

Britain

Championing Britain's heritage to contradict the continual progressive propaganda to do Britain down

Introduction

Brexit brought about a polarisation endemic in society exposing the depth of Cultural Marxist propaganda that has infested education, the establishment and the media for decades.

Though there are many strands to the Cultural Marxist message (which I have analysed many times) one of the key themes is to denigrate Britain. The global elite want to eviscerate Britain because a sovereign, independent, Christian Britain is a strong obstacle to their plans for world domination. Thus Britain, that is British culture and history, is denigrated at every opportunity. For example, Britain is supposedly: sexist, racist, misogynistic, bigoted, homophobic, intolerant, backward-looking, cruel, oppressive and all patriotic Britons are white supremacists.

This is so far from the truth that it is laughable. Nevertheless, institutions like the BBC, the EU, university professors, entertainers, comedians, celebrities and the media make such wild statements almost everyday. Hardly a moment passes by without Britain being severely castigated. Woe betide any patriotic person speaking the truth in a public forum (such as Laurence Fox on *Question Time*) for they will get hammered in social media and their career hampered.

Thus, for the sake of the truth, it is necessary for me to provide some basic facts regarding Britain that severely brainwashed young people need to get straight. The Woke Progressives complaining about Britain ought to see the truth about Britain that they have been comfortably enjoying all their lives.

Disclaimer: I am not a white supremacist, nor an ardent nationalist. As a Christian my priority is the heavenly kingdom of Christ. However, as someone born in Britain I have a civil responsibility to defend the reputation of my homeland against deliberate lies. However, I am not unaware of past mistakes, errors, and sins that every nation on Earth has in its closet. Britain did much good in the world, but it also made mistakes. The point is to establish the truth, whether good or bad. The current denigration is based upon clear lies that should be countered.

Background

'Britain' is an ancient name. The story is that it derived from a certain Brutus who escaped from the Fall of Troy with Aeneas¹ and made his way to this island. Long before the names England, Scotland or Wales, the name Britain was well known, home of the Ancient

¹ Aeneas was a Trojan prince; in mythology he was son of the goddess Aphrodite and Anchises. He played a prominent role in the defence of Troy against the Greeks, but when the city fell, he escaped to Carthage. There he fell in love with Dido, the widowed queen, but abandoned her in order to found the state of Rome. sic Oxford Dict.]

Britons. Virgil [70-19 BC] refers to Britain when he said, '*Where the Briton dwells, utterly estranged from the world*'.² The Romans named the island 'Britannia'. The Authorised Bible of King James I published in 1611 includes the introduction, which has '*James by the grace of God, King of Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*'.

'England' stems from the word 'English' which itself derives from Old English *Englisc* (based on 'Angle-ish').³ The word originally denoted the early Germanic settlers of Britain (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes), or their language (now called Old English). 'Scotland comes from the Irish Scotti (Gaels) that settled in Scotland and gave it its name (Scotia). 'Scotti' was originally a term for 'pirate'. The dominant original people were Celts, who were named 'Picts' by the Romans. Wales was settled by the Celts that migrated west after the Roman invasion; it was called 'Cymru' by them.

There are many strands in the make up of British culture and all these ought to be considered. They include: ancient Neolithic British culture, Celtic culture, Roman culture, Saxon and Teutonic culture, Norse (Viking) culture, and Norman culture.

Yet there is something that overpowers all these cultural influences because they all succumbed to it in the course of history; that is Christianity.

Britain was heavily influenced by Christianity from the earliest days. Britain had established links with the Middle East from ancient times, whereby the Phoenicians⁴ traded in Britain for tin in Cornwall. Herodotus speaks of the British Isles as '*the Tin Islands*'. Britannia was later settled by the Romans after the time of Julius Caesar,⁵ being significant enough to be governed by Roman procurators all the way to the Scottish border, partly to get tin, which was rare and was necessary to make bronze.

With the Roman occupation came the earliest Christian missionaries following the trade routes. Some even speculate that Paul came to Britain after visiting Spain. He certainly knew Britons that he met in Rome while some claim that colleagues of Paul (such as Aristobulus, Rm 16:10, or Joses, Acts 4:36) visited Britain or even became part of the British royal line. Legends of the Lord Jesus travelling to Britain before his ministry began are even more speculative and unlikely, but some make a strong case that Joseph of Arimathea traded here.

Whatever the origins, the fact is that Christianity was strongly established amongst Romans and Celts from a very early stage; within 50 years of the cross or as early as 37 AD.⁶ It was the first country to be officially Christian under Lucius in c. 179. After the Romans left in the mid-5th century, the Celtic church became a powerful and influential force in Europe. Under leaders such as Columba, Celtic missionaries penetrated as far as Italy bringing the Gospel in a purer form than many within the emerging Roman Catholic Church. Having explained this before, I will not develop this further here.

The presence of Christianity was strongly established within the culture of the Britons from this early point and continued. After the invasions by the Saxons, Jutes and Angles, these

² Virgil, Eclogue I.

³ The Angles were a Germanic people, originally inhabitants of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, who came to England in the 5th century AD. The Angles founded kingdoms in Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia and gave their name to England and the English.

⁴ Phoenicia was an ancient country on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, corresponding to modern Lebanon and the coastal plains of Syria.

⁵ He made two expeditions to Britain but the successful invasion was made by Claudius in the year 43 AD.

⁶ According to Gildas.

Teutonic tribes soon adopted Christianity. With the development of early England in areas like Wessex, Christianity was a strong unifying force within society. The leadership of Alfred the Great enforced the Christian basis to society even more strongly, with his laws, education system and publication of translated parts of the Bible. While England was then largely of Saxon derivation, the nation was unified by a Christian foundation.

Meanwhile, the Norsemen had conquered large parts of the North East and East Anglia and Britain was changing. However, it was not long before even the fierce Vikings succumbed to the Gospel and adopted Christianity, probably beginning with the conversion of Guthrum in 878, the king of the Danish Vikings in the Danelaw (North Britain).

So, as various tribes invaded the island, gradually they succumbed to Christianity and disposed of paganism. The benefits of a tolerant, rational, ethical, caring religion easily overturned the irrational, occultic and cruel superstitions of pagan idolatry.

Then came the invasion of the Normans. But these Franco-Norsemen were already part of the Catholic Church and were thus Christian, at least in name. After the Synod of Whitby the Catholic Church had already overpowered the traditional Celtic order and so Britain was essentially Catholic anyway. Alfred was also trained in Rome. Despite the errors of the Catholic Church, the point is that Britain was dominated by Christian culture.

From the Synod of Whitby in 664 and the Norman invasion in 1066 to the time of Henry VIII, Britain was a formal part of the Roman Catholic Church. After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry and the separation from Rome, Britain was formally a Protestant nation. This was solidified by Elizabeth I. Whether sincere or not, British monarchs were defenders of Christianity by legal statