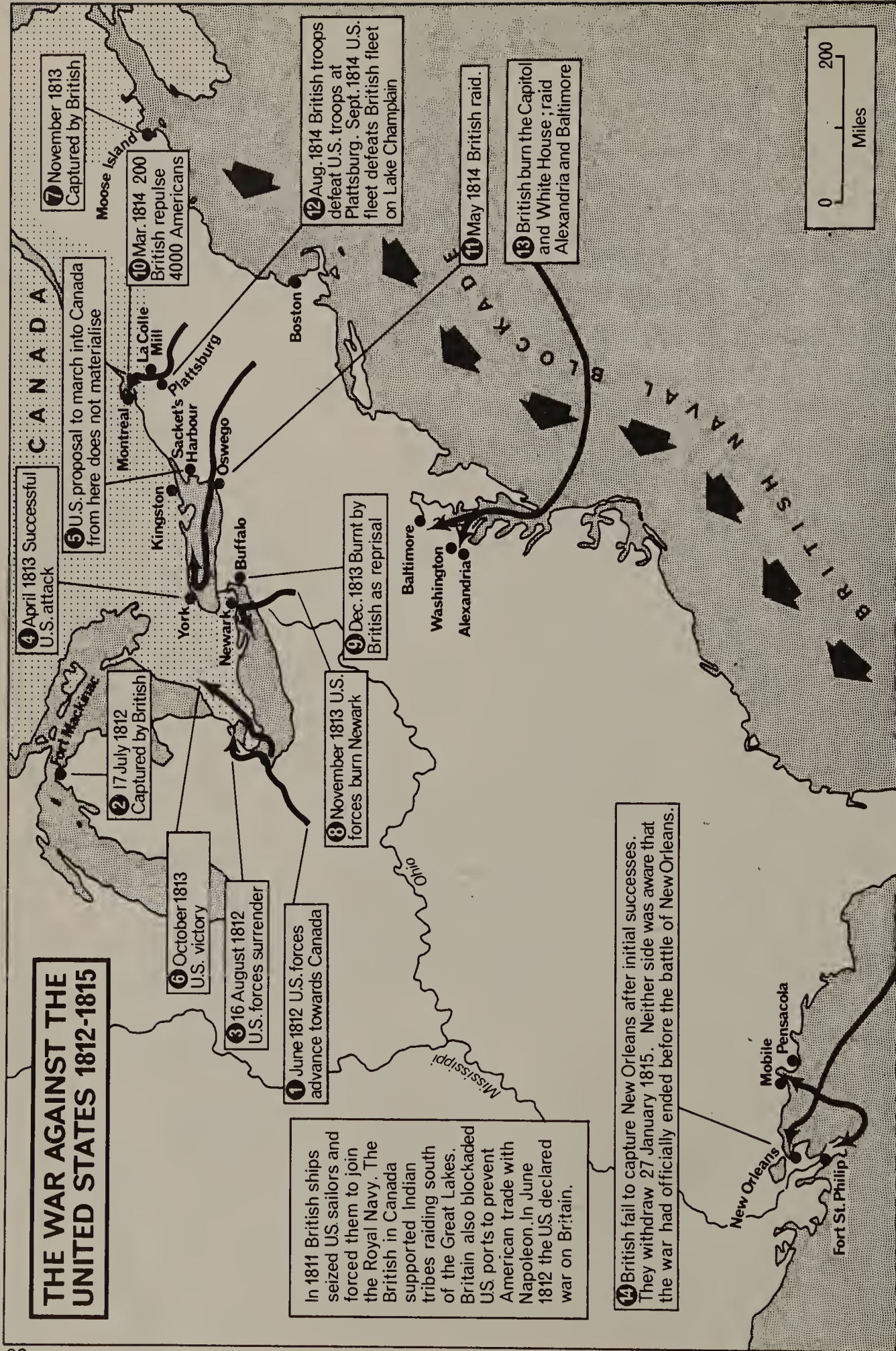
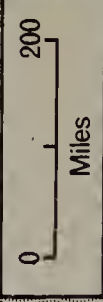
10 Mar. 1814 200 British repulse 4000 Americans

7 November 1813 Captured by British

12 Aug. 1814 British troops defeat U.S. troops at Plattsburg. Sept. 1814 U.S. fleet defeats British fleet on Lake Champlain

11 May 1814 British raid.

13 British burn the Capitol and White House ; raid Alexandria and Baltimore



THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1820



The British Empire 1820

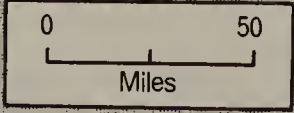
British gains as a result of the Napoleonic wars

Territory claimed by the United States

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION BEFORE 1832

The pattern of population density 1830

- Areas of greatest population increase since 1760 mainly as a result of the industrial revolution, and the movement of people from the land to the towns
- Sparsely populated
- Large towns with no Members of Parliament
- Rotten boroughs



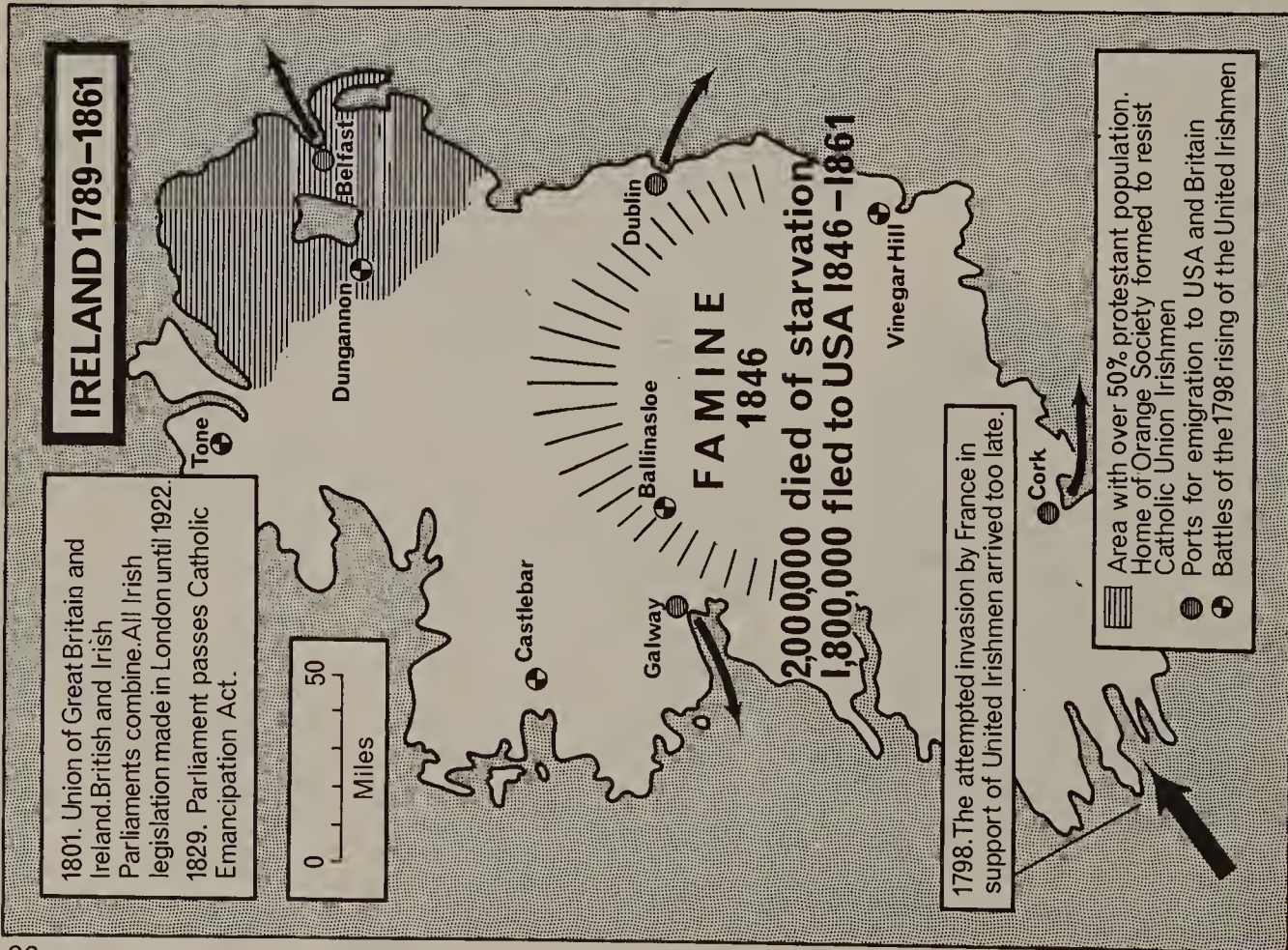
All Counties returned two Members of Parliament regardless of their population

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM 1832



- Towns enfranchised with two Members of Parliament
- Towns enfranchised with one Member of Parliament
- ▨ Counties gaining two extra Members of Parliament
- ▩ Counties gaining one extra Member of Parliament

0 50
Miles



LABOUR MOVEMENTS 1819-1910

- ⊕ Early labour agitation 1819-1843
- ⊙ Centres of Chartism 1836-1854
- ⊙ Headquarters of Chartism 1839
- Chartist Agricultural Settlements
- ▨ Agitation for Factory Act reform
- ▨ The Miners' Strike 1893
- First working men returned to Parliament before 1906
- Labour Party Members elected to Parliament 1906

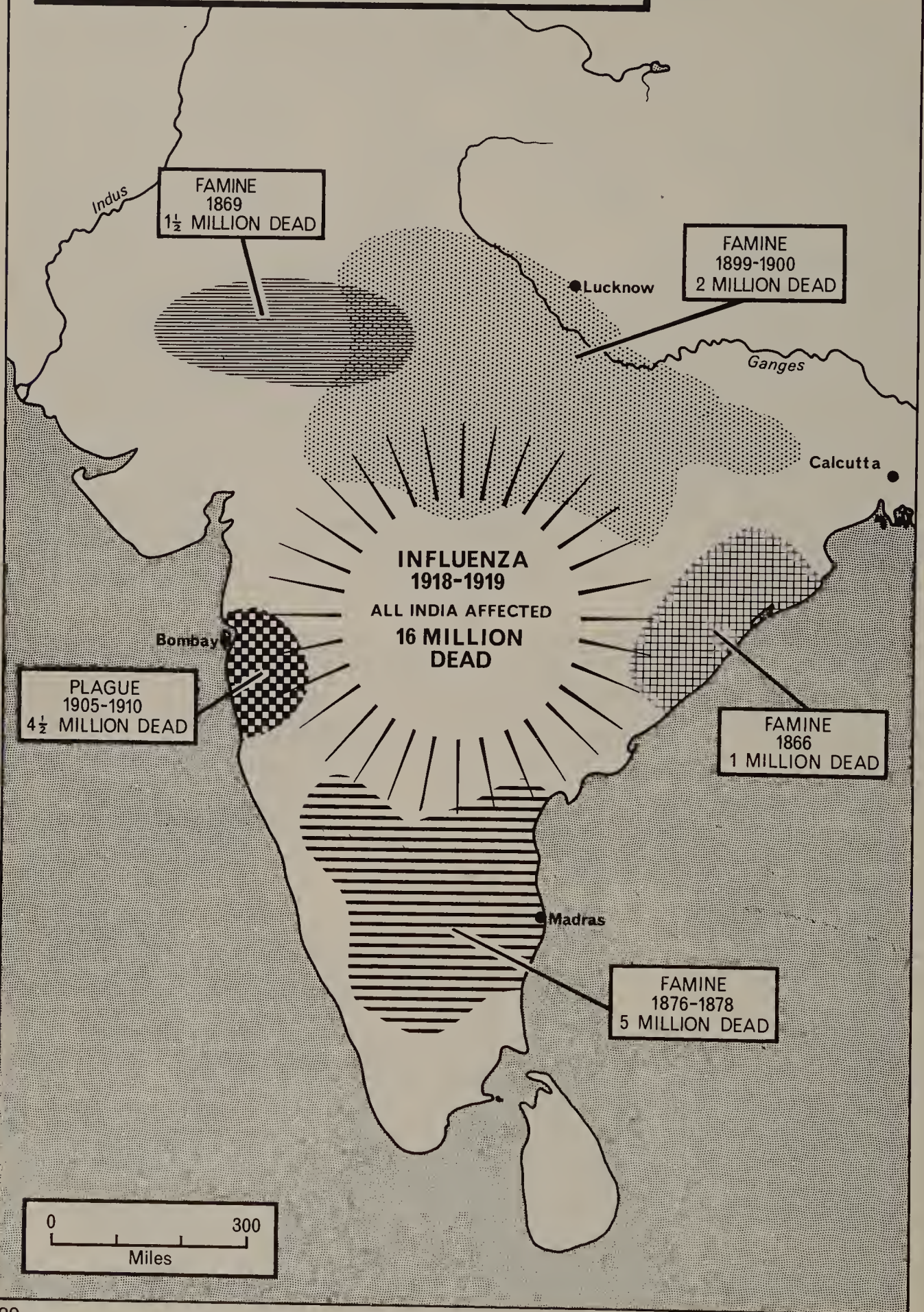
Trade Union members	
1888	750,000
1901	2,025,000
1910	2,565,000



LEGISLATIVE ADVANCES

1819. Young workers restricted to a 12 hour working day
 1824. Working men allowed to combine
 1842. Female labour underground forbidden
 1871. Trade Unions legalized
 1874. Factory Act restricts working week to 56½ hours
 1882. Married Women's Property Act enables women to buy, own, and sell property and to keep all wages and earnings
 1906-1911. Lloyd George launches National Insurance Scheme, and establishes Port of London Authority. Churchill abolishes sweated labour, forbids underground employment of boys under fourteen, introduces minimum wage law, improves shop conditions, establishes Labour Exchanges to reduce unemployment, and makes prison conditions more humane



FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN INDIA 1866-1919



RAILWAYS 1825-1914

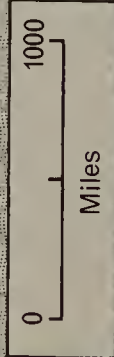


BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST 1788-1914

 Penal colonies for convicts transported from Britain 1788-1840
 British possessions 1914

1900 Britain conducts foreign affairs and guarantees local autonomy

1901 Australia becomes a Commonwealth in British Empire
 1907 New Zealand becomes a self-governing Dominion



BRITAIN AND CHINA 1840-1945

1840-1842 First China War: Hong Kong ceded to Britain.
 1857-1858 Second China War; Anglo-French control of Chinese Customs Administration extended.
 1900 Britain joined other powers to suppress Boxer rebellion.

1919-1941 Russian influence

MANCHURIA
 Russian occupation 1900
 Japanese occupation 1905

KOREA
 Japanese 1910

WEI HAI WEI
 1898-1922

Tungchow 1858
 Peking
 1900. Boxer rebellion against all Europeans

Wuhu 1876
 SHANGHAI 1842
 Ningpo 1842

FORMOSA

Japanese 1895

Canton 1842
 Kowloon 1891
 HONG KONG 1842
 KIUNGCHOW 1858

FRENCH INDO-CHINA
 SIAM

ASSAM 1826

BURMA 1886

1940-1945. British military aid sent to help China against Japan

SIKKIM 1890

BHUTAN 1910

NEPAL
 INDIA

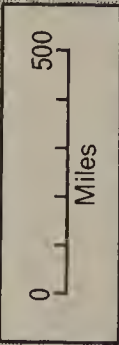
DELHI 1815

KASHMIR 1846

SINKIANG

TIBET

- British territory in China
- ▨ British territory outside China
- ⊕ Treaty Ports open to all European trade without restriction
- ⇄ Important British-sponsored explorations 1890-1910



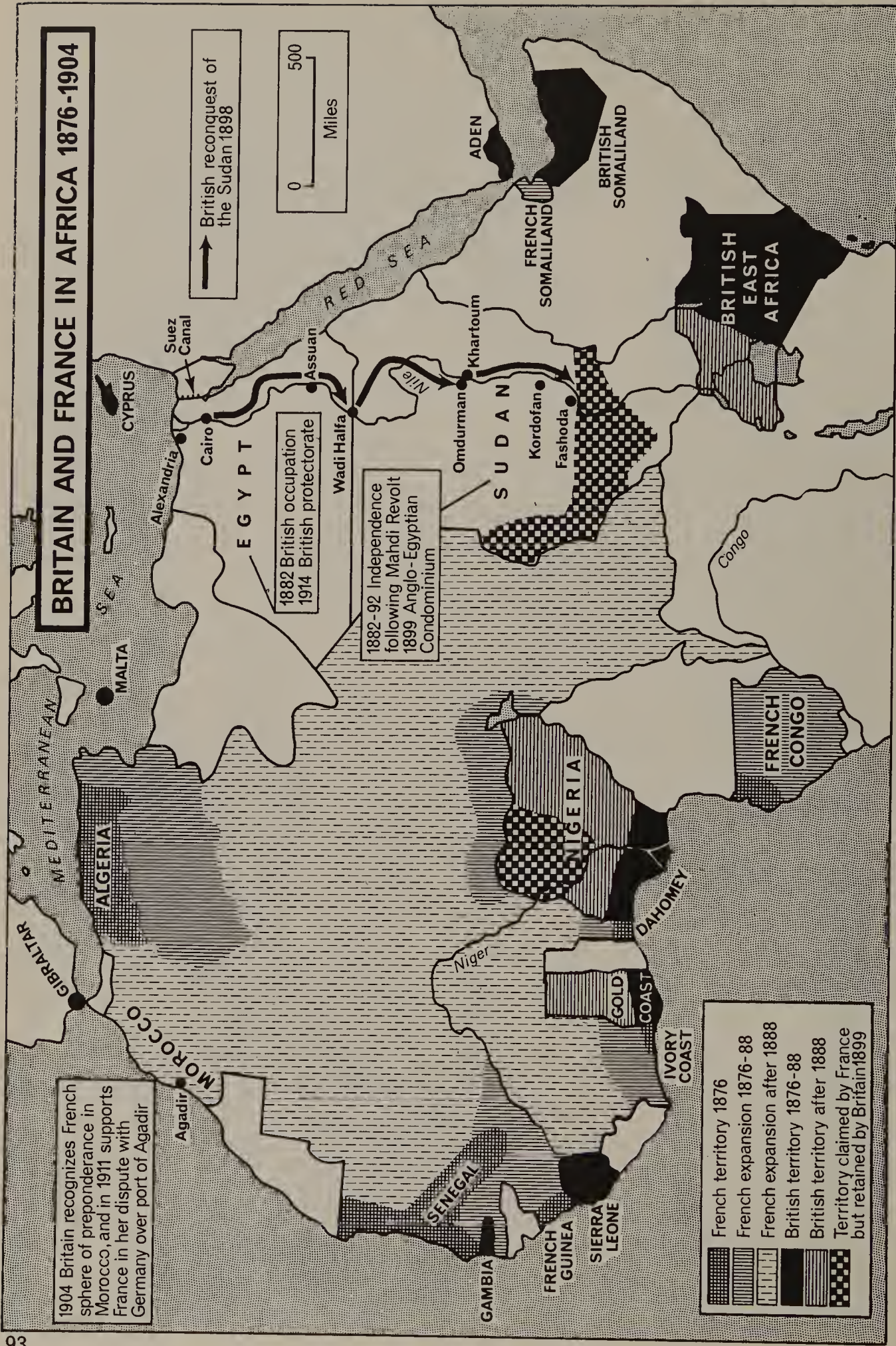
BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN AFRICA 1876-1904







1904 Britain recognizes French sphere of preponderance in Morocco, and in 1911 supports France in her dispute with Germany over port of Agadir

British reconquest of the Sudan 1898

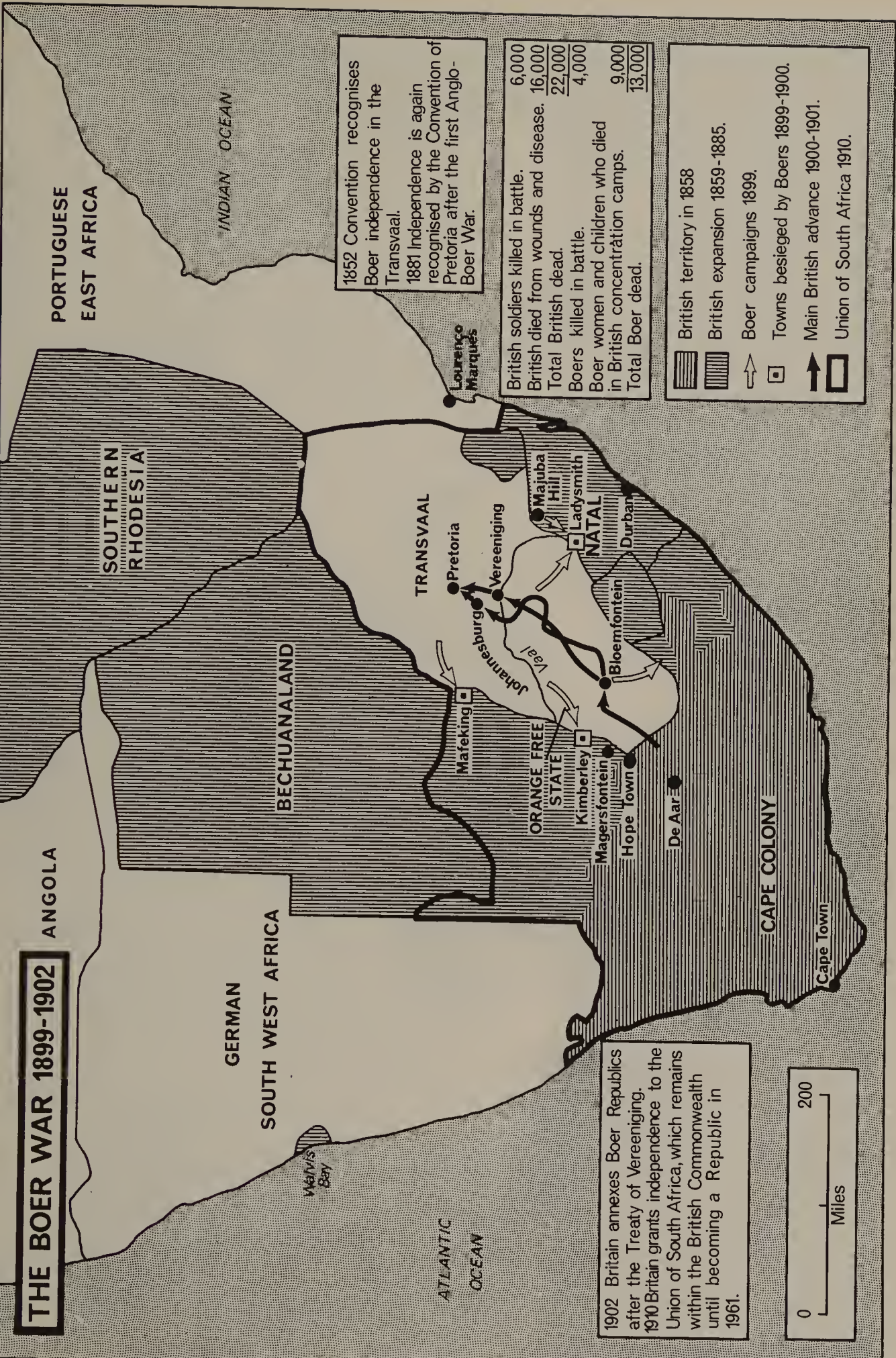
1882 British occupation
1914 British protectorate

1882-92 Independence following Mahdi Revolt
1899 Anglo-Egyptian Condominium



- | | |
|---|---|
|  | French territory 1876 |
|  | French expansion 1876-88 |
|  | French expansion after 1888 |
|  | British territory 1876-88 |
|  | British territory after 1888 |
|  | Territory claimed by France
but retained by Britain 1899 |

THE BOER WAR 1899-1902

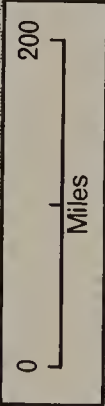


1852 Convention recognises Boer independence in the Transvaal.
 1881 Independence is again recognised by the Convention of Pretoria after the first Anglo-Boer War.

British soldiers killed in battle.	6,000
British died from wounds and disease.	16,000
Total British dead.	22,000
Boers killed in battle.	4,000
Boer women and children who died in British concentration camps.	9,000
Total Boer dead.	13,000

- British territory in 1858
- British expansion 1859-1885.
- Boer campaigns 1899.
- Towns besieged by Boers 1899-1900.
- Main British advance 1900-1901.
- Union of South Africa 1910.

1902 Britain annexes Boer Republics after the Treaty of Vereeniging.
 1910 Britain grants independence to the Union of South Africa, which remains within the British Commonwealth until becoming a Republic in 1961.



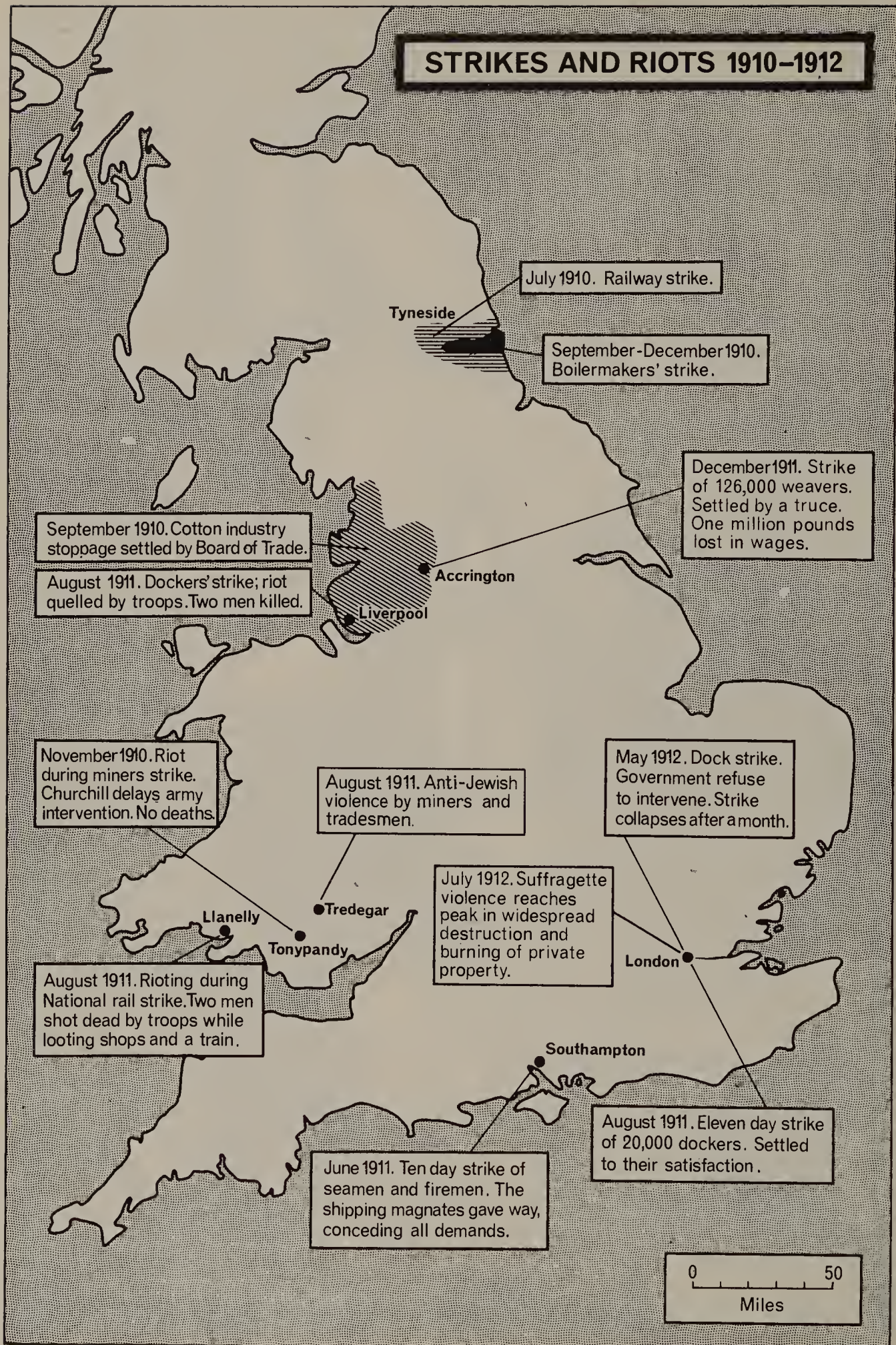
THE INDIAN EMPIRE IN 1901



BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA 1870-1907

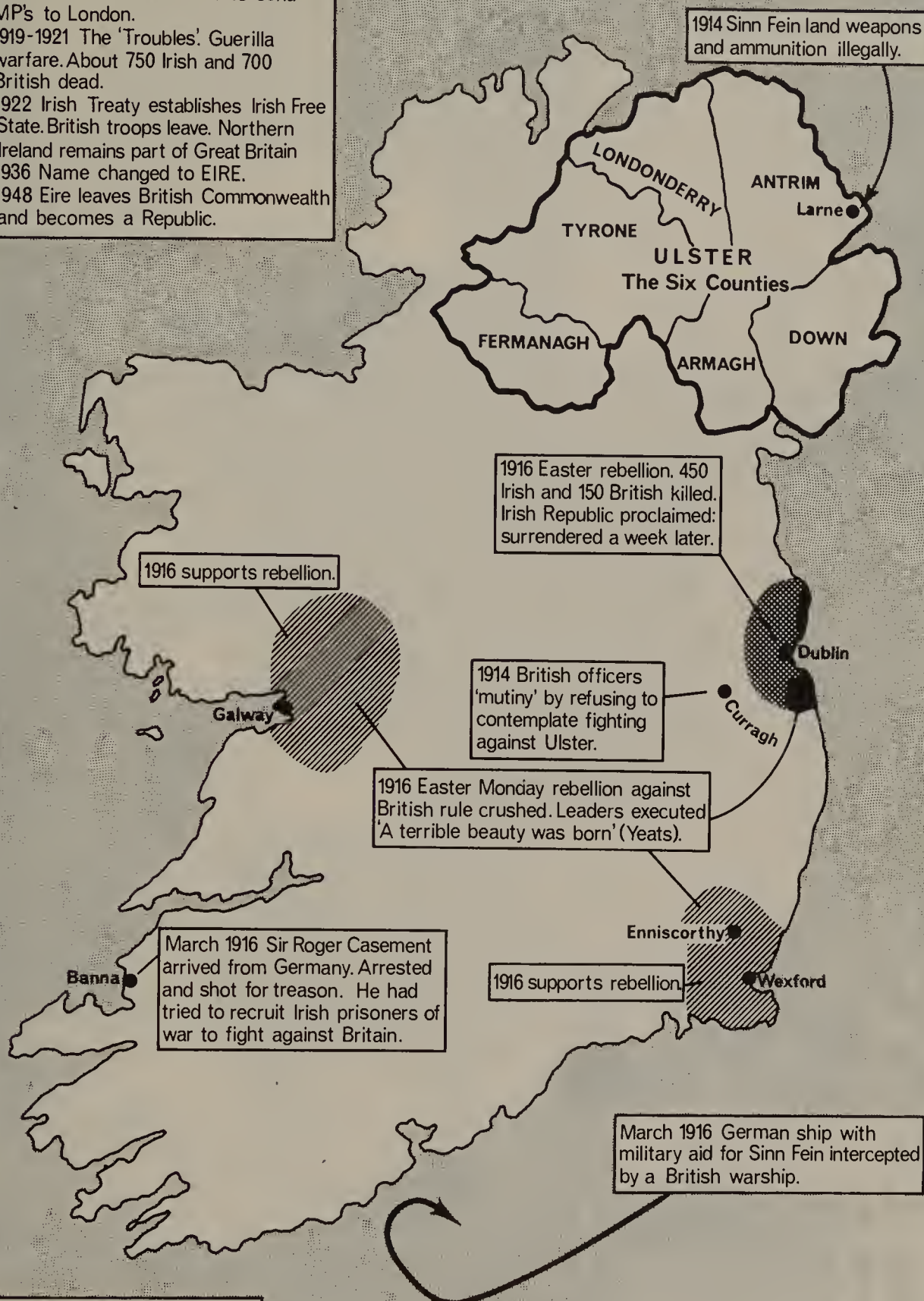


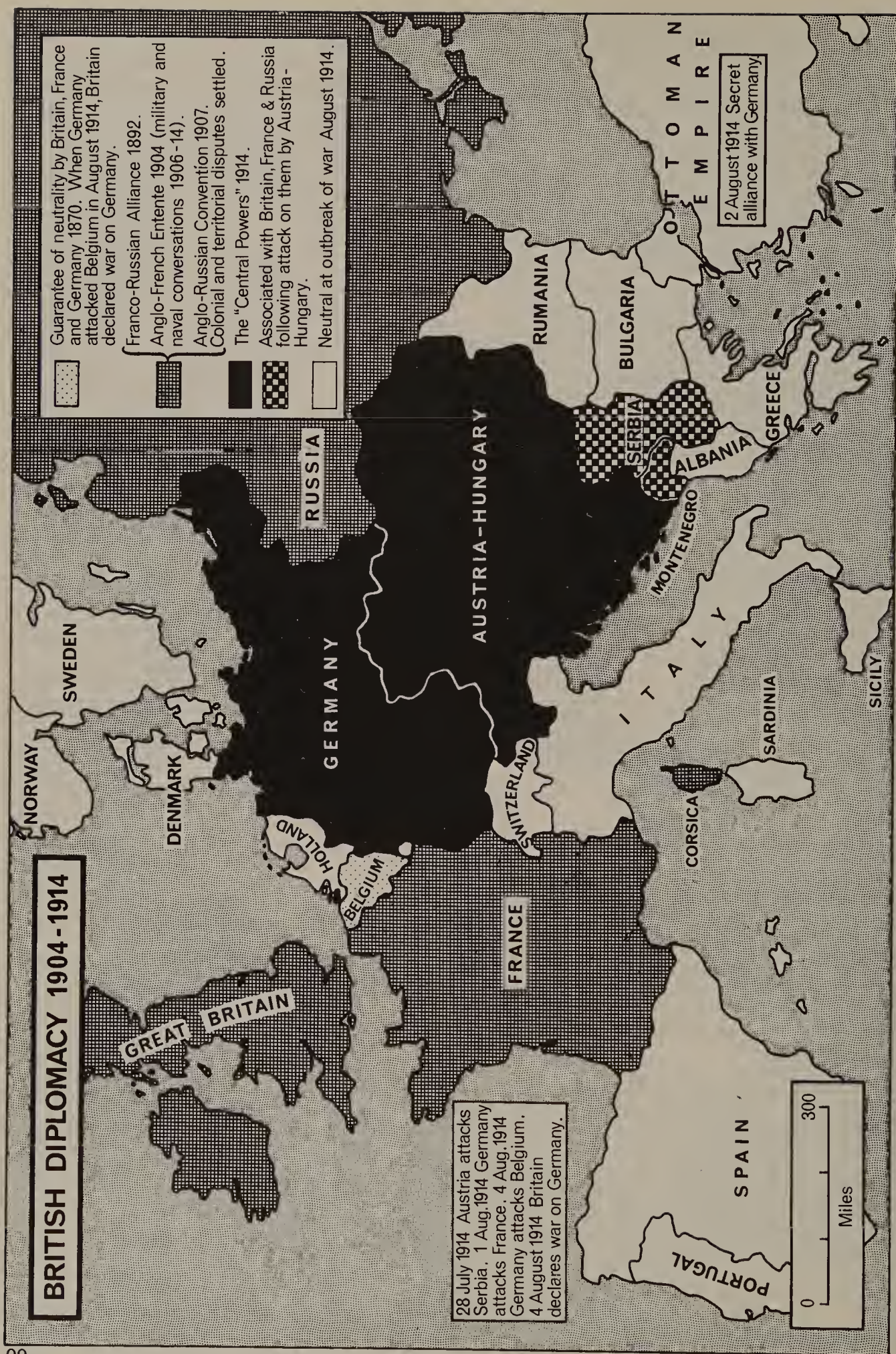
STRIKES AND RIOTS 1910-1912



1916 Ireland exempt from conscription for duration of war.
 1918 Sinn Fein establish independent Irish Parliament and refuse to send MP's to London.
 1919-1921 The 'Troubles' Guerilla warfare. About 750 Irish and 700 British dead.
 1922 Irish Treaty establishes Irish Free State. British troops leave. Northern Ireland remains part of Great Britain
 1936 Name changed to EIRE.
 1948 Eire leaves British Commonwealth and becomes a Republic.

IRELAND 1914-1922



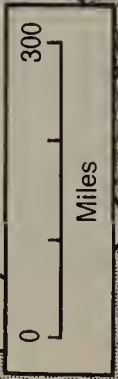


BRITISH DIPLOMACY 1904-1914

- Guarantee of neutrality by Britain, France and Germany 1870. When Germany attacked Belgium in August 1914, Britain declared war on Germany.
- Franco-Russian Alliance 1892.
- Anglo-French Entente 1904 (military and naval conversations 1906-14).
- Anglo-Russian Convention 1907. Colonial and territorial disputes settled.
- The "Central Powers" 1914.
- Associated with Britain, France & Russia following attack on them by Austria-Hungary.
- Neutral at outbreak of war August 1914.

28 July 1914 Austria attacks Serbia. 1 Aug. 1914 Germany attacks France. 4 Aug. 1914 Germany attacks Belgium. 4 August 1914 Britain declares war on Germany.

2 August 1914 Secret alliance with Germany.



THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918

June 1916 Anglo-German naval battle confirmed British naval dominance in the North Sea but failed to destroy the German Fleet.

Main British naval base

Front held by British troops

Russian gains March 1916-March 1918. Retaken and held by Turks March to November 1918.

WAR DEAD	
German	1,800,000
Russian	1,700,000
French	1,400,000
Austro-Hungarian	1,200,000
British & Empire	1,000,000
Italian	615,000
Rumanian	335,000
Turkish	325,000
Bulgarian	90,000
U.S.	50,000
Serbian	45,000
Belgian	13,000
Portuguese	7,000
Greek	5,000
Montenegrin	3,000

MESOPOTAMIA
March 1916 British success after 1915 initial setbacks.

PALESTINE British conquest October-December 1917.

ARABIA
1917 Successful Arab revolt supported by Britain. Lawrence of Arabia among British officers.

THE DARDANELLES
British, Australian & New Zealand occupation April 1915-January 1916. Troops withdrawn when British Government felt it impossible to reach Constantinople. 46,000 Allied and 120,000 Turkish dead.

- German and Austrian conquests 1914-1918
- British, French and Russian conquests
- Occupied by Germany after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk March-November 1918
- Areas subject to frequent German air raids 1915-1918
- British minefields
- German minefields

MAIN BATTLES

- 1914 Oct-November FIRST YPRES German gains.
- 1915 March NEUVE CHAPELLE British gains.
- 1915 April-May SECOND YPRES British gains.
- 1915 September LOOS British gains.
- 1916 July-November SOMME British gains.
- 1917 April VIMY RIDGE Canadian gains.
- 1917 April-May ARRAS British gains.
- 1917 June MESSINES British gains.
- 1917 July-October THIRD YPRES British gains.
- 1917 November PASSCHENDAELE British gains.
- 1917 November CAMBRAI British gains.
- 1918 March-April { KEMMEL German gains
SOMME German gains

- Trench line by October 1914.
- British gains.
- German gains.
- Main hospital areas

0 10
Miles

Calais

Boulogne

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

- 1914-1915 Sir John French.
- 1915-1918 Sir Douglas Haig.

Etaples

Montreuil

1916-1918 Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters.

Headquarters of British lines of communication.

Abbeville

Le Crotoy

St Valery

A million British and Empire soldiers died and three million were wounded in the shaded areas shown on this map.

