



Northern Pasts: Interpretations of the Later Prehistory of Northern England and Southern Scotland

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Northern England, also known as the North of England or simply the North, is the northern part of England, considered as a single cultural area. Northern England is bordered by the Midlands to the south. It extends from the Anglo-Scottish border in the north to near the River Trent in the south, although precise definitions of its southern extent vary. Northern England approximately comprises three statistical regions: the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber. These have a combined

Northern England, Midlands and Southern England” each part of England is different. The wool industry is centred in Leeds and Bradford, the cotton industry in Manchester, iron ore goes to the steel, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries of Newcastle and other cities. Northern Ireland contains six of the nine counties of the historic province of Ulster’ and that is why the name ‘Ulster’ is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland. Its capital city is Belfast. For seven centuries Ireland was a colony of Britain. Much later, in 1949 it was officially proclaimed an independent state, the Irish Free State of Eire. The industrial northeast (Northern Ireland with its 6 counties) was retained by Great Britain as its smallest component. So, the newcomers became masters of the land which we know now as England but at those time it hadn’t had any name yet. Read about the earlier period (The Roman Conquest of Great Britain (449-1066) in the category «The History of Great Britain». The Anglo-Saxon Period in the History of Britain. It is believed that they came from the territory of later France. This tribe settled in southern part of Britain: in Kent and the Isle of Wight. Angles and Saxon came from the territory of Germany and Denmark. This part of Britain is called Wales now. Other Celts went to the Northern part of the country to the land that is known as Scotland. Therefore, the oldest tribe of Celts inhabited Wales and Scotland. That was a long fighting for the land, but gradually new settlers began to feel at home. Northern England, also known as the North of England or simply the North, is the northern part of England, considered as a single cultural area. Northern England is bordered by the Midlands to the south. It extends from the Anglo-Scottish border in the north to near the River Trent in the south, although precise definitions of its southern extent vary. Northern England approximately comprises three statistical regions: the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber. These have a combined Prehistoric Scotland. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. The extent of open countryside untouched by intensive farming, together with past availability of stone rather than timber, has given Scotland a wealth of accessible sites where the ancient past can be seen. Contents. 1 The remote prehistory of Scotland. 2 Before modern humans. 3 Hunter-gatherers. The Later Prehistory of the Western Isles of Scotland, by Ian Armit, 1992, ISBN 0-86054-731-0. Prehistoric Scotland, by Ann MacSween and Mick Sharp, 1989

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The history of England concerns the study of the human past in one of Europe's oldest and most influential national territories. What is now England, a country within the United Kingdom, was inhabited by Neanderthals 230,000 years ago[1]. Continuous human habitation dates to around 12,000 years ago, at the end of the last glacial period. Prehistory. Main article: Prehistoric Britain. Stonehenge, thought to have been erected c.2500-2000BC. Archaeological evidence indicates that what was later southern Britannia was colonised by humans long before the rest of the British Isles because of its more hospitable climate between and during the various glacial periods of the distant past. While southern England was converted by Roman Christians, the northern areas were converted by monks of Ireland and Scotland. Christianity had been brought to Ireland by St Patrick in 432. In Ireland and Scotland and northern England, Christianity followed the Celtic ritual, meanwhile in the rest of England, it followed the Roman rite. There were many differences between these rites such as the date of Eastern, and the austere character of the Celtic church. Finally, these differences caused a split in northern and southern churches that was solved in the Synod of Whitby in 663. It determined England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is historically divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. England. Scotland is the most northern of the countries that constitute the United Kingdom. It occupies an area of 78,8 thousand sq.km. Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and west and by the North Sea in the east. Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of Ireland, which is separated from the island of Great Britain by the North Channel². In the south-west Northern Ireland borders on the Irish Republic³. Almost all the area of Northern Ireland is a plain of volcanic origin, deepening in the centre to form the largest lake of the British Isles, Lough Neagh⁴.

England borders on Scotland in the north. In the east it is washed by the North Sea. In the south it is separated from the continent by the English Channel. In the west it borders on Wales and is washed by the Bristol Channel and by the Irish Sea. Scotland is the most northern of the countries that constitute the United Kingdom. It occupies an area of 78,8 thousand sq. km. Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and west and by the North Sea in the east. Almost all the area of Northern Ireland is a plain of volcanic origin, deepening in the centre to form the largest lake of the British Isles, Lough Neagh. The greatly indented coastline of Northern Ireland is abundant in rocks and cliffs. Forests are rather scarce, moors and meadows prevail. Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. Occupying the northern third of the island of Great Britain, it shares a border with England to the south and is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest. In addition to the mainland, Scotland consists of over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides. From the late 19th century onwards, Wales acquired its popular image as the "land of song", attributable in part to the revival of the eisteddfod tradition. Unionists want Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, while nationalists wish it to be politically united with the rest of Ireland. Northern England, also known as the North of England or simply the North, is the second most northern area of Great Britain, considered separate due to cultural differences from the other areas – Scotland, Wales, the Midlands and the South. The area includes the combined authority regions of Manchester, Liverpool, Tees Valley, North East, North of Tyne, Sheffield and Leeds. Northern England, Midlands and South England – each part of England is different. Lake District in Northern England with its lakes, mountains and valleys is a favourite holiday resort. On either side of the Pennines the plains of Yorkshire and Lancashire stretch to the sea. Swift rivers that flow down from the hills into valleys are called "dales". Although Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle. That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little over 5 million people. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Apart from this land link with England, Scotland is surrounded by sea.

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