

An abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, flowing, wavy bands of blue and teal. The bands have a glossy, liquid-like texture and are set against a light gray gradient background. The waves move from left to right across the frame.

MULTICULTURAL BRITAIN

BY IRINA KOSTYUKOVICH

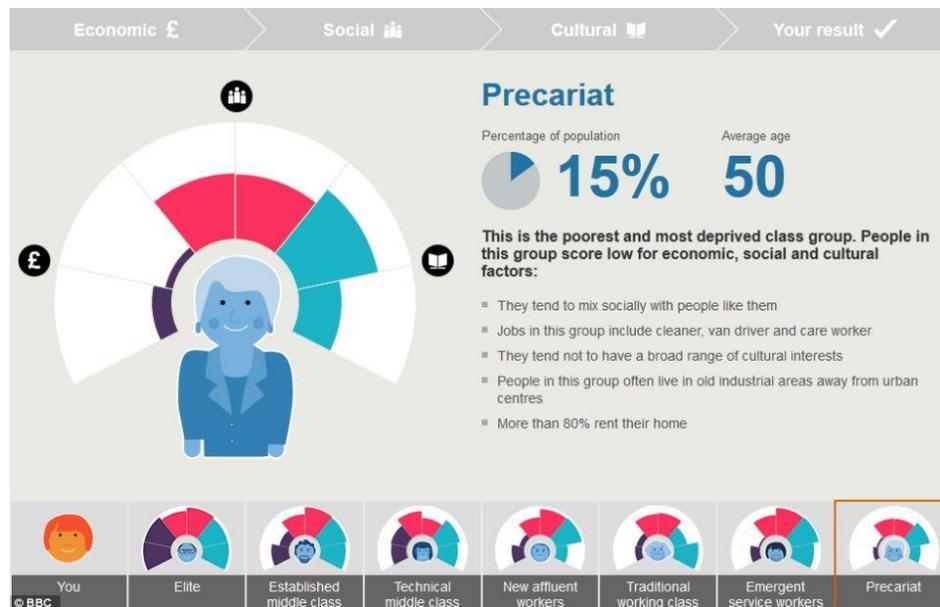
CLASSES IN BRITAIN

“Each decade we shiftily declare we have buried class; each decade the coffin stays empty.”

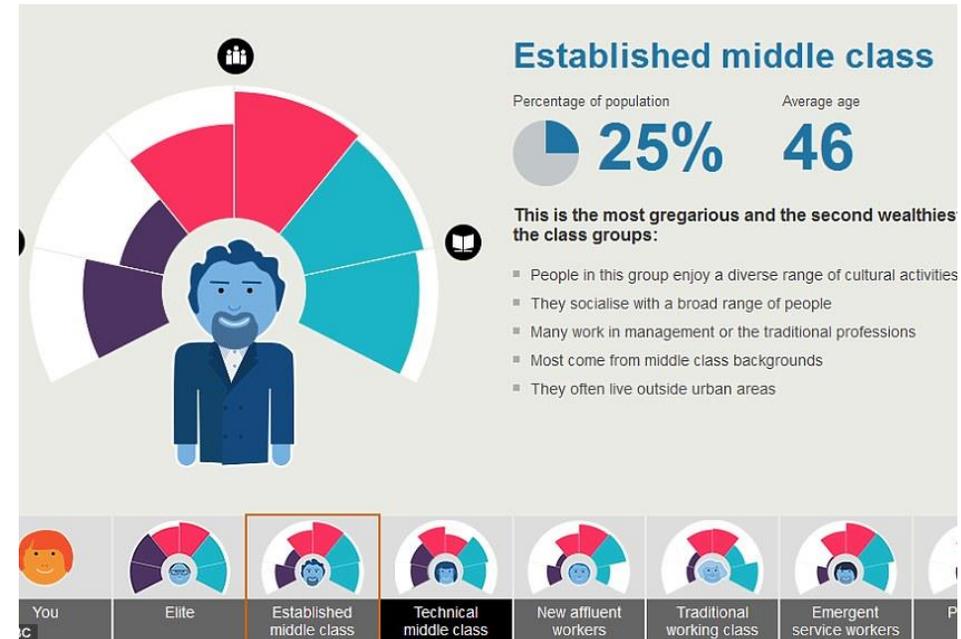
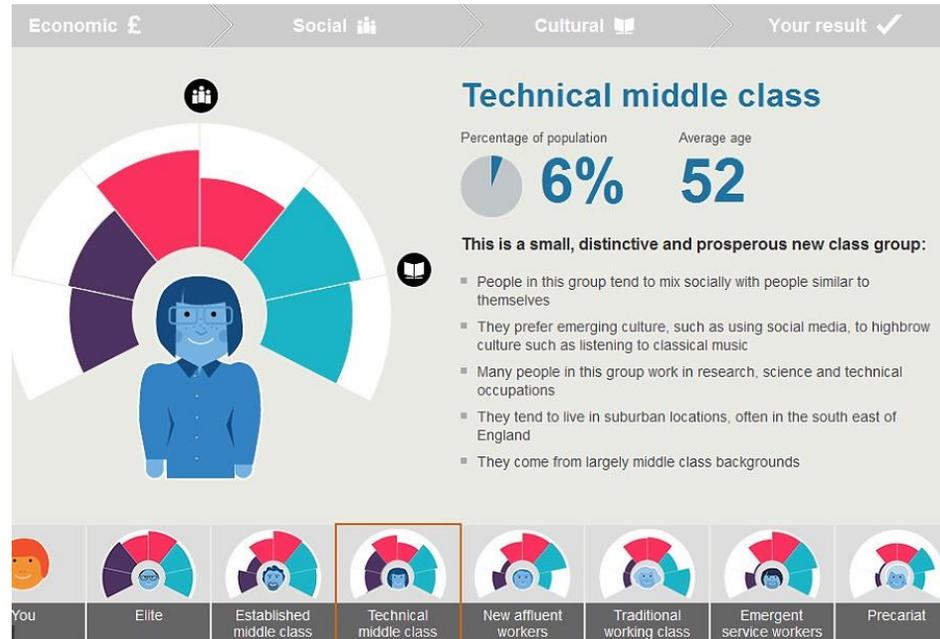
[Richard Hoggart](#)

Considering factors like education, salary, professions, and household ownership, the BBC's own Great British Class Survey discovered seven distinct classes.

Long-term social mobility is very slow indeed as it takes around 10 generations for someone at the highest or lowest levels of society to reach the middle classes.



7 CLASSES (BBC SURVEY 2013)



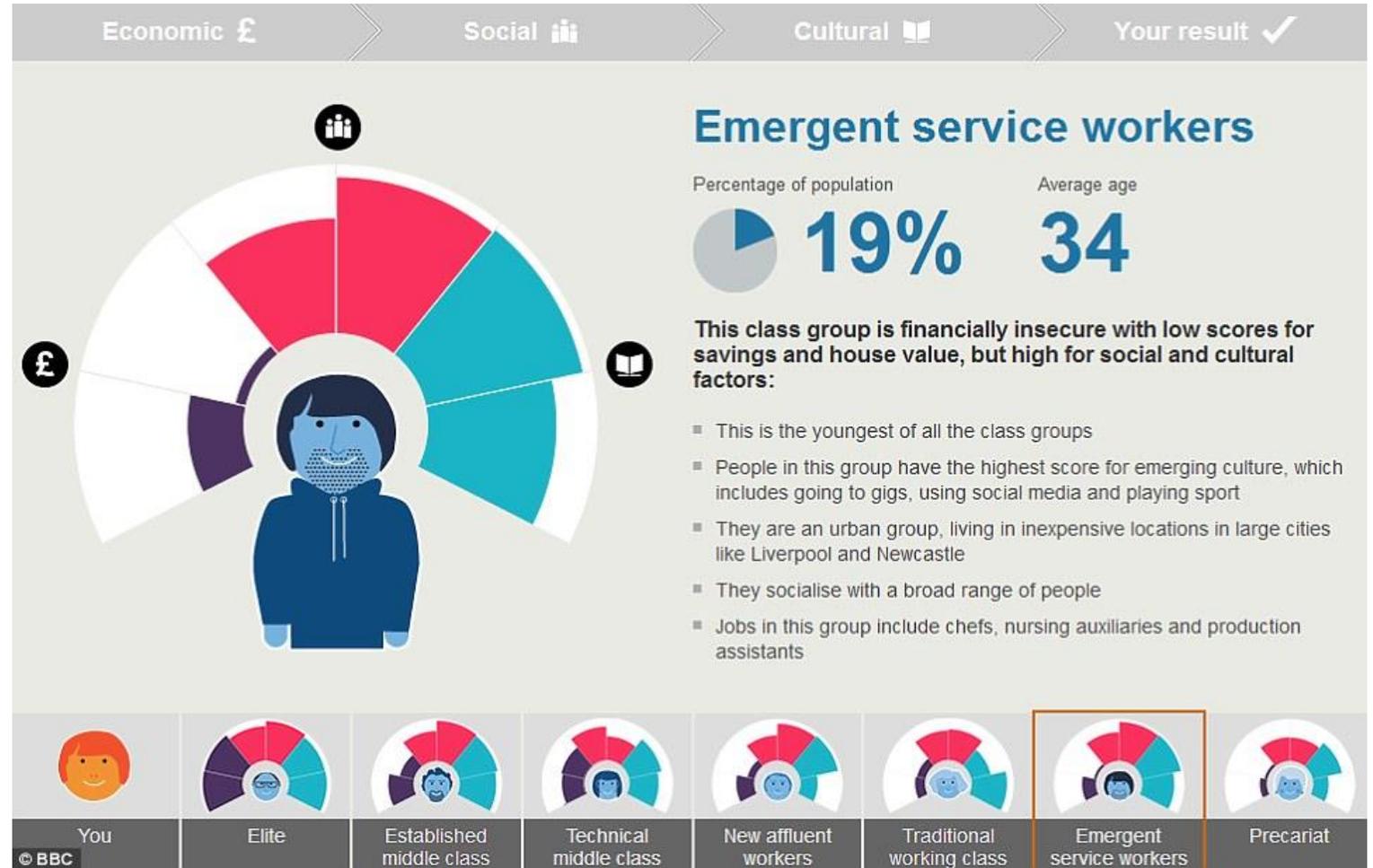
7 CLASSES (BBC SURVEY 2013)