The Empire forces included Indians, South Africans, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. Manual labour behind the lines was done also by the Chinese Labour Corps and the South African Native Labour Corps.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY
BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Amiens

FRENCH ARMY

THE WESTERN FRONT
1914-1918

BELGIUM
BELGIAN ARMY
FLANDERS

Passchendaele

Ypres

Zonnebeke

Menin

Messines

Kemmel

Wytschaete

Ploegsteert

Armentieres

Bois Grenier

Lille

Neuve Chapelle

Aubers

Lillers

Béthune

Loos

Lens

Vimy Ridge

Arras

Cambrai

Doullens

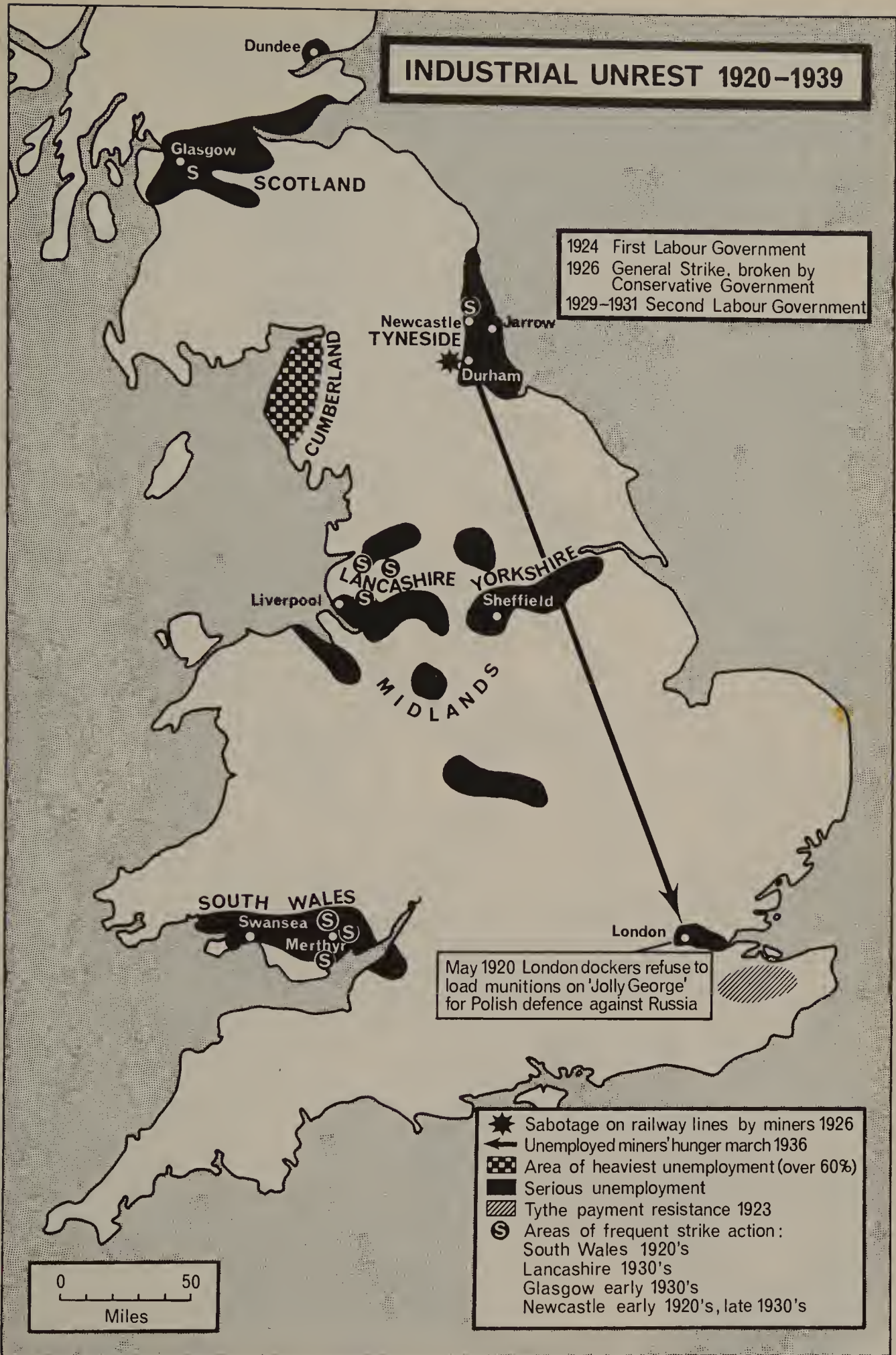
Bapaume

Thiepval

Albert

River Somme

Péronne

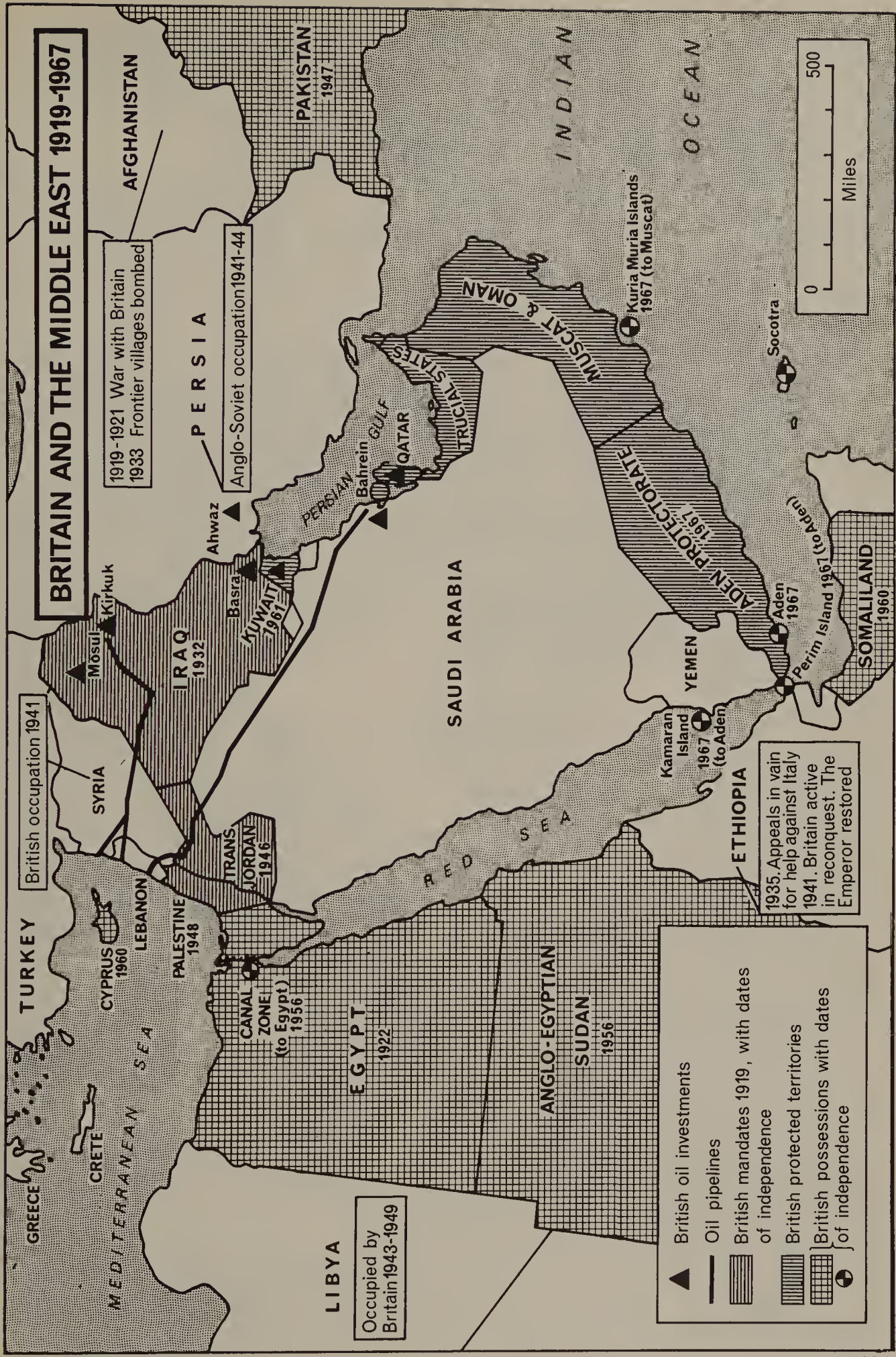


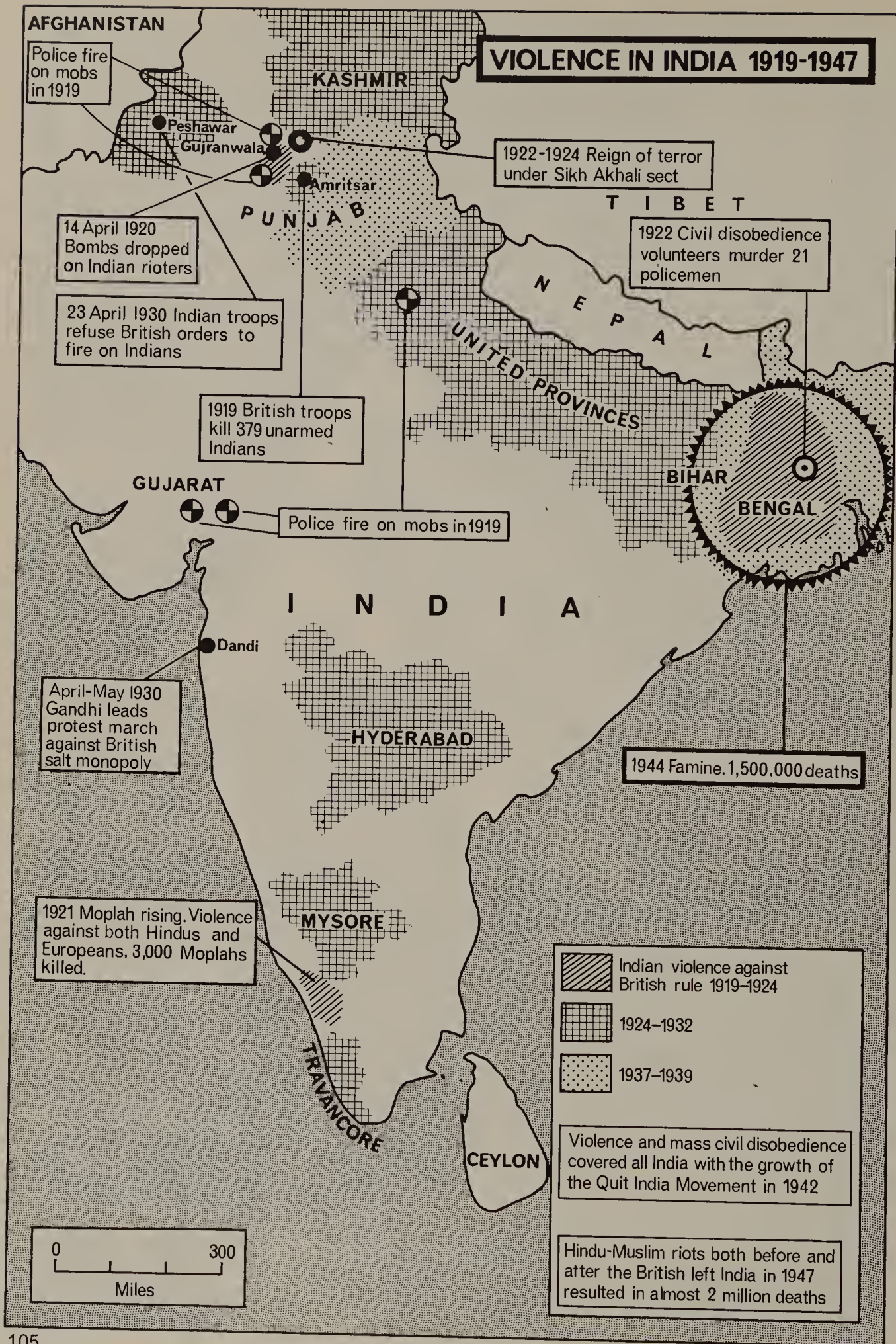
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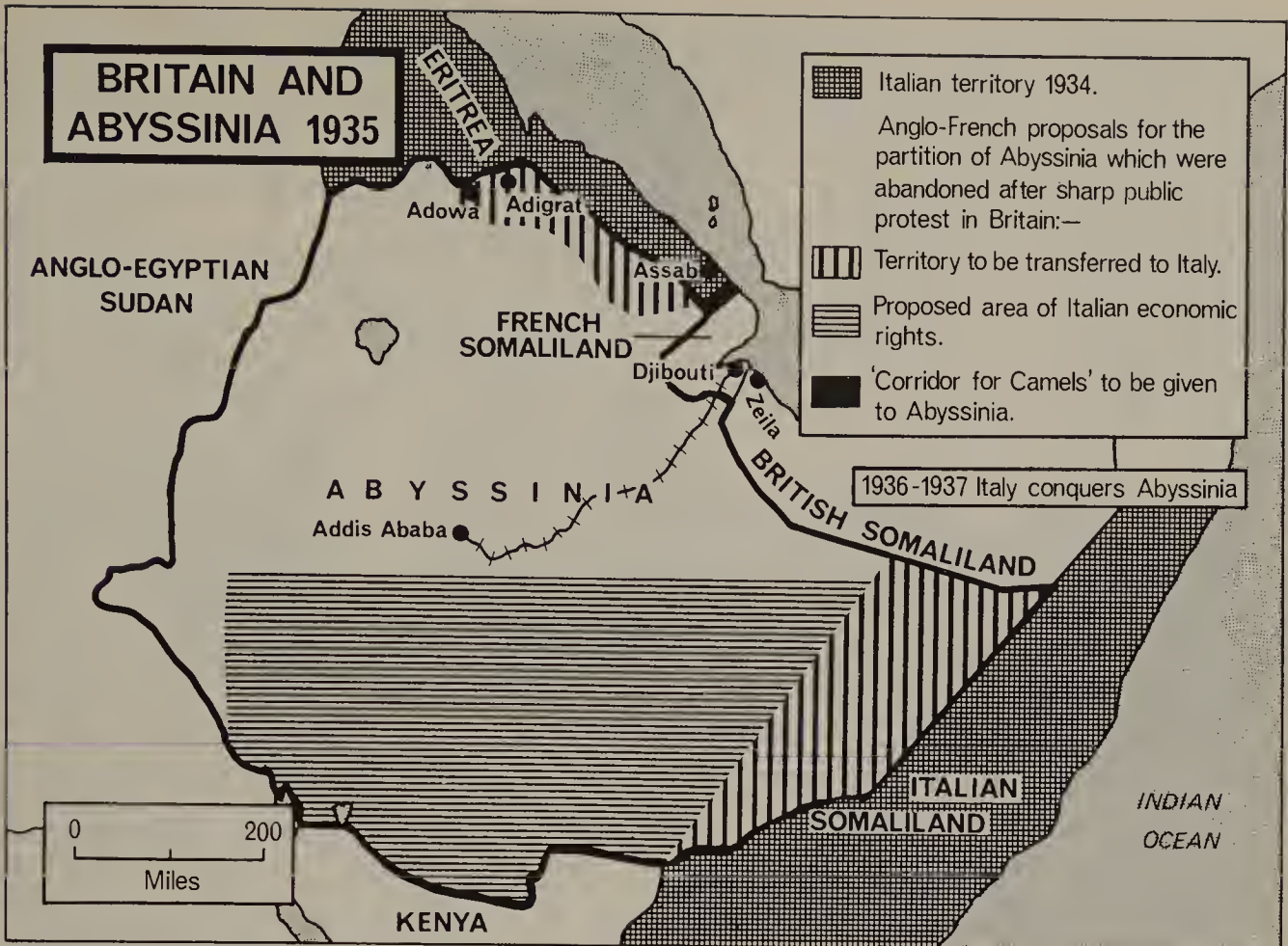
THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1920

Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Egypt, Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Aden, Socotra, British Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika (German East Africa), Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Prince Edward Island, Crozet Island, South Georgia, Sandwich Islands, South Shetlands, South Orkneys, Graham Land, Falkland Islands, Gough Island, Tristan da Cunha, St. Helena, Bechuanaland, South West Africa, Ascension, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Seychelles, Chagos, Diego Garcia, British India, Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo, Burma, Hong Kong, Wei Hai Wei, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Nauru, Papua, Ellice Islands, Fiji, Gilbert Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.

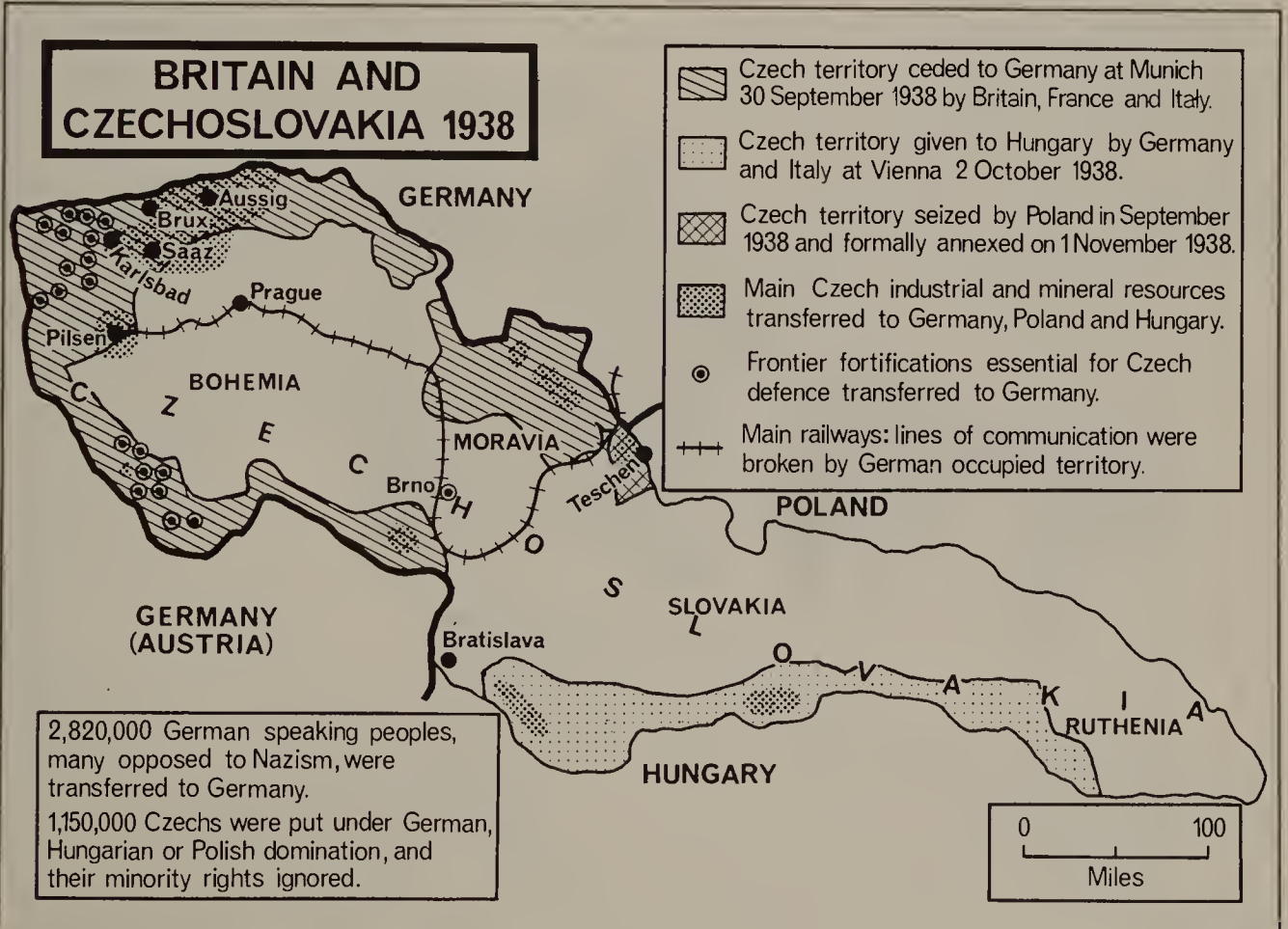
In 1919 Britain acquired as Mandates the former German Colonies of Togo, Cameroon, Nauru, Tanganyika, German South West Africa (to South Africa) and Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (to Australia).



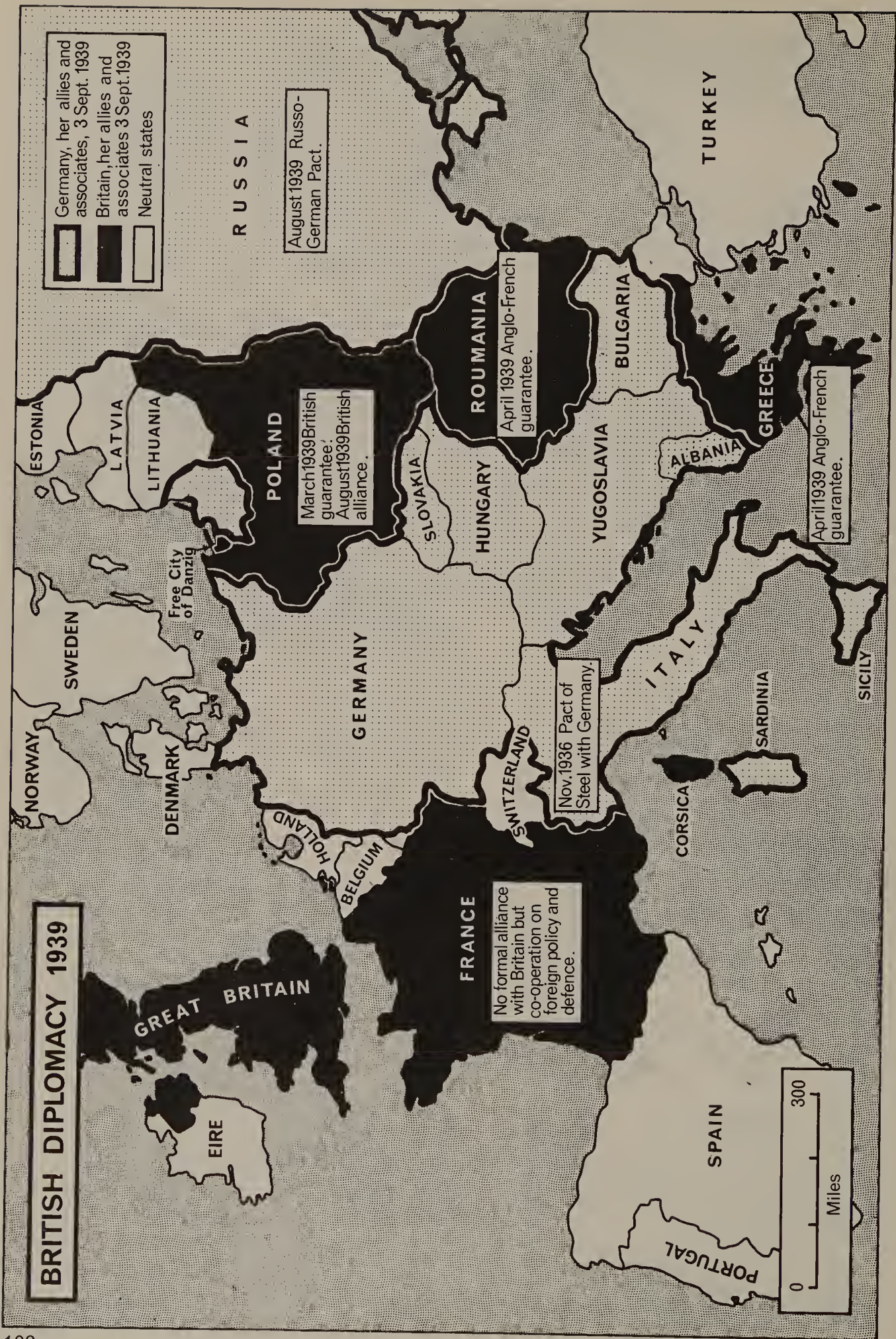




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107

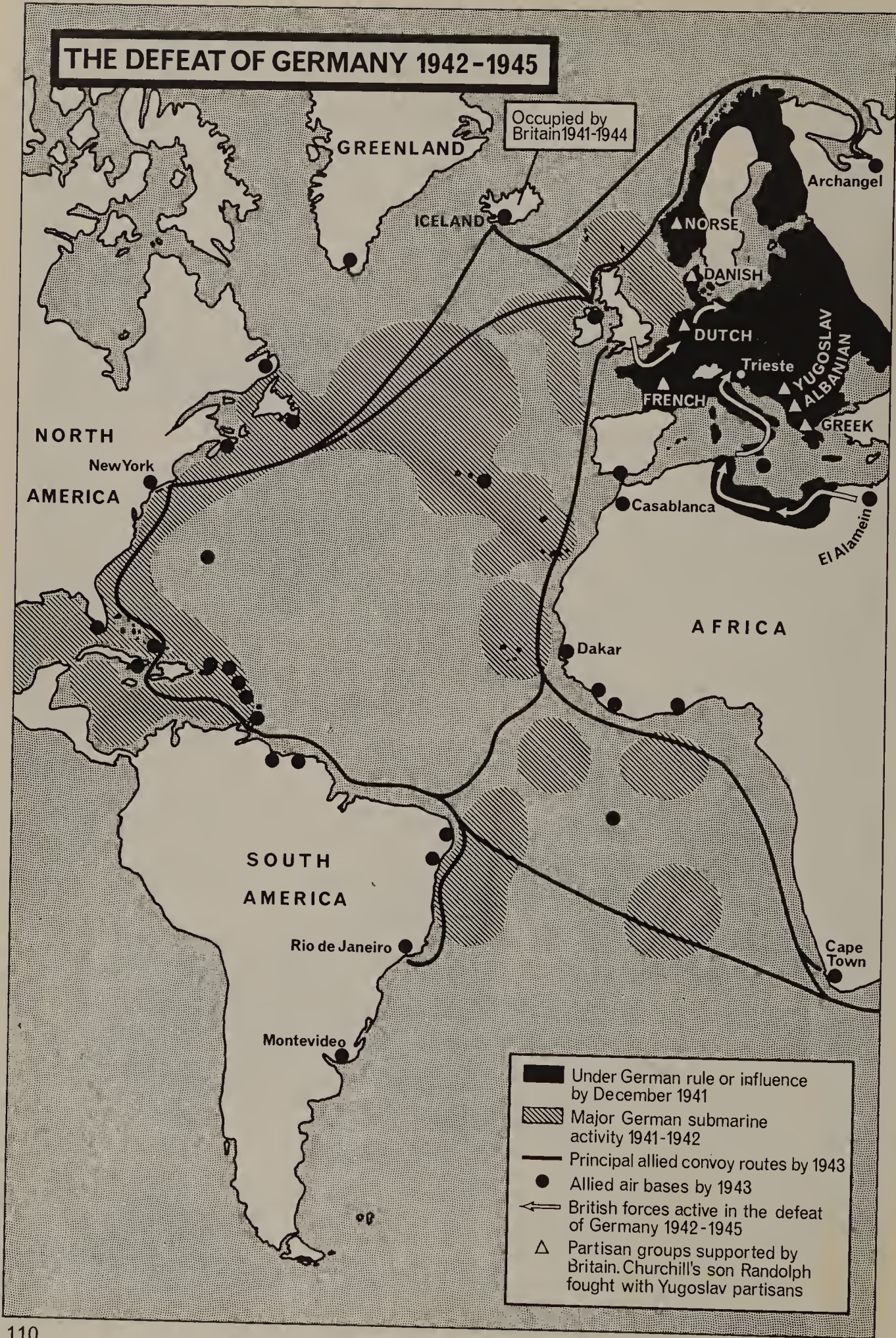


- ➡ German attacks April 1940
- British defensive positions April – May 1940. The last to resist was Narvik, until June 8.
- ▨ German occupied territory 10-24 May 1940
- ▩ Dunkirk perimeter 25-31 May 1940. By June 4 190,000 British and 140,000 French troops were rescued from the beaches. 100,000 allied troops were taken prisoner
- ▧ The Battle of Britain August - October 1940. British air mastery retained
- Towns severely bombed by the Germans 1940-41
- High altitude radar protection
- = Low altitude radar protection
- States preserving their neutrality. The U.S.A. gave Britain substantial military aid 1939-41, while remaining neutral

THE GERMAN THREAT TO BRITAIN 1939-1941

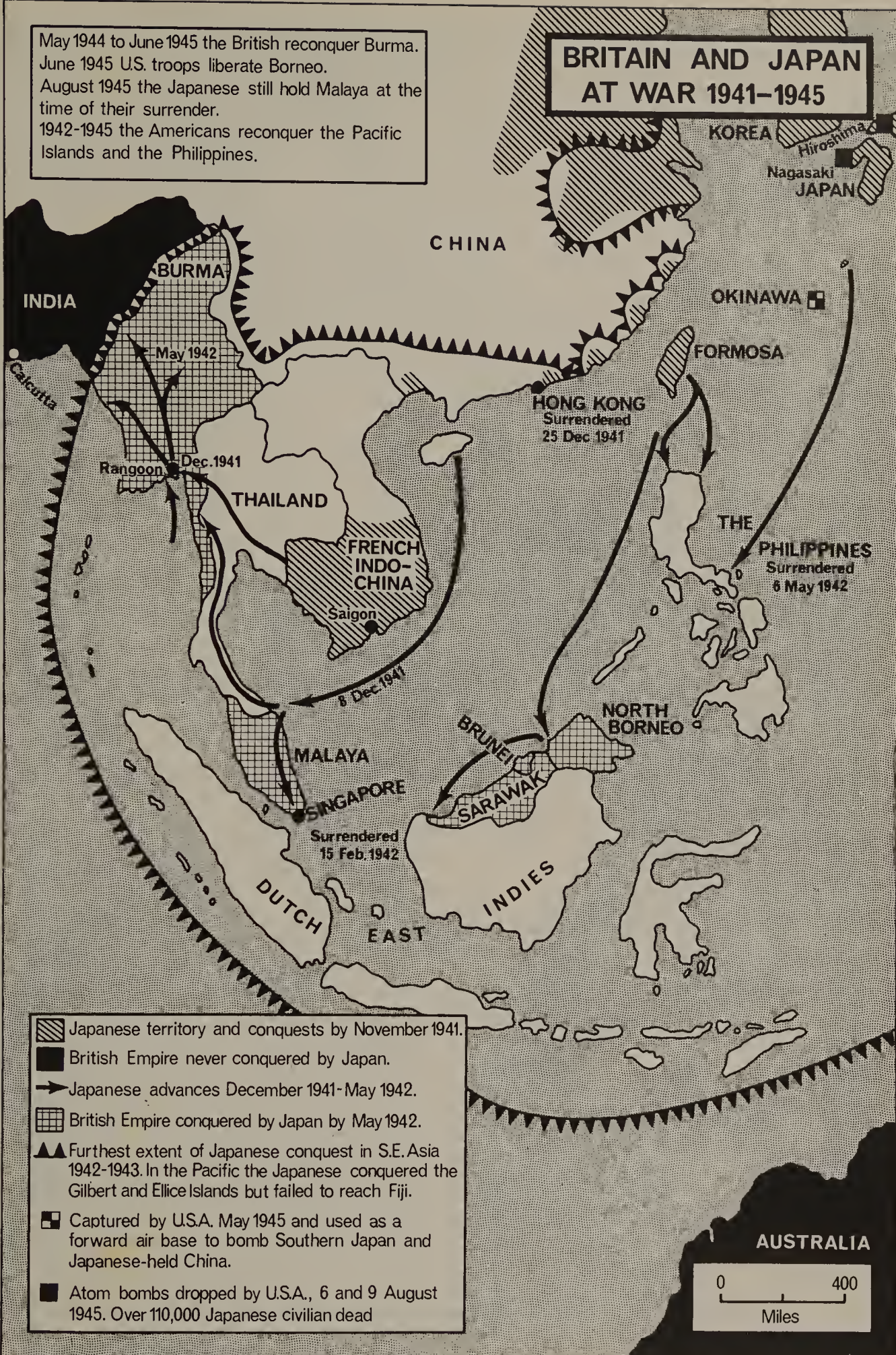


THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY 1942-1945



May 1944 to June 1945 the British reconquer Burma.
 June 1945 U.S. troops liberate Borneo.
 August 1945 the Japanese still hold Malaya at the time of their surrender.
 1942-1945 the Americans reconquer the Pacific Islands and the Philippines.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN AT WAR 1941-1945



- Japanese territory and conquests by November 1941.
- British Empire never conquered by Japan.
- Japanese advances December 1941-May 1942.
- British Empire conquered by Japan by May 1942.
- Furthest extent of Japanese conquest in S.E. Asia 1942-1943. In the Pacific the Japanese conquered the Gilbert and Ellice Islands but failed to reach Fiji.
- Captured by U.S.A. May 1945 and used as a forward air base to bomb Southern Japan and Japanese-held China.
- Atom bombs dropped by U.S.A., 6 and 9 August 1945. Over 110,000 Japanese civilian dead



BRITAIN IN AFRICA 1947-1968

Names before independence.
 Botswana : Bechuanaland.
 Lesotho : Basutoland.
 Zambia : Northern Rhodesia.
 Malawi : Nyasaland.
 Tanzania : Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
 Ghana : Gold Coast.

October 1956 Anglo-French air,
 naval and military attack on
 Port Said.





- States achieving independence from Britain since 1947
- Last British African possession by 1968
- Suez Canal Zone occupied by Britain until 1956

October 1965 Unilateral
 Declaration of Independence
 Britain applies sanctions.

0 1000
 Miles



BRITAIN 1945-1966

-  Continuous growth of population 1930-1960
-  Continuous fall of population 1930-1960
- Towns where more than 10% of the population in private dwellings live two to a room (figures for 1958)
- ⊙ New towns built since 1945
- ⊙ Oil Refineries 1966
- ⊕ Nuclear Power Stations in operation by 1966
- Drillings for Natural Gas 1964-1966
- ⊙ Hydro-electric power stations

MAIN WAVES OF IMMIGRANTS

1880-1905 RUSSIAN JEWISH REFUGEES
 1933-1939 GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEES
 1956 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES
 1956-1960 INDIAN, PAKISTANI AND WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

POPULATION IN 1961: 50,368,455
 of whom nearly 8 million in London area



0 60
 Miles

1945-1965 ROAD DEAD 121,797

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH 1967

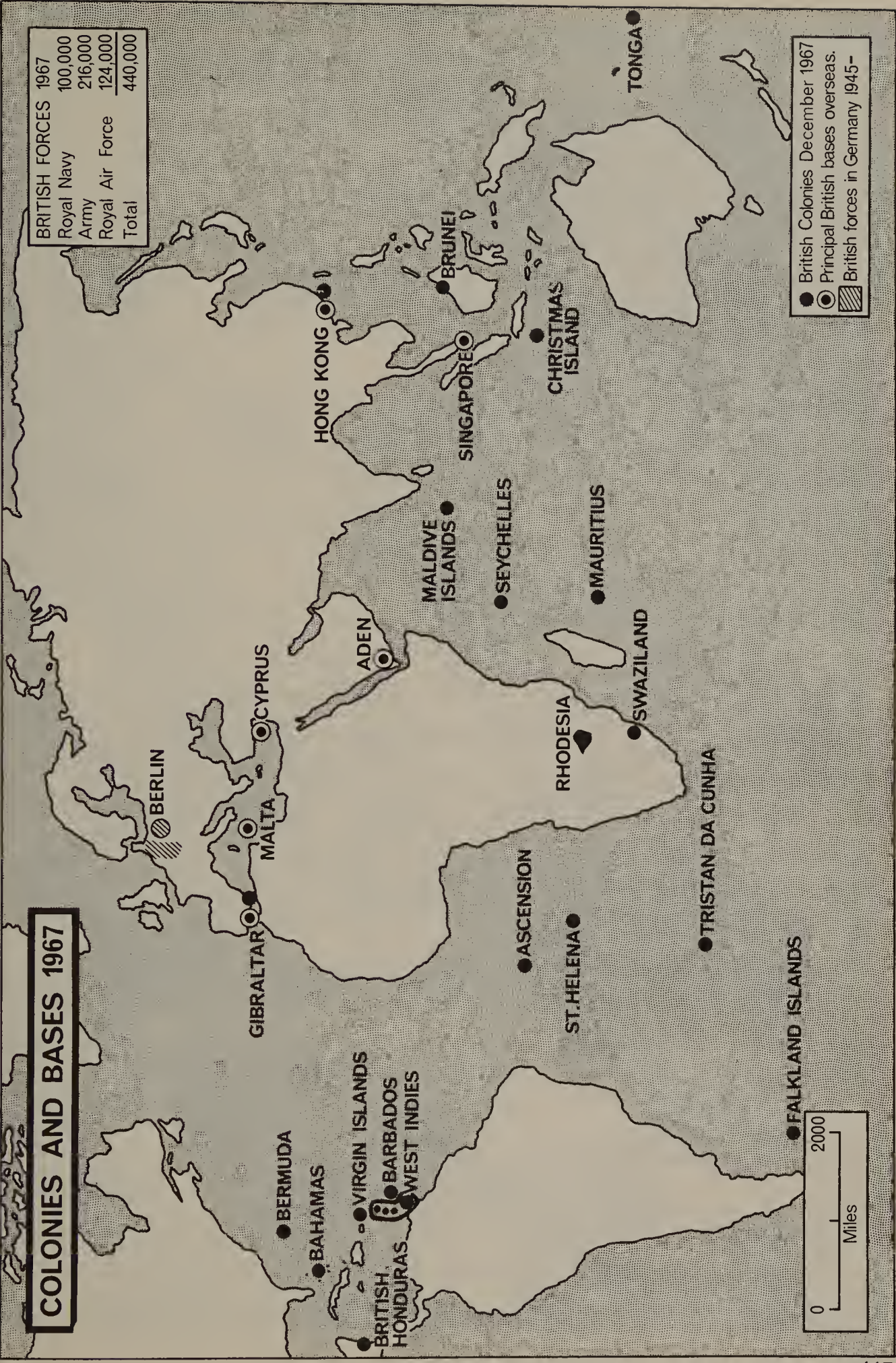
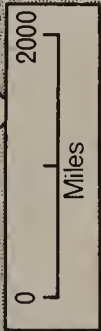


The Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign independent states, established at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal status by the Statute of Westminster in 1931. In 1964 the total Commonwealth population was over 750 million.

COLONIES AND BASES 1967

BRITISH FORCES 1967	
Royal Navy	100,000
Army	216,000
Royal Air Force	124,000
Total	440,000

- British Colonies December 1967
- Principal British bases overseas.
- ▨ British forces in Germany 1945-

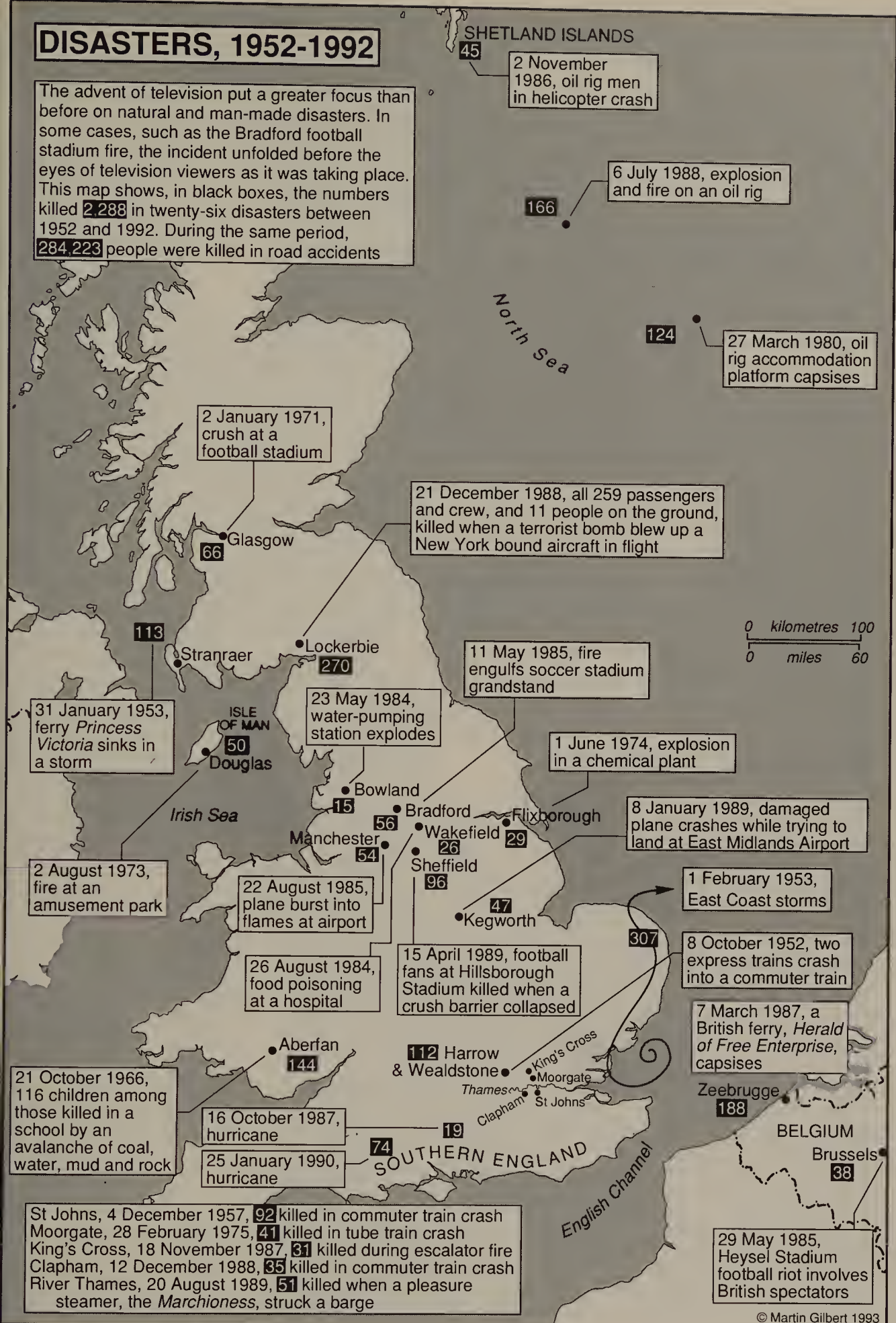


THE WESTERN PACIFIC SINCE 1945



DISASTERS, 1952-1992

The advent of television put a greater focus than before on natural and man-made disasters. In some cases, such as the Bradford football stadium fire, the incident unfolded before the eyes of television viewers as it was taking place. This map shows, in black boxes, the numbers killed **2,288** in twenty-six disasters between 1952 and 1992. During the same period, **284,223** people were killed in road accidents

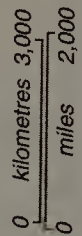


All the countries of the former British Empire and Dominions formed part of the British Commonwealth, known since 1955 as the Commonwealth. In 1992 it consisted of fifty sovereign independent States, with a population of more than 1,435 million, one quarter of the world total. The Queen, as Head of the Commonwealth, is also Head of State of 17 member countries; 27 others are republics. Four countries have left the Commonwealth: The Republic of Ireland (1949), South Africa (1961), Pakistan (1972, rejoined 1989) and Fiji (1987).