7 CLASSES (BBC SURVEY 2013)

7 CLASSES

A CHILD IS
TWO-AND-A-HALF
TIMES AS LIKELY
TO HAVE A
MANAGERIAL JOB,
IF THEIR
GRANDPARENTS
WERE OF A HIGHER
CLASS.



SOCIAL MOBILITY IN BRITAIN

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=11&v=cZMQ4Y-6GE&feature=emb_logo



LONDON MULTICULTURAL ACCENT

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=217&v=_H8r2lzzo5k&feature=emb_logo



IRELAND

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=5&v=fO-YYovX_nY&feature=emb_logo
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tl_2lo7eENQ&feature=emb_logo

Great Famine, also called Irish Potato Famine, Great Irish Famine, or Famine of 1845–49, [famine](#) that occurred in [Ireland](#) in 1845–49 when the [potato crop](#) failed in successive years. The crop failures were caused by [late blight](#), a disease that destroys both the leaves and the edible [roots](#), or [tubers](#), of the potato plant. The causative agent of late [blight](#) is the [water mold *Phytophthora infestans*](#). The Irish famine was the worst to occur in [Europe](#) in the 19th century.



SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN

- The Norman invasion of Ireland in the late 12th Century marked the beginning of 700 years of shared history between neighbouring islands separated, at their furthest, by about 150 miles.
- The English Crown did not assert full control of Ireland until 1541, when the Irish Parliament bestowed the title of King of Ireland on Henry VIII after an uprising by the Earl of Kildare threatened regal hegemony.
- The arrival of thousands of Protestant settlers from England and Scotland displaced many of the existing Catholic landholders and sowed the seeds for centuries of on-off sectarian and military conflict.
- The Irish Parliament was abolished in 1801, with Ireland becoming a part of the new United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under the Act of Union.
- The Great Potato Famine of the 1840s, in which a million people are estimated to have died and led a further two million to emigrate, is regarded by many as a turning point in relations between the countries



SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN

- The Easter Rising of 24 April 1916, which was brutally dealt with by the authorities after hopes of German assistance did not materialise, remains to this day the most symbolic manifestation of this fight.
- The 1919-21 Anglo-Irish War which followed saw numerous atrocities on both sides, by a nascent Irish Republican Army (IRA), whose leaders included Michael Collins, and a British government whose authority was waning.
- The agreement which eventually led to the 1922 partition of Ireland and the creation of the Irish Free State, remained a source of division for 70 years.
- The "No Blacks, No Irish, No Dogs" signs displayed in boarding houses in British cities in the 1950s and 1960s seem part of a distant era now but were a virulent symbol of the distrust between the two countries.
- While sectarian tensions were not new in Northern Ireland and IRA attacks on parts of Britain dated back to 1939, the 30-year conflict known as the troubles was of a different magnitude altogether.
- Events such as Bloody Sunday, the hunger strikes, the bombing of the Conservative Party conference at Brighton and the Omagh bombing are seared on the consciousness of a generation, whatever their political and sectarian loyalties.
- The root causes of the conflict will continue to be pored over, but the true toll in terms of human suffering may never be known.
- It is estimated that more than 3,600 people were killed during the violence between 1969 and 1998.
- The vast majority of deaths were in Northern Ireland, but more than 100 people are estimated to have been killed in other parts of the UK and also in the Irish Republic.