☐ Countries visited by The Queen during her first Commonwealth journey, 1953-54
 → The first Commonwealth journey
☒ Other Commonwealth countries visited by The Queen between 1955 and 1992
 == Other Commonwealth countries

The British Caribbean Islands visited by The Queen, but not named on this map are: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago

As well as Commonwealth countries, The Queen has visited the Dependent Territories of Bermuda, Gibraltar and Hong Kong



OLD ENEMIES, NEW NATIONS: STATE VISITS 1955-1992

In addition to State and Commonwealth visits, the Queen has travelled extensively in Europe and the United States in both an official and a private capacity. In 1979 visited Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States. On 12 May 1992 she addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg. She also regularly reviews British troops in Germany

As Head of the Church of England, in 1961 the Queen made the first visit of a British Sovereign to the Vatican

In 1945 Britain was part of the coalition which had defeated Germany, Italy and Japan. She was also a power with overseas possessions including the Indian Empire and large tracts of Africa. Forty years later the Empire was no more, and the defeated States were political allies and economic associates. The British Head of State, Queen Elizabeth II, made frequent visits to countries with which Britain had achieved, or with which she sought, good relations, including an ideological adversary, Communist China. This map shows States Visits from the first, in 1955, to 1992



BRITAIN AND EUROPE, 1957-1993

On 25 March 1957 the Treaty of Rome established a European Economic Community (the EEC or Common Market) of six nations. Britain entered on 22 January 1972. On 7 February 1992 the Treaty of Maastricht accepted the move towards future common foreign and defence common policies, and a single currency for 1999, (with Britain able to "opt out" if she wished). On 12 December 1992, at Edinburgh, it was agreed that each member State would pay some 1.28% of its gross national product to the Community finances. On 1 January 1993 the establishment of a Single European Market brought an end to tariff barriers among the twelve member States.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Edinburgh

North Sea

DENMARK

NETHERLANDS

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN

EAST GERMANY

POLAND

CZECH REPUBLIC

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

AUSTRIA

SWITZERLAND

FRANCE

ITALY

SPAIN 1986

PORTUGAL 1986

GREECE 1981

ALBANIA

MACEDONIA

BULGARIA

ROMANIA

TURKEY

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIA

BOSNIA

CROATIA

The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was joined to the Federal Republic (West Germany) in October 1991, with Berlin as the capital of the united Germany

On 12 September 1991 John Major proposed the extension of full membership of the European Community to the States of Eastern Europe, and eventually to the Soviet Republics (from December 1991, the Commonwealth of Independent States)

SOVIET UNION (COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES from 21 December 1991)

The European Community accounted in 1992 for one fifth of all world trade. Half of Britain's world trade in 1992 was with the other eleven members of the Community

- Original member States of the European Community, 1957
- States joining in 1972
- States joining after 1972, with dates
- States with whom, as a result of the Edinburgh Summit decisions, negotiations for entry were to begin

NORTHERN IRELAND, 1969-1993

Since 1922, the six counties of Ulster (Northern Ireland) have been an integral part of the United Kingdom. Of the total population of 1,532,000, just under two-thirds is Protestant and just over one-third Roman Catholic. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) undertook acts of violence to bring an end to British rule. A wave of violence began in 1969, when IRA killings were countered by various Protestant para-military groups. In 1992 there were 19,400 British troops in the Province. Some of the main outbreaks of violence are shown on this map

On 20 August 1988 **3** British soldiers were killed when their bus blown up by an IRA bomb

On 27 August 1979 **4** people were killed by an IRA bomb while fishing: the Queen's cousin, the 79-year-old Earl Mountbatten of Burma; his 14-year-old nephew; his son-in-law's mother; and a 15-year-old boat boy

In 1969 the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, sent troops to Northern Ireland. In 1972 Edward Heath suspended Northern Ireland's Government and Parliament (Stormont) and established Direct Rule. The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 15 November 1985, negotiated by Margaret Thatcher, committed London and Dublin "to promote peace and stability" in Northern Ireland. The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act, 1989, outlawed indirect discrimination in employment. The Education Reform (Northern Ireland) Order gave integrated schools public funding from their inception

On 11 November 1987 **11** Protestants were murdered on Remembrance Sunday

On 14 August 1969 John Gallagher, a Roman Catholic, was shot dead by a member of the disbanded Loyalist B Special police reserve force, the first victim of the renewed troubles, killed while running for sanctuary in the Cathedral

On 4 January 1976 **5** Roman Catholics were murdered. A day later **10** Protestant textile workers were shot to death in reprisal

On 27 August 1979 **18** British soldiers and **1** Englishman on holiday killed by a bomb and gunfire in an IRA ambush

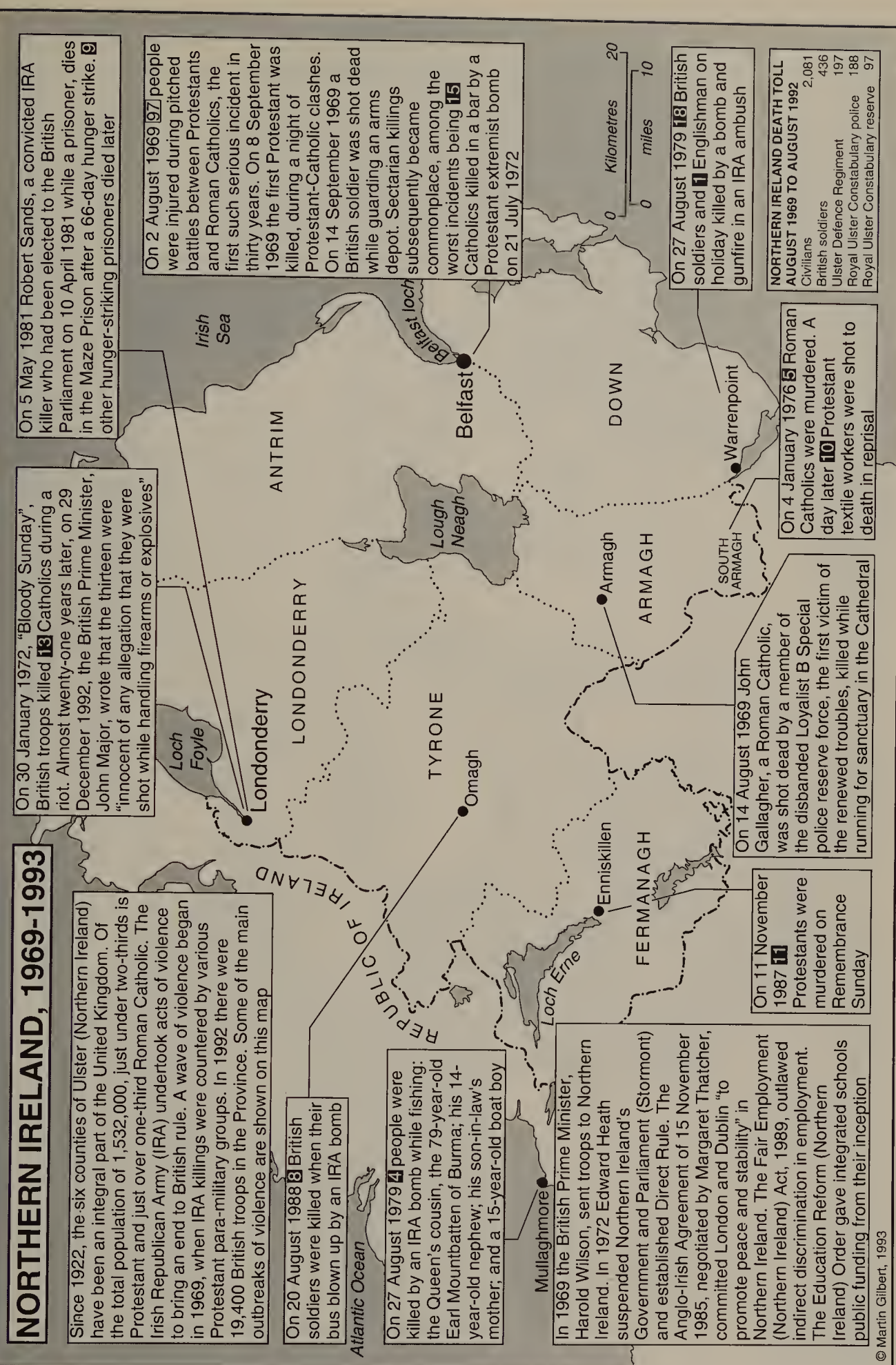
NORTHERN IRELAND DEATH TOLL AUGUST 1969 TO AUGUST 1992

Civilians	2,081
British soldiers	436
Ulster Defence Regiment	197
Royal Ulster Constabulary police	188
Royal Ulster Constabulary reserve	97

On 30 January 1972, "Bloody Sunday", British troops killed **13** Catholics during a riot. Almost twenty-one years later, on 29 December 1992, the British Prime Minister, John Major, wrote that the thirteen were "innocent of any allegation that they were shot while handling firearms or explosives"

On 5 May 1981 Robert Sands, a convicted IRA killer who had been elected to the British Parliament on 10 April 1981 while a prisoner, dies in the Maze Prison after a 66-day hunger strike. **9** other hunger-striking prisoners died later

On 2 August 1969 **97** people were injured during pitched battles between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the first such serious incident in thirty years. On 8 September 1969 the first Protestant was killed, during a night of Protestant-Catholic clashes. On 14 September 1969 a British soldier was shot dead while guarding an arms depot. Sectarian killings subsequently became commonplace, among the worst incidents being **15** Catholics killed in a bar by a Protestant extremist bomb on 21 July 1972



TERRORISM ON THE BRITISH MAINLAND, 1972-1992

Following the renewal of violence in Northern Ireland in 1969, the Irish Republican Army (the IRA) began to target individuals and buildings on the mainland. The incidents shown here are some of those that caused loss of life or severe injury

21 March 1993, **2** boys, one aged 3, the other 12, killed in a bomb blast

3 December 1992, sixty people injured and city centre dislocated by two small bombs

21 November 1974, **21** killed by bombs in two public houses (and 162 injured)

1 June 1990, **1** soldier killed at a railway station

7 November 1974, **2** killed in bomb attack

1 August 1988, **1** killed in bomb attack on army recruiting office

16 May 1990, **1** soldier killed in car bomb attack on army recruiting office

21 July 1976, the British Ambassador **Christopher Ewart-Biggs** and a member of his staff killed by an IRA landmine

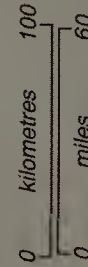
22 February 1972, **7** killed by bomb

5 October 1974, **5** killed, 35 injured by bomb in a public house

13 August 1988, **Richard Heakin** a British soldier serving in Germany, shot dead in his car on his way to catch a ferry home

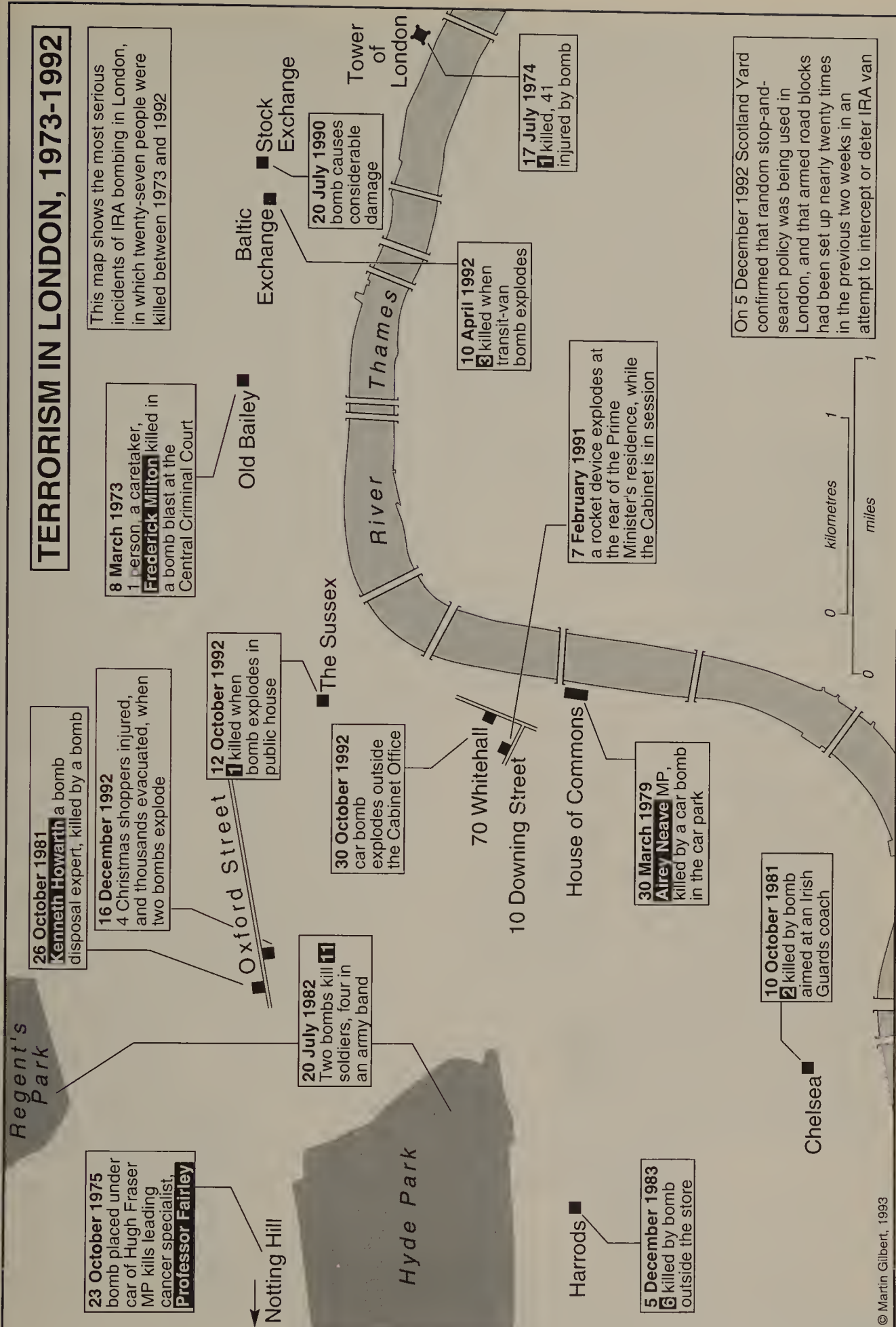
22 September 1989, **11** Royal Marines killed in a bomb attack

12 October 1974, **5** killed during an attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher



TERRORISM IN LONDON, 1973-1992

This map shows the most serious incidents of IRA bombing in London, in which twenty-seven people were killed between 1973 and 1992



© Martin Gilbert, 1993

NORTH SEA GAS AND OIL SINCE 1967

Oil The discovery of oil in the North Sea, and its production from 1975, gave Britain a major extra natural resource, and an important source of income, at a time of rapidly rising oil prices world-wide. With an average output of 2.6 million barrels a day, Britain became the world's sixth largest oil producer

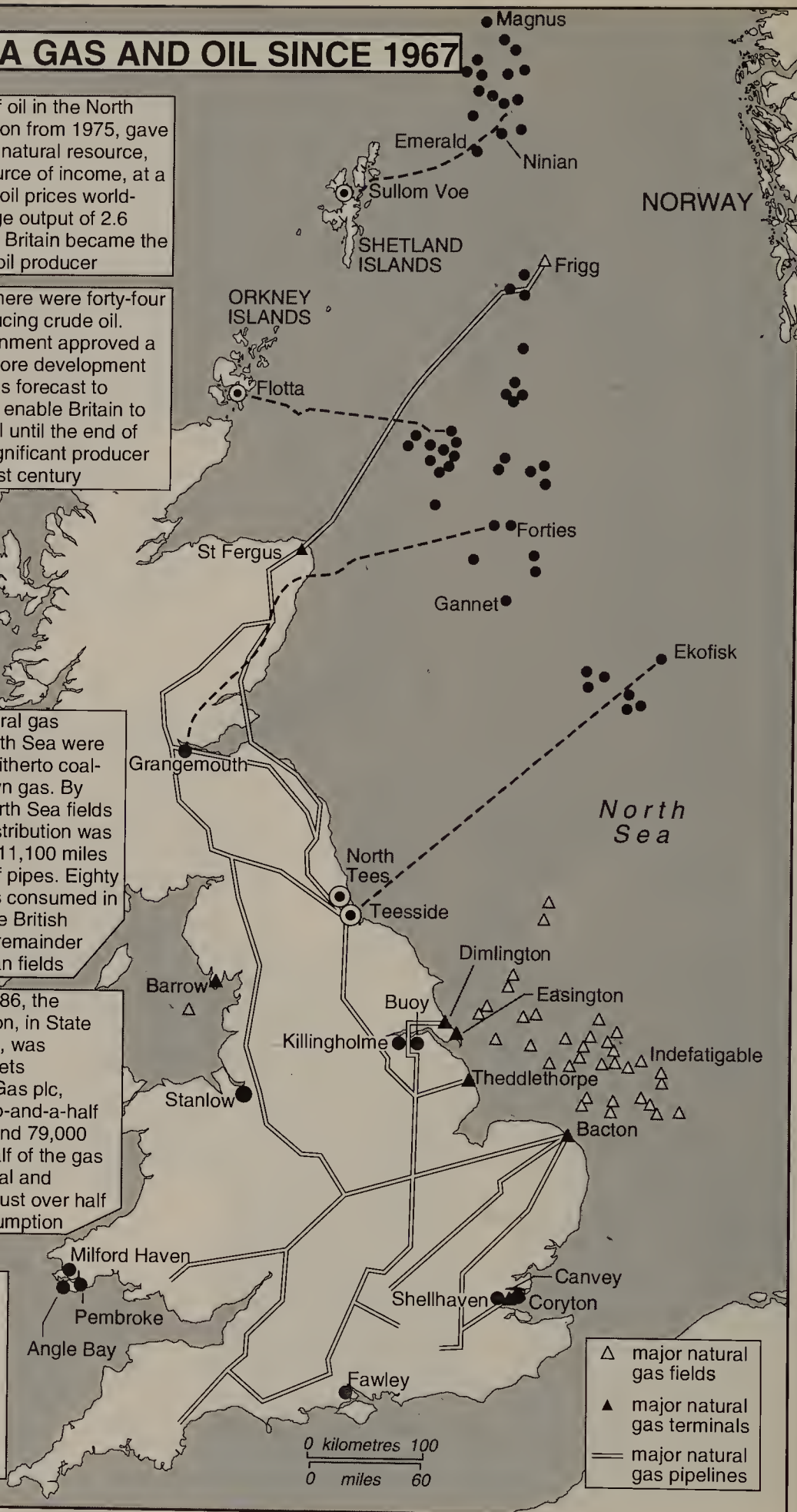
By the end of 1989 there were forty-four off-shore fields producing crude oil. That year, the Government approved a further thirteen off-shore development projects. Production is forecast to decline slowly, but to enable Britain to be self sufficient in oil until the end of the century, and a significant producer of oil in the twenty-first century

Gas From 1967, natural gas supplies from the North Sea were sufficient to replace hitherto coal-based supplies of town gas. By 1989 twenty-eight North Sea fields were in operation. Distribution was through a network of 11,100 miles (17,600 kilometres) of pipes. Eighty percent of natural gas consumed in Britain comes from the British North Sea fields; the remainder comes from Norwegian fields

Under the Gas Act 1986, the British Gas Corporation, in State ownership since 1949, was privatised, and its assets transferred to British Gas plc, which in 1989 had two-and-a-half million shareholders and 79,000 employees. Almost half of the gas supplied is for industrial and commercial use, and just over half is for household consumption

- off-shore oil-fields
- ⊙ crude oil terminals
- - - main crude oil pipelines
- oil refineries (refining more than 1 million tonnes annually)

- △ major natural gas fields
- ▲ major natural gas terminals
- == major natural gas pipelines



BRITAIN AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN, 1968-1980

Between 1968 and 1980 all Britain's island possessions in the Pacific gained independence. Two Commonwealth countries, Australia and New Zealand, retained several territories as Dependencies, as did France and the United States

NAURU
After 80 years of phosphate mining, 80% of the island was left uninhabitable and the phosphate reserves almost exhausted. Since independence the islanders have been seeking compensation

VANUATU
In May 1980, on the eve of independence, a company of Royal Marines and fifty French policemen put down a revolt of French settlers opposed to independence

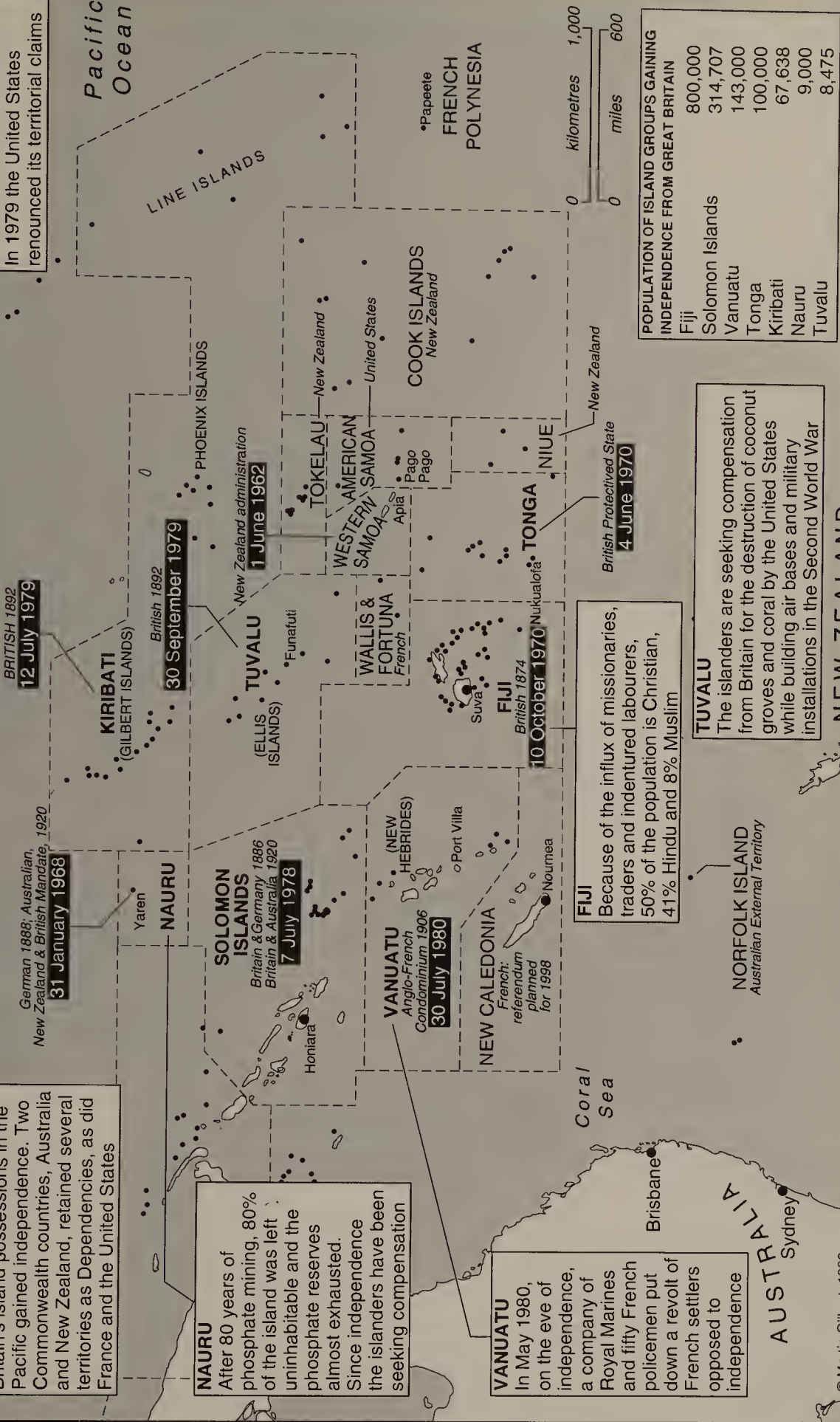
FIJI
Because of the influx of missionaries, traders and indentured labourers, 50% of the population is Christian, 41% Hindu and 8% Muslim

TUVALU
The islanders are seeking compensation from Britain for the destruction of coconut groves and coral by the United States while building air bases and military installations in the Second World War

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-- boundaries of island groups
 ■ date of independence from Britain

LINE AND PHOENIX ISLANDS
In 1979 the United States renounced its territorial claims



POPULATION OF ISLAND GROUPS GAINING INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN	
Fiji	800,000
Solomon Islands	314,707
Vanuatu	143,000
Tonga	100,000
Kiribati	67,638
Nauru	9,000
Tuvalu	8,475

ASYLUM, 1985-1992

Britain is a signatory of the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees, under which asylum should be granted to any refugee "with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion"

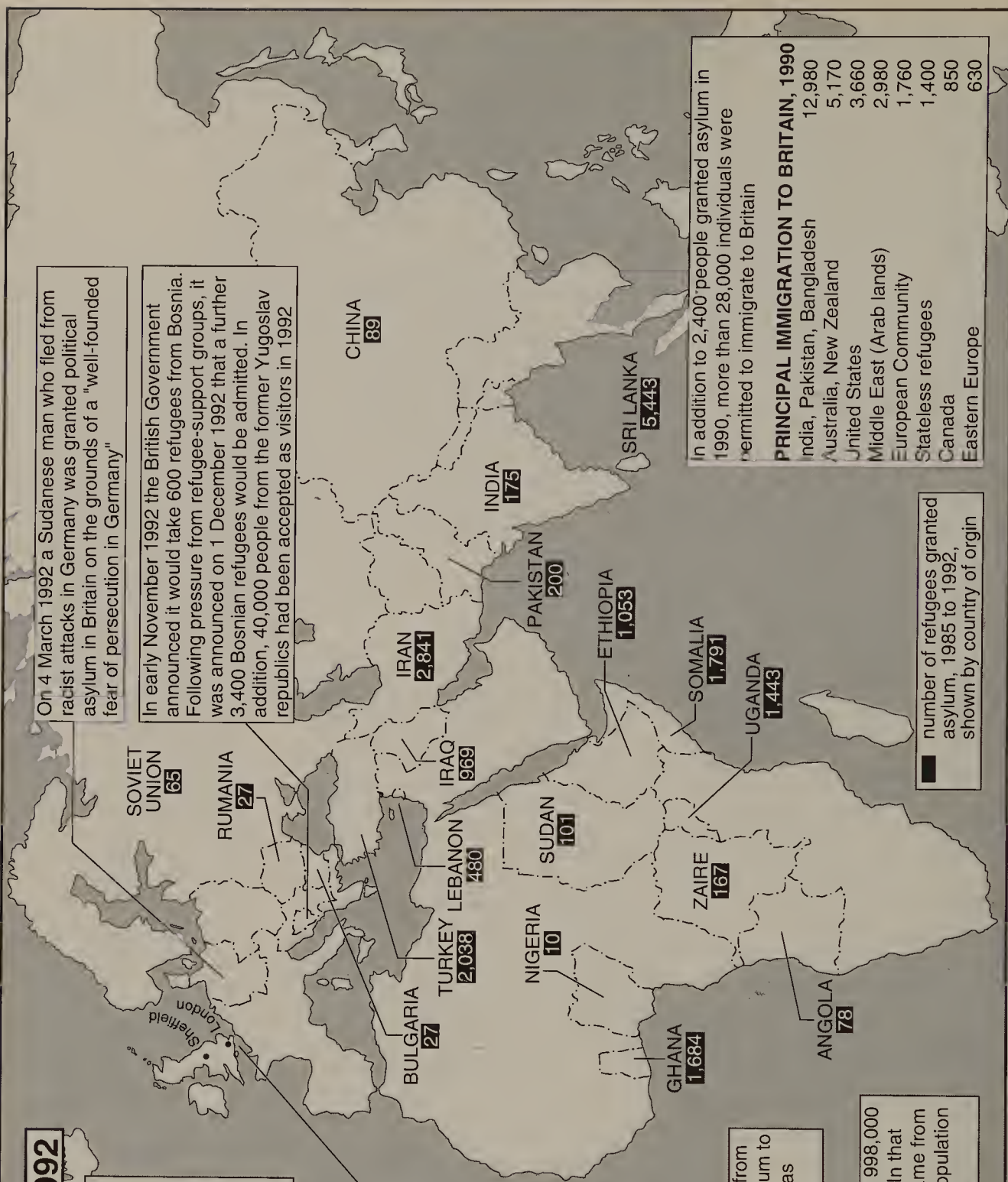
Among groups helping refugees are, nationally, the United Kingdom Refugee Council, and, locally, groups such as the Newham Monitoring Project (London), the Southall Monitoring Group (London), and the Sheffield Somali Refugees Trust

The only country in the Americas from which refugees were granted asylum to Britain between 1985 and 1992 was Colombia: **81** admitted

Between 1984 and 1988 a total of 998,000 Britons emigrated, to live abroad. In that same period, 1,100,000 people came from overseas to live in Britain (a net population increase of 114,000)

On 4 March 1992 a Sudanese man who fled from racist attacks in Germany was granted political asylum in Britain on the grounds of a "well-founded fear of persecution in Germany"

In early November 1992 the British Government announced it would take 600 refugees from Bosnia. Following pressure from refugee-support groups, it was announced on 1 December 1992 that a further 3,400 Bosnian refugees would be admitted. In addition, 40,000 people from the former Yugoslav republics had been accepted as visitors in 1992

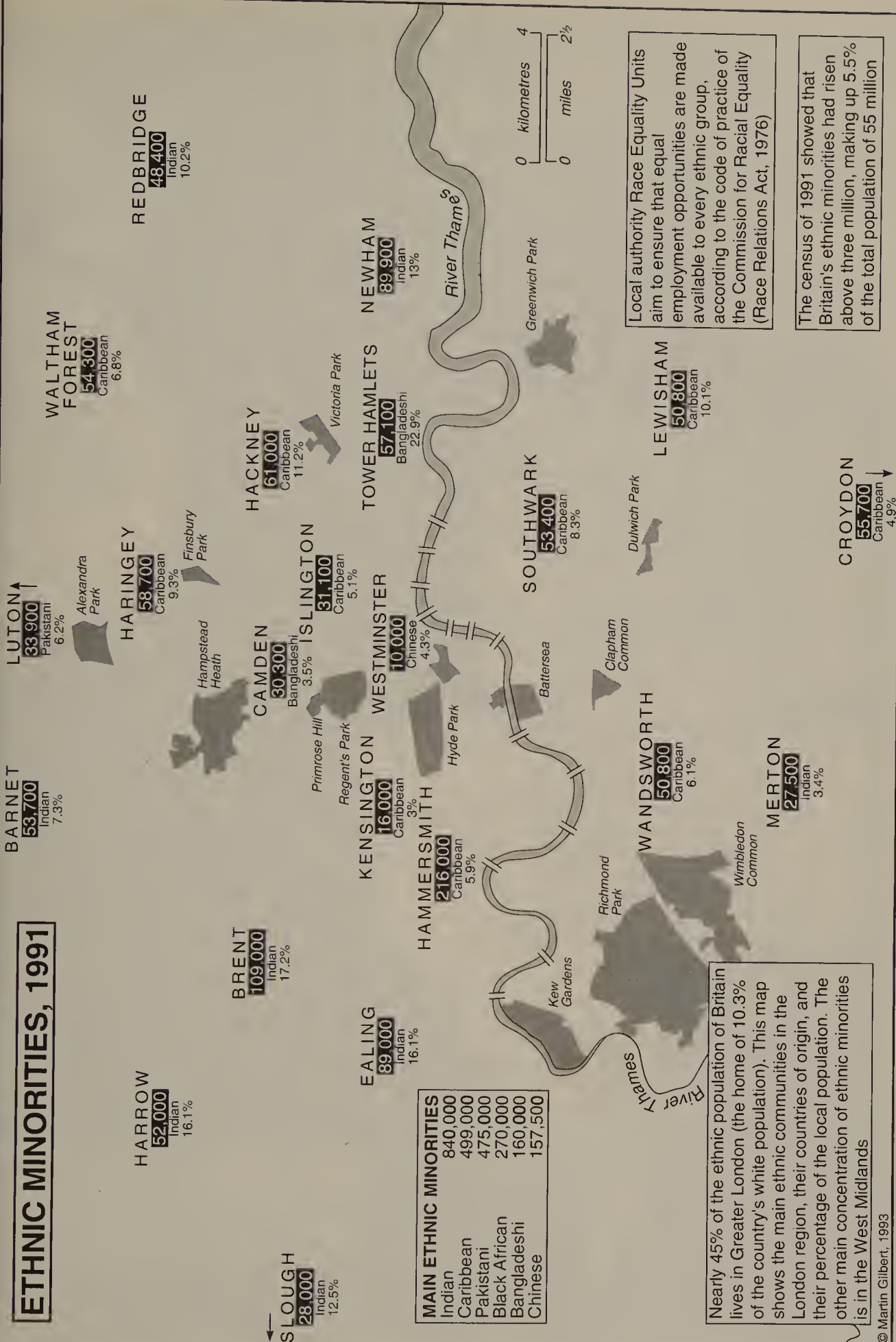


In addition to 2,400 people granted asylum in 1990, more than 28,000 individuals were permitted to immigrate to Britain

PRINCIPAL IMMIGRATION TO BRITAIN, 1990	
India, Pakistan, Bangladesh	12,980
Australia, New Zealand	5,170
United States	3,660
Middle East (Arab lands)	2,980
European Community	1,760
Stateless refugees	1,400
Canada	850
Eastern Europe	630

■ number of refugees granted asylum, 1985 to 1992, shown by country of origin

ETHNIC MINORITIES, 1991



MAIN ETHNIC MINORITIES	
Indian	840,000
Caribbean	499,000
Pakistani	475,000
Black African	270,000
Bangladeshi	160,000
Chinese	157,500

Nearly 45% of the ethnic population of Britain lives in Greater London (the home of 10.3% of the country's white population). This map shows the main ethnic communities in the London region, their countries of origin, and their percentage of the local population. The other main concentration of ethnic minorities is in the West Midlands

Local authority Race Equality Units aim to ensure that equal employment opportunities are made available to every ethnic group, according to the code of practice of the Commission for Racial Equality (Race Relations Act, 1976)

The census of 1991 showed that Britain's ethnic minorities had risen above three million, making up 5.5% of the total population of 55 million

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS WAR, 1982

"Our men did not risk their lives for a UN Trusteeship. They risked their lives for the British way of life, to defend British sovereignty. I do not intend to negotiate on the sovereignty of the Islands in any way except for the people who live here. That is my firm belief. These islands belong to us." Margaret Thatcher, 15 June 1982

UNITED STATES

Washington

BERMUDA
British

North Atlantic Ocean

GREAT BRITAIN

Southampton
Portsmouth

EUROPE

GIBRALTAR
British

WEST AFRICA

On 2 April 1982 more than 4,000 Argentine troops seized control of the Falkland Islands, a British Dependency since 1833, with a population of just over 2,000. The British garrison consisted of 80 Royal Marines. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Dependencies were also seized. A British naval task force left Portsmouth for the South Atlantic on April 5. It was joined by other warships at Gibraltar. On April 8, 3,000 troops left Southampton by ship. On April 14 it was announced that the United States was giving Britain valuable Intelligence information. On April 14 it was also announced that a further 8,000 Argentine troops were sent to the islands

On 25 April 1982 British forces re-took South Georgia after a two-hour battle. On May 2 a British submarine sank the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano* (formerly the USS *Phoenix*, and a survivor of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941). 200 Argentine sailors were killed. On May 4 an Argentine fighter-bomber sank the British cruiser *Sheffield*. 20 British sailors were killed. British troops landed on the Falkland Islands on May 21. The Argentine forces on the island surrendered on June 14

BRAZIL

ASCENSION ISLAND
British

ST HELENA
British

WAR DEAD
655 Argentine
255 British

South Atlantic Ocean

TRISTAN DA CUNHA
British

Pacific Ocean

CHILE
ARGENTINA
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
FALKLAND ISLANDS
Port Stanley
Cape Horn

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES
Great Britain to Port Stanley 6,761 miles
Great Britain to Buenos Aires 5,926 miles
Buenos Aires to South Georgia 1,416 miles
Buenos Aires to Port Stanley 991 miles
Port Stanley to South Georgia 704 miles

SOUTH GEORGIA

SOUTH SANDWICH

0 kilometres 1500
0 miles 900

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BRITAIN, THE GULF WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH, 1990-1993

On 2 August 1990 Iraqi forces occupied Kuwait. The United Nations Security Council demanded immediate withdrawal. On 29 November 1990 the Security Council authorised UN members to use force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. On 17 January 1991 Allied air forces, British among them, attacked strategic targets throughout Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait. On 24 February 1991 British forces participated in the land offensive. Four days later Iraq announced a cease-fire



HOMELESSNESS, 1977-1993

"It is not an exaggeration to say that most homeless people can pick up three Christmas dinners a day at this time of year. We have to make people realise that the homeless are with us all year." (John Evans, Edinburgh Council for the Single Homeless, Christmas 1992)

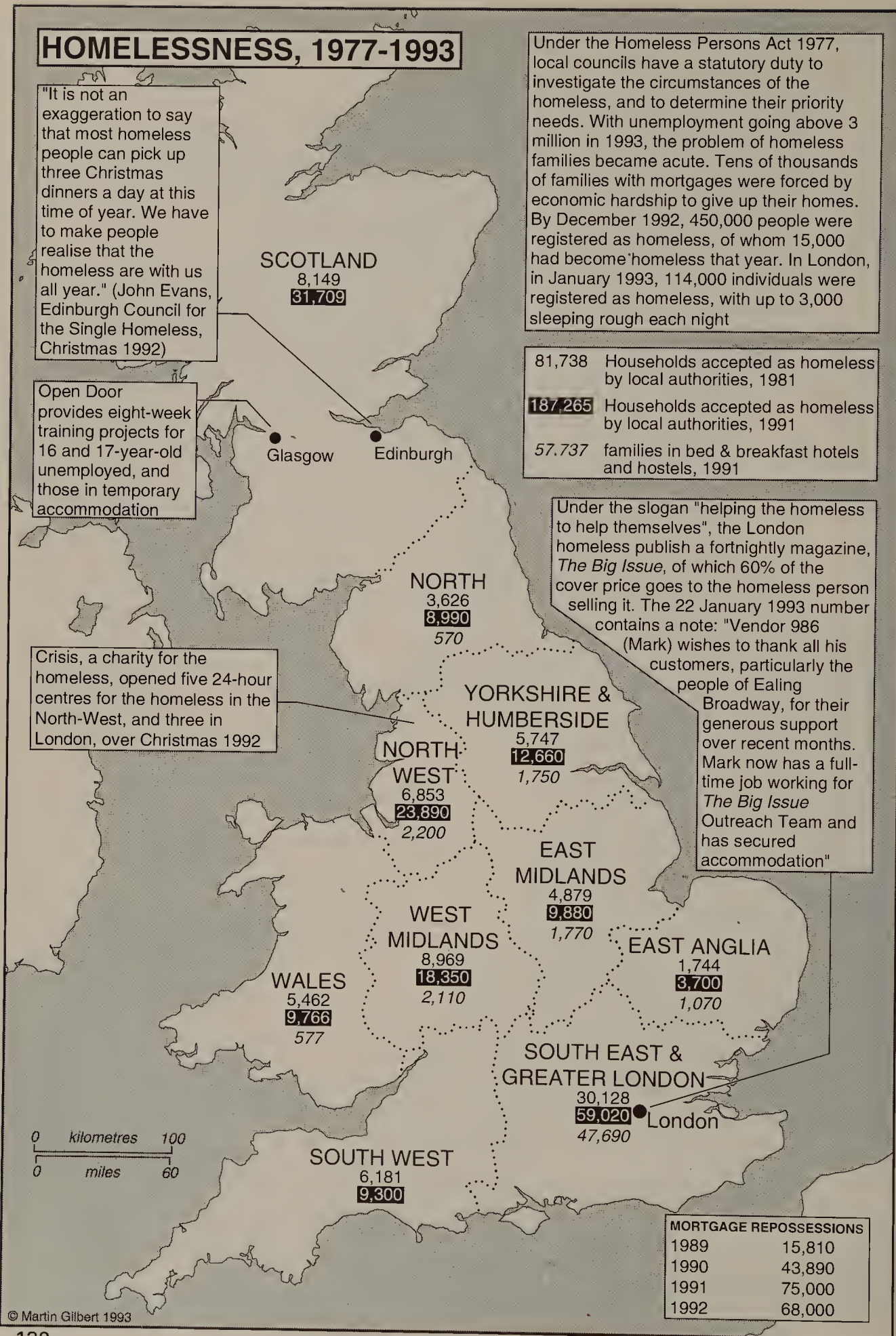
Open Door provides eight-week training projects for 16 and 17-year-old unemployed, and those in temporary accommodation

Crisis, a charity for the homeless, opened five 24-hour centres for the homeless in the North-West, and three in London, over Christmas 1992

Under the Homeless Persons Act 1977, local councils have a statutory duty to investigate the circumstances of the homeless, and to determine their priority needs. With unemployment going above 3 million in 1993, the problem of homeless families became acute. Tens of thousands of families with mortgages were forced by economic hardship to give up their homes. By December 1992, 450,000 people were registered as homeless, of whom 15,000 had become homeless that year. In London, in January 1993, 114,000 individuals were registered as homeless, with up to 3,000 sleeping rough each night

81,738 Households accepted as homeless by local authorities, 1981
187,265 Households accepted as homeless by local authorities, 1991
 57,737 families in bed & breakfast hotels and hostels, 1991