SCOTLAND

- 1603
- The modern history of Scotland's relationship with England began with a takeover..
- [Elizabeth I](#), England's virgin queen, died childless.
- In the lottery of an inherited throne, her heir was [James VI](#) of Scotland.
- The ruler of Scotland had become the ruler of its traditional rival.
- He moved his court to London and cemented his power over the southern kingdom.

- 1605
- The most serious challenge to James in the early years of his rule from London was an attempted sectarian murder.
- The king surrounded himself with Scottish friends, who enriched themselves under his patronage.
- One group in particular felt this favouritism was at their expense.
- Some leading Catholics, concerned about the threat to their religion posed by the new regime, plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
- James and the leading protestant nobles were to be inside as the gunpowder ignited.
- In slightly murky circumstances, the conspiracy was uncovered and its leading players - including the mercenary [Guy Fawkes](#) - were executed.
- The new king was safe.



SCOTLAND

- 3) 1650
- The limits to Scotland's freedom, and its ability to lord it over its southern neighbour, were radically re-defined during the period of religious ferment thrown up by the English Civil War.
- This struggle between Charles I and parliament produced a determined character who was prepared to take whatever measure necessary to impose his will: [Oliver Cromwell](#).
- After the execution of Charles in 1649, many Scots rallied in support of his son [Charles II](#). It was a costly mistake.
- At the Battle of Dunbar in 1650, they were soundly beaten by Cromwell's forces and many of them were killed.
- The age of the Stuart kings was dead and buried. The puritan Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland had arrived.
- 4) 1707
- Scotland's century of semi-detachment, sharing a monarch but clinging on to its own parliament, [came to an end](#) in a period of economic stagnation.
- A series of poor harvests and a failed attempt to establish a Scottish colony at Darien in Panama left Scotland with an empty treasury.
- Many leading figures in the parliament saw their country's future in hitching a ride on England's economic success.
- Some are believed to have received direct personal inducements to reach this view.
- The union of the parliaments was achieved and the political engine-room of the state was moved, unambiguously, to Westminster.
- 5) 1745
- Many Scots remained unconvinced of the benefits of union, and those with any grievance against the new political settlement rallied around attempts to restore the Stuart monarchy.
- [The Jacobites](#), as they were called, gave it their best shot when Charles Edward Stuart landed in Scotland to reclaim the British throne but they failed



MULTICULTURAL BRITAIN

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=24&v=nBLoKBeylo&feature=emb_logo

Multiculturalism is not dead, in fact it has been reasserted by government policy in the form of 'valuing diversity'. 1

Multiculturalism (diversity) - where people have their own cultural beliefs and they happily coexist - but there is a common thread of Britishness or whatever you want to call it to hold society together. 2

We need to do is move forward with a serious debate about how far we have to go in tackling race discrimination in every corner of society, not move it back by forcing everyone to be more (white) British. 3

people have different cultures and you accept them. It a positive acceptance not a negative tolerance. 6

every culture has the right to exist and there is no over-arching thread that holds them together. 4

That is the multiculturalism we think is so destructive because there's no thread to hold society together. It is that multiculturalism that Trevor Phillips has condemned and, of course, we are totally supportive. 5

Britain is and should remain a vibrant and democratic multicultural society that must combine respect for diversity with shared common values. 7

Multiculturalism basically means that no culture is perfect or represents the best life and that it can therefore benefit from a critical dialogue with other cultures. 8

One of Britain's strengths is its diversity. Our political system is founded on different values. White British culture itself is incredibly diverse. But we cannot have cultural diversity without tackling inequalities. 9

multiculturalism requires that all cultures should be open, self-critical, and interactive in their relations with other each other. 10



BRITISH SCHOOLS

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ScY-bsJFSY>