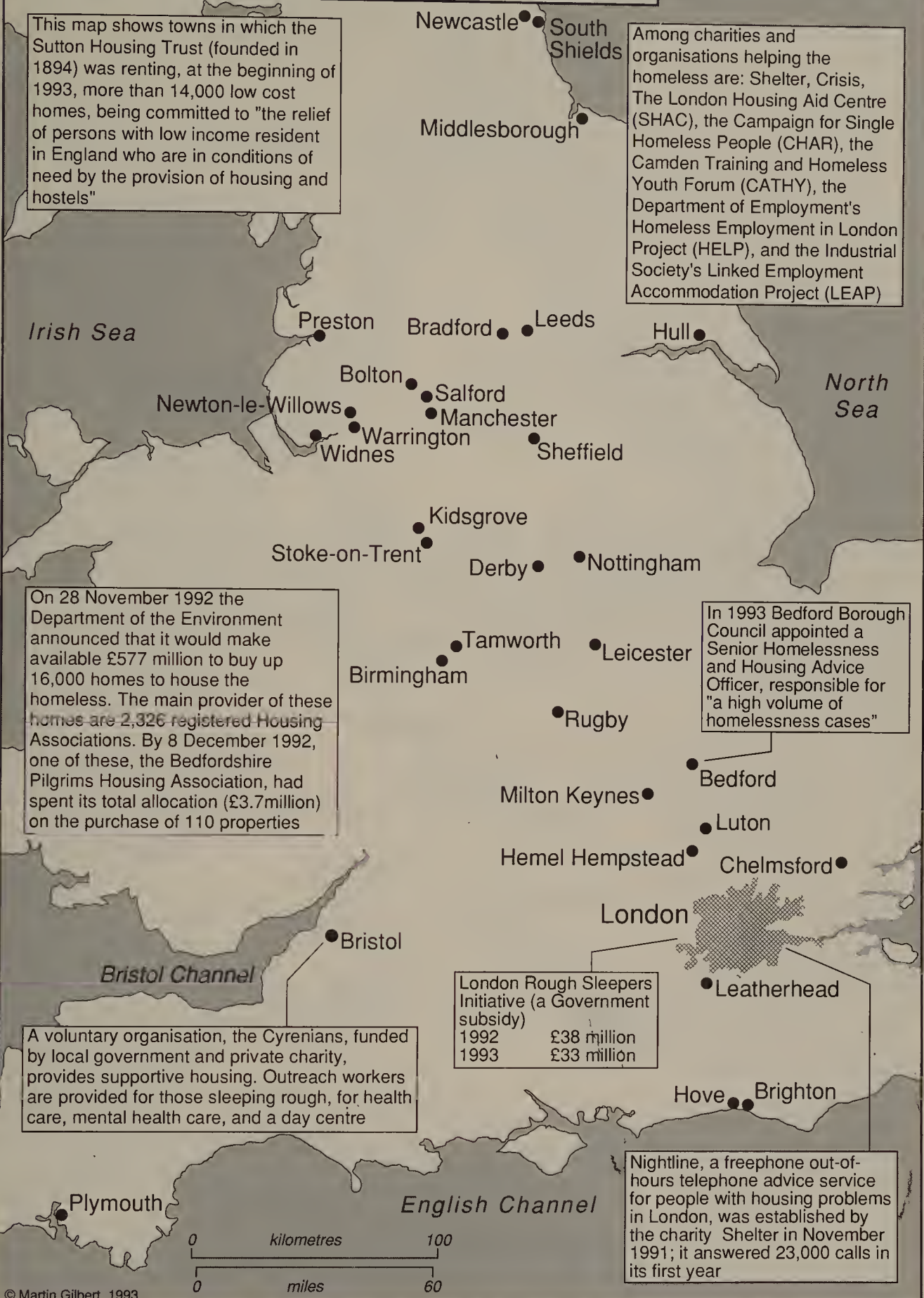
Under the slogan "helping the homeless to help themselves", the London homeless publish a fortnightly magazine, *The Big Issue*, of which 60% of the cover price goes to the homeless person selling it. The 22 January 1993 number contains a note: "Vendor 986 (Mark) wishes to thank all his customers, particularly the people of Ealing Broadway, for their generous support over recent months. Mark now has a full-time job working for *The Big Issue* Outreach Team and has secured accommodation"



HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS, 1992-1993

This map shows towns in which the Sutton Housing Trust (founded in 1894) was renting, at the beginning of 1993, more than 14,000 low cost homes, being committed to "the relief of persons with low income resident in England who are in conditions of need by the provision of housing and hostels"

Among charities and organisations helping the homeless are: Shelter, Crisis, The London Housing Aid Centre (SHAC), the Campaign for Single Homeless People (CHAR), the Camden Training and Homeless Youth Forum (CATHY), the Department of Employment's Homeless Employment in London Project (HELP), and the Industrial Society's Linked Employment Accommodation Project (LEAP)



On 28 November 1992 the Department of the Environment announced that it would make available £577 million to buy up 16,000 homes to house the homeless. The main provider of these homes are 2,326 registered Housing Associations. By 8 December 1992, one of these, the Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association, had spent its total allocation (£3.7million) on the purchase of 110 properties

In 1993 Bedford Borough Council appointed a Senior Homelessness and Housing Advice Officer, responsible for "a high volume of homelessness cases"

London Rough Sleepers Initiative (a Government subsidy)	
1992	£38 million
1993	£33 million

A voluntary organisation, the Cyrenians, funded by local government and private charity, provides supportive housing. Outreach workers are provided for those sleeping rough, for health care, mental health care, and a day centre

Nightline, a freephone out-of-hours telephone advice service for people with housing problems in London, was established by the charity Shelter in November 1991; it answered 23,000 calls in its first year

PRIVATE CHARITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

The work of several hundred individual charities in Britain makes a considerable contribution to health care and welfare. This map shows the Homes established by one such charity, the Sue Ryder Foundation. Sue Ryder (Lady Ryder of Warsaw) has established centres throughout the world, where the sick and the hungry can be helped. In Britain, more than 500 Sue Ryder shops sell goods to raise funds for her organisation's work

In the twelve-month period ending on 30 June 1992, a total of 2,342 patients were nursed in Sue Ryder Homes. In addition, 3,053 domiciliary visits were made, and 693 bereavement visits. A further 3,318 visits were made by patients to Day Centres

- Sue Ryder homes established 1953-1992
- Sue Ryder homes in preparation

Ecclesmachan
various handicaps
24 beds

Greenlaw
various disabilities
40 beds

Temple Sowerby
disabled and elderly
23 beds

Bamber Bridge
chronic sick &
physically handicapped
41 beds

Oxenhope
cancer patients
18 beds

Leeds
cancer patients
22 beds

Holme-upon-Spalding
physically disabled
47 beds

Billinge
elderly disabled
& frail
28 beds

Doncaster
physically handicapped
53 beds

Sheffield
discharged psychiatric patients
13 beds

Nottingham
being prepared

Ashby-de-la-Zouch
cancer patients
28 beds

Snethisham
disabled and elderly
29 beds

Walsingham
a retreat house:
in one year, 3,611
people stayed

Yeaton Peveary
being prepared

Peterborough
cancer care & chronic sick
40 beds

Ely
varying disabilities
40 beds

Moggerhanger
cancer patients
20 beds

Cheltenham
cancer patients
25 beds

St Paul's Walden
physically handicapped
55 beds

Cavendish
physically handicapped
30 beds

Chantry Park
being prepared

Nettlebed
cancer patients
25 beds

Langrish
cancer patients
22 beds

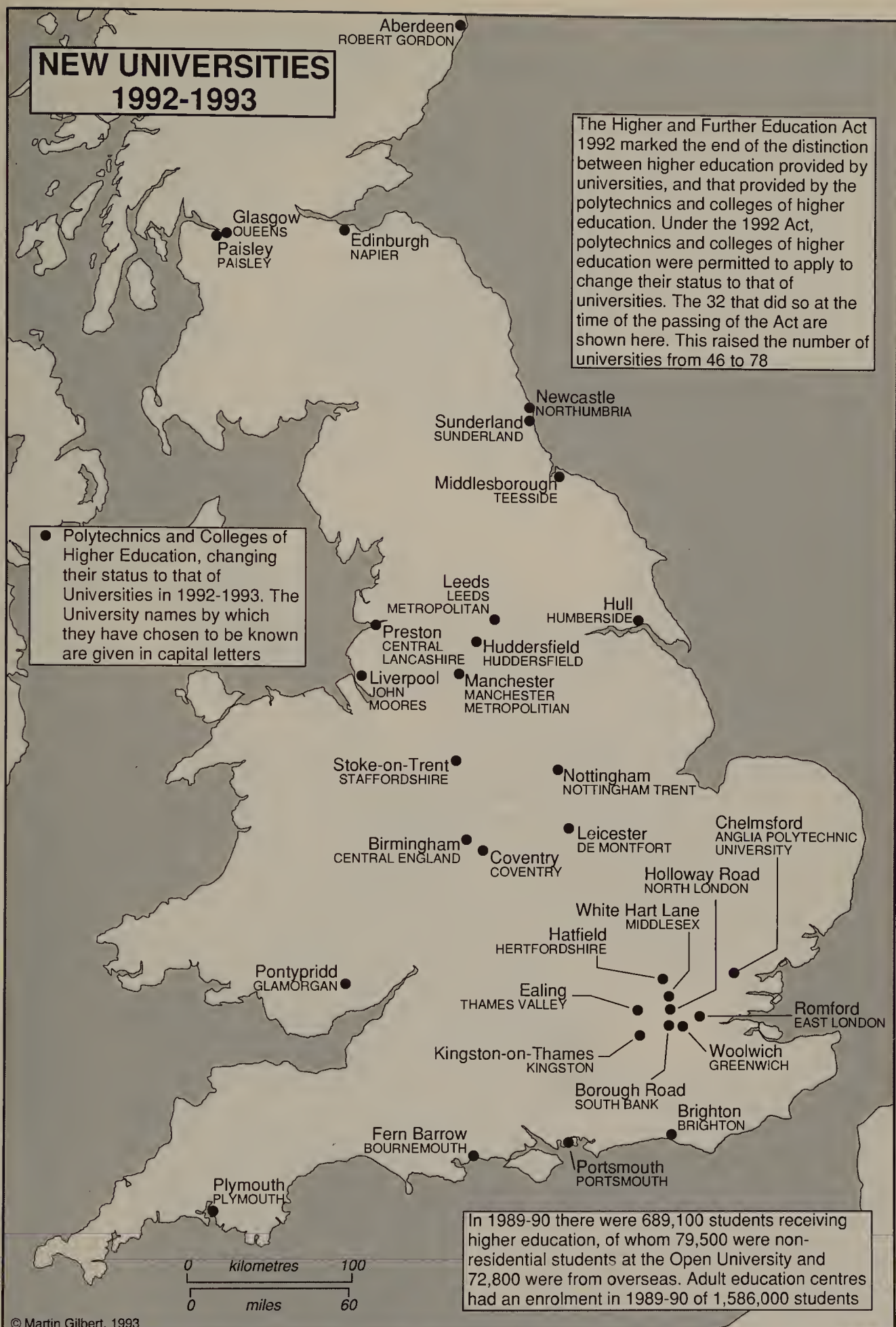
"John Major has ordered a study of ways to increase the role of voluntary groups, charities and the private sector in easing the problems of the sick, needy and homeless", *The Times*, 1 January 1993

0 kilometres 100
0 miles 60

NEW UNIVERSITIES 1992-1993

The Higher and Further Education Act 1992 marked the end of the distinction between higher education provided by universities, and that provided by the polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Under the 1992 Act, polytechnics and colleges of higher education were permitted to apply to change their status to that of universities. The 32 that did so at the time of the passing of the Act are shown here. This raised the number of universities from 46 to 78

● Polytechnics and Colleges of Higher Education, changing their status to that of Universities in 1992-1993. The University names by which they have chosen to be known are given in capital letters

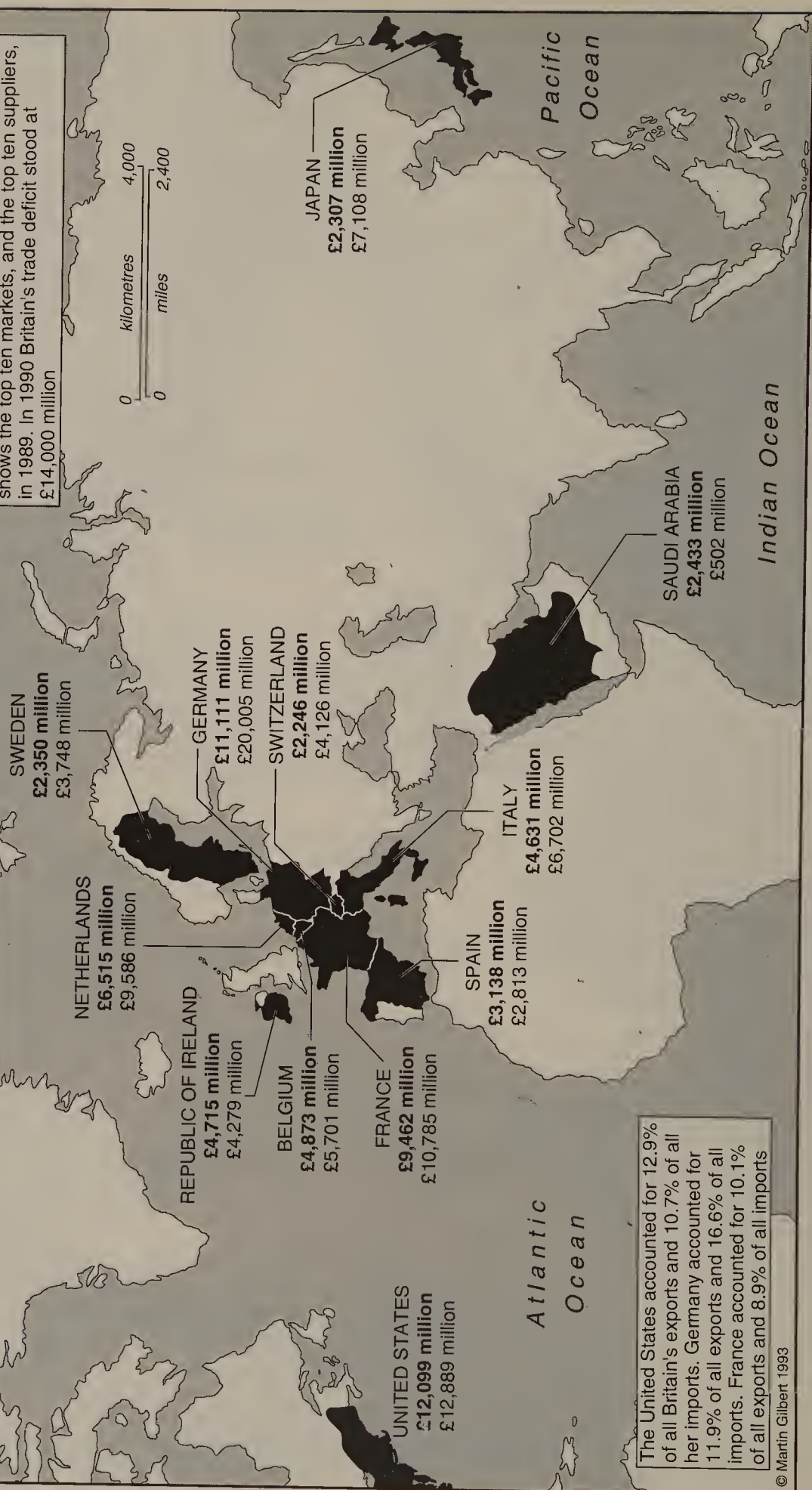


In 1989-90 there were 689,100 students receiving higher education, of whom 79,500 were non-residential students at the Open University and 72,800 were from overseas. Adult education centres had an enrolment in 1989-90 of 1,586,000 students

BRITAIN'S PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS, 1989

Key: £65,880 million value of British exports to the countries shown (in millions of pounds)
£88,244 million cost of imports to Britain from the countries shown (in millions of pounds)

In 1989 European Community countries accounted for seven of Britain's top ten export markets, and six of the ten main suppliers of goods to Britain. Since 1981 the United States has been the largest single market for British goods, and the Federal Republic of Germany (since 1990 united Germany) has been Britain's largest supplier of imported goods. This map shows the top ten markets, and the top ten suppliers, in 1989. In 1990 Britain's trade deficit stood at £14,000 million



The United States accounted for 12.9% of all Britain's exports and 10.7% of all her imports. Germany accounted for 11.9% of all exports and 16.6% of all imports. France accounted for 10.1% of all exports and 8.9% of all imports

BRITISH OVERSEAS DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, 1993

On 1 January 1993 there were fourteen British dependent territories, the last remnants of an Empire on which "the sun never set". Their total population was six million. The most populous, Hong Kong, with a population of 5,800,000, is to revert to China on 1 July 1997

The date shows the first year of British rule, the figure in black gives the population in 1992

HONG KONG
ceded, 1842
New Territories leased, 1898
5,800,000

3,316 merchant ships
(totalling 61 million
gross tons) entered
the port in 1991

GIBRALTAR
1713
31,265

North
Atlantic

TURKS & CAICOS
ISLANDS
1765
14,000

CAYMAN
ISLANDS
1734
27,000

BERMUDA
1609
60,000

BRITISH VIRGIN
ISLANDS
1672
13,000

ANGUILLA
1650
8,800

MONTserrat
1783
13,000

Pacific
Ocean

PITCAIRN ISLANDS
PITCAIRN, HENDERSON,
DUCIE, OENO
1887
56

FALKLAND
ISLANDS
1833
2,000

BRITISH ANTARCTIC
TERRITORY
1962
no permanent
inhabitants

ASCENSION
1815
1,129

ST HELENA
1834
5,644

South
Atlantic

SOUTH GEORGIA &
SOUTH SANDWICH
ISLANDS
1775
no permanent
inhabitants

BIRD ISLAND
SOUTH ORKNEY

SOUTH SHETLAND
PALMER

TRISTAN DA CUNHA
NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS
GOUGH ISLANDS
1816
288

The population consists of an army
unit and a civilian harbour master at
King Edward Point, and the staff of the
British Antarctic Survey at Bird Island

DIEGO GARCIA
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN
TERRITORY
1965
no permanent
inhabitants

On the expiry of the New Territories 99-year lease on
1 July 1997, both the New Territories leased in 1898 and
the main island ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Nanking
in 1842 will (under the Anglo-Chinese Joint Declaration of
27 May 1985) become a Special Administrative Region
(SAR) of the People's Republic of China. The Declaration
also states that the social and economic systems in the
SAR will remain unchanged for a further fifty years

In October 1961, following the eruption of a volcano
believed to have been extinct for thousands of
years, the population of Tristan da Cunha was
evacuated to Britain. They returned two years later

THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1992

With the end of Empire, and the considerable reduction in British responsibilities overseas, the Royal Navy was reduced in size from 76,000 sailors in 1975 and to 62,000 in 1992. The cruiser/destroyer/frigate force had been reduced from 59 to 43. Several areas of activity remained, however: this map shows the deployment of Royal Naval forces during Christmas 1992

Polaris nuclear submarines

RFA Orangeleaf support tanker

HMS Alacrity West Indies guard ship

Tampa Fort Lauderdale

CROATIA

SERBIA

RFA Resource RFA Sir Bedivere supporting UN relief "Operation Grapple"

HMS York operation "Maritime Guard" trade sanctions against Serbia

HMS Nottingham and HMS Brambleleaf, on Armilla Patrol in the Persian Gulf. These patrols began on 7 October 1980. The name was a codename chosen at random. During the economic blockade of Iraq and the Gulf War, Armilla Patrols challenged 3,171 merchant ships and boarded 36

HMS Peacock HMS Plover HMS Starling policing duties

Devonport Portsmouth Guldrose Yeovilton Rosyth Faslane

● naval bases
○ naval air stations

Pacific Ocean

HONG KONG

SINGAPORE

Indian Ocean

DIEGO GARCIA

British overseas naval base

HMS London Armilla Patrol shore leave

The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ships (RFA) consisted of eleven tankers, five landing ships, one repair ship, four support ships, eleven training ships, six survey ships, and one hospital ship (for 200 patients), the Royal Yacht Britannia

HMS Herald ocean survey ship

HMS Endurance ice patrol ship

Rio de Janeiro

URUGUAY

Montevideo

HMS Amazon HMS Dumbarton Castle HMS Gold River on patrol

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The 166 warships of the Royal Navy in 1992 contrast with the 597 warships in 1914

© Martin Gilbert, 1993

THE ROYAL NAVY, 1992	
Polaris nuclear submarines (each with 16 missiles)	4
Fleet submarines	13
Patrol submarines	7
Aircraft carriers	3
Amphibious assault ships	2
Destroyers	12
Frigates	24
Mine counter-measure vessels	29
Patrol ships and patrol craft	22
Fixed-wing aircraft	45
Helicopters	267

BRITISH FORCES OVERSEAS, 1992-1993

Despite drastic reductions in the size of the British Army (from 250,000 in 1960 to 140,000 in 1992), British forces continued to have defensive and active parts to play worldwide. This map shows the numbers stationed around the world in August 1992, and their tasks. A further 65,000 troops were stationed in Britain

At the end of 1992, in order to provide an effective escort for food and medical supplies being sent to communities in Bosnia being attacked and besieged by Serbian forces, 2,500 British troops were sent to the former Yugoslavia. The first British soldier to be killed there was 26-year-old Corporal Wayne John Edwards, killed on 13 January 1993

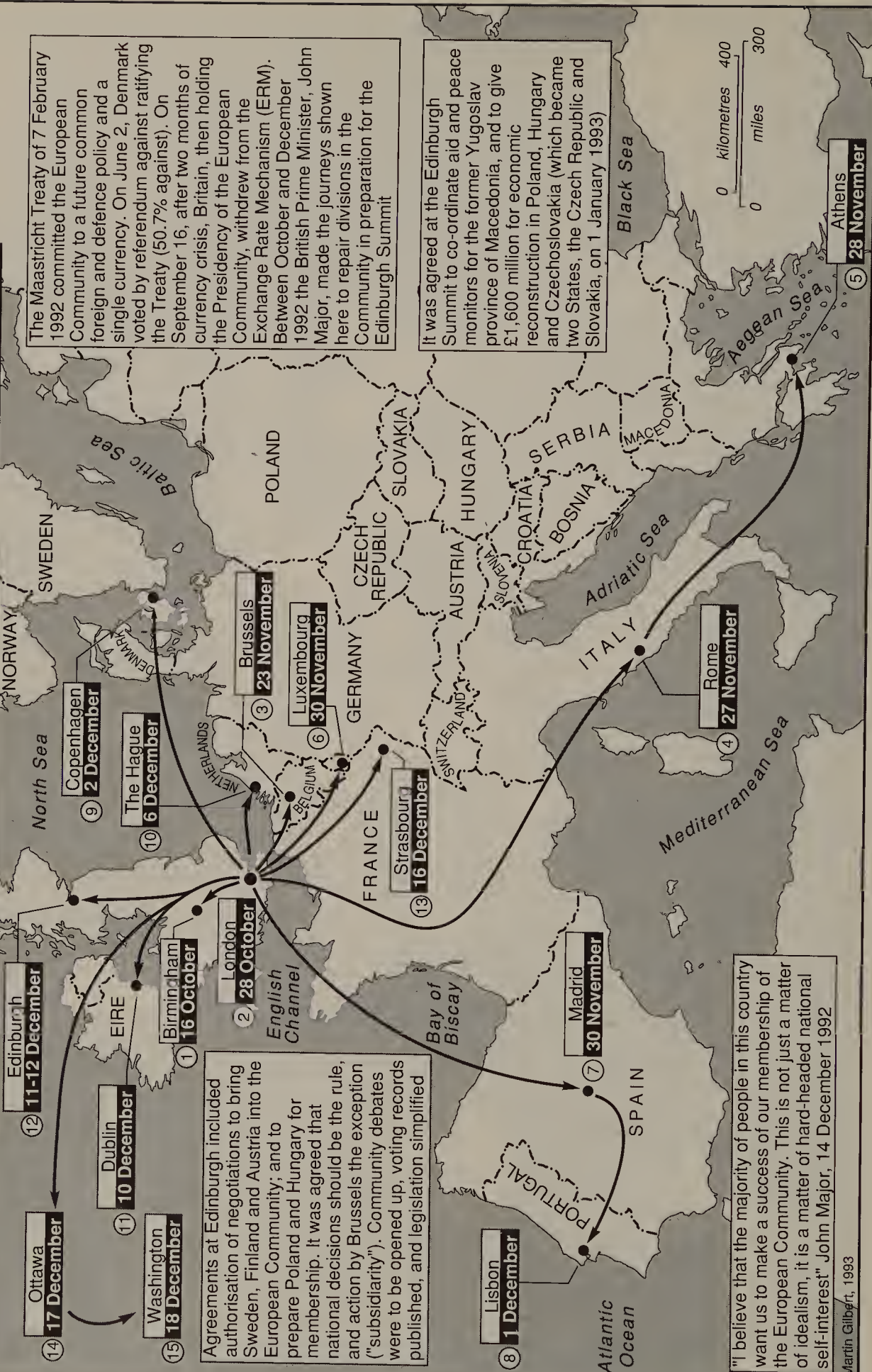
In addition to the small military force in the Persian Gulf, several hundred British naval and air personnel, mostly aboard the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*, were carrying out duties connected with United Nations air strikes against Iraqi anti-aircraft missiles in January 1993



0 kilometres 4,000
0 miles 2,500

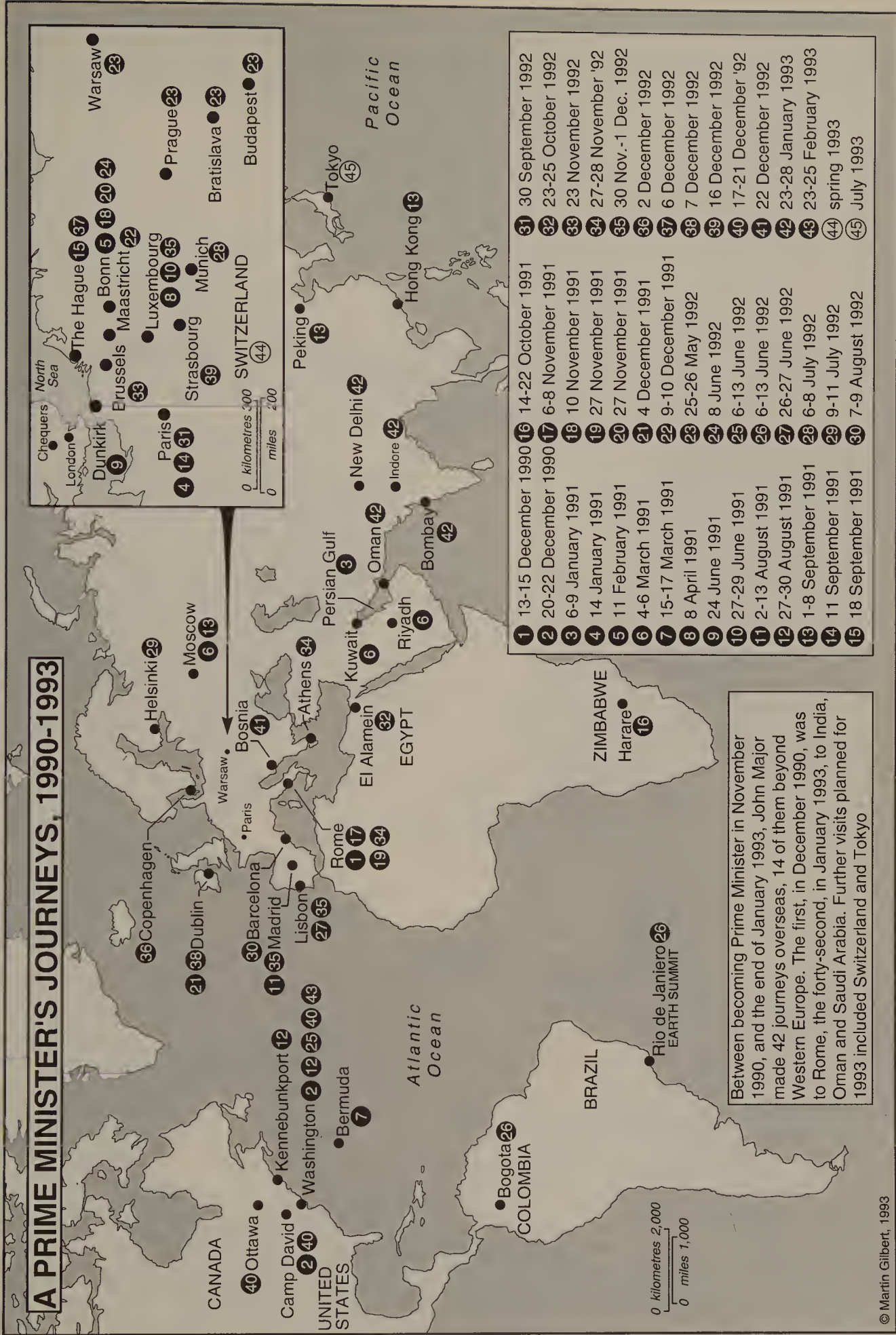
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TOWARDS A SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1992



"I believe that the majority of people in this country want us to make a success of our membership of the European Community. This is not just a matter of idealism, it is a matter of hard-headed national self-interest" John Major, 14 December 1992

A PRIME MINISTER'S JOURNEYS, 1990-1993



Between becoming Prime Minister in November 1990, and the end of January 1993, John Major made 42 journeys overseas, 14 of them beyond Western Europe. The first, in December 1990, was to Rome, the forty-second, in January 1993, to India, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Further visits planned for 1993 included Switzerland and Tokyo

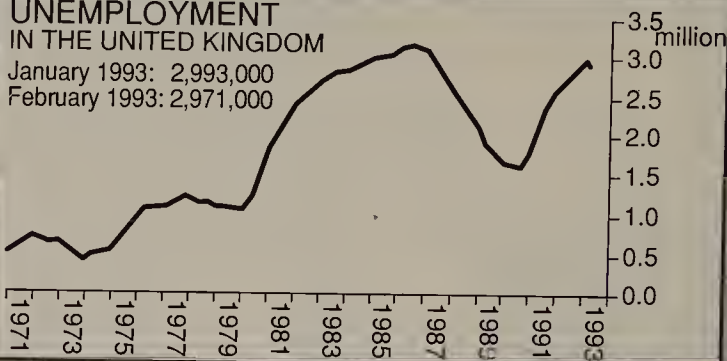
THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED, 1993

At the beginning of 1993 the number of unemployed people in Britain rose to almost three million. Of these, a million were long-term unemployed, those who had not been in work for a year or more. This map shows the numbers of long-term unemployed region-by-region on 1 January 1993.

Between 1 January and 11 March 1993, a further 100,000 job losses were announced

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

January 1993: 2,993,000
February 1993: 2,971,000



SCOTLAND
85,300

Rosyth
550

NORTHERN IRELAND
56,100

NORTH
59,900

LANCASHIRE
574

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE
88,100

NORTH WEST
122,600

Leeds
500

WEST MIDLANDS
106,800

Halewood
470

EAST MIDLANDS
62,800

Derby
5,000

EAST ANGLIA
24,700

WALES
46,000

SOUTH EAST & GREATER LONDON
307,300

Woodford
600

London
3,200

Rochester
510

Dagenham
660

SOUTH WEST
70,600

Filton
650

In three of the regions, East Anglia, the South East, and the South West, the number of long-term unemployed had doubled within twelve months

0 kilometres 100
0 miles 60

The money paid out by the Government for unemployment benefit in 1992-1993 was £9,300 million. Job Centres, Job Clubs and Job Training Schemes were in existence since the mid-1980s to try to find work, or to provide work skills, for the unemployed

On 13 October 1992 it was announced that fifty coal mines would be closed, with the loss of 30,000 jobs. Following widespread public concern, the Government reduced the number of pit closures to thirty, bringing the job losses to less than 20,000

On 11 March 1993 Rolls Royce announced the loss over the next two years of 5,000 jobs, mostly in Derby

long-term unemployed, on 1 January 1993 (total 1,030,020)
some regional job losses announced in December 1992 and in January and February 1993, to take effect in 1993

MUSLIMS, SIKHS, HINDUS, JEWS AND BUDDHISTS, 1993

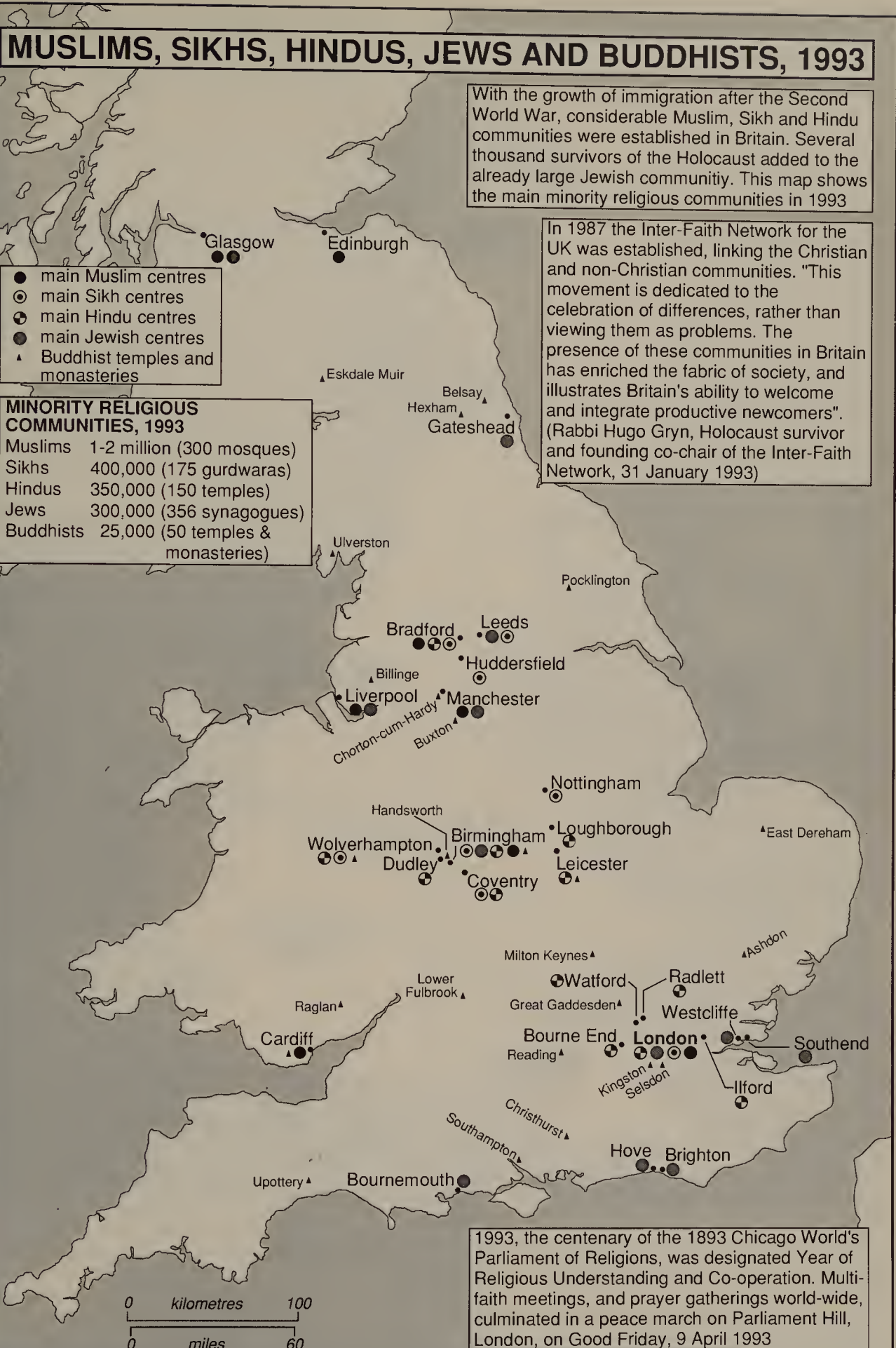
With the growth of immigration after the Second World War, considerable Muslim, Sikh and Hindu communities were established in Britain. Several thousand survivors of the Holocaust added to the already large Jewish community. This map shows the main minority religious communities in 1993

In 1987 the Inter-Faith Network for the UK was established, linking the Christian and non-Christian communities. "This movement is dedicated to the celebration of differences, rather than viewing them as problems. The presence of these communities in Britain has enriched the fabric of society, and illustrates Britain's ability to welcome and integrate productive newcomers". (Rabbi Hugo Gryn, Holocaust survivor and founding co-chair of the Inter-Faith Network, 31 January 1993)

- main Muslim centres
- ⊙ main Sikh centres
- ⊕ main Hindu centres
- main Jewish centres
- ▲ Buddhist temples and monasteries

MINORITY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, 1993

Muslims	1-2 million (300 mosques)
Sikhs	400,000 (175 gurdwaras)
Hindus	350,000 (150 temples)
Jews	300,000 (356 synagogues)
Buddhists	25,000 (50 temples & monasteries)



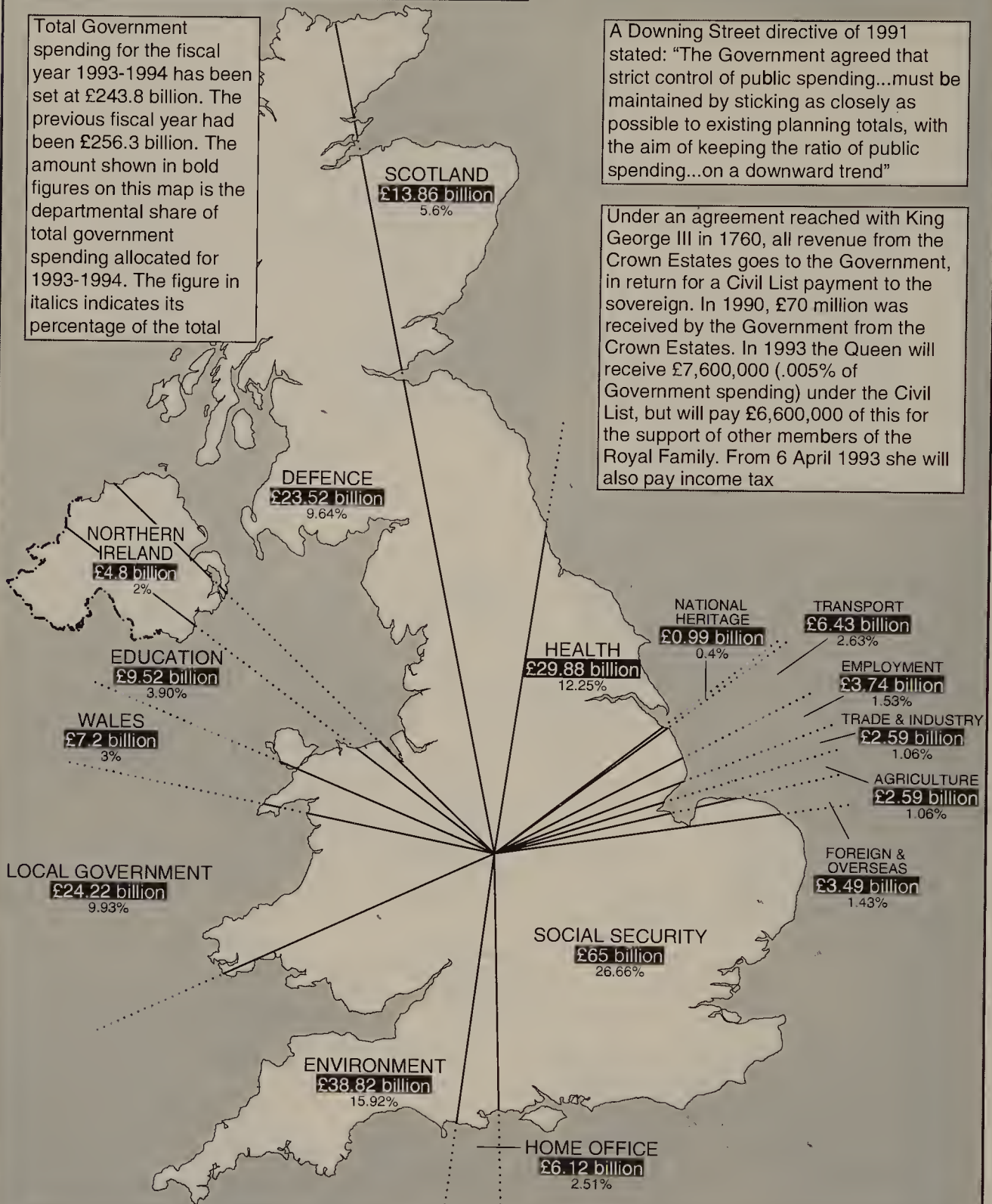
1993, the centenary of the 1893 Chicago World's Parliament of Religions, was designated Year of Religious Understanding and Co-operation. Multi-faith meetings, and prayer gatherings world-wide, culminated in a peace march on Parliament Hill, London, on Good Friday, 9 April 1993

PUBLIC SPENDING, 1993-1994

Total Government spending for the fiscal year 1993-1994 has been set at £243.8 billion. The previous fiscal year had been £256.3 billion. The amount shown in bold figures on this map is the departmental share of total government spending allocated for 1993-1994. The figure in italics indicates its percentage of the total

A Downing Street directive of 1991 stated: "The Government agreed that strict control of public spending...must be maintained by sticking as closely as possible to existing planning totals, with the aim of keeping the ratio of public spending...on a downward trend"

Under an agreement reached with King George III in 1760, all revenue from the Crown Estates goes to the Government, in return for a Civil List payment to the sovereign. In 1990, £70 million was received by the Government from the Crown Estates. In 1993 the Queen will receive £7,600,000 (.005% of Government spending) under the Civil List, but will pay £6,600,000 of this for the support of other members of the Royal Family. From 6 April 1993 she will also pay income tax



The largest block of Government spending since 1945 has been Social Security, including the payment of unemployment and other benefits (in 1993) for 3 million unemployed. Social Security accounts for more than a quarter of all spending. Unemployment benefit totalled £9,300 million in 1992-3

The excess of Government spending over income for the year 1993-1994 estimated at £31.1 billion. On 1 January 1993 the Government deficit, the National Debt, stood at just over £200 billion. Of this, £16.5 billion were paid in debt interest in 1992-3. Britain's contribution to the European Community for the fiscal year 1992-93 was £2.46 billion

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This absorbing and richly informative atlas charts the expansive history of Britain, from the days of the Celts and the Roman Conquest to the present, offering authoritative coverage of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as well as the rise and decline of the overseas empire. The great milestones of British history, such as Crecy and Hastings, Blenheim and Waterloo, and Passchendaele and Dunkirk are covered, in addition to important social, economic, political, and religious perspectives throughout centuries of history. A series of fascinating new maps explore Britain in the 1990s—the economy, the environment, immigration into Britain, the prospect of union with the European Economic Community, the conflict in Iraq, and intervention in Bosnia.

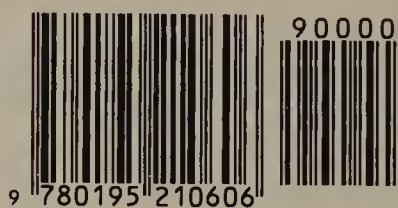
Written and edited by internationally renowned historian Martin Gilbert, this outstanding atlas is an invaluable reference tool, offering readers a clear, comprehensive, and thoroughly up-to-date visual history of Great Britain.

- Insightful and engaging commentary accompanies many maps, providing important historical background and interpretation
- Well-drawn, interesting maps of exceptional clarity explore wide-ranging political, economic, military, social, and cultural perspectives

Martin Gilbert is a Fellow of Oxford University and is the author of a number of books including the acclaimed eight-volume biography of Sir Winston Churchill, *Atlas of Russian History*, and *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*.

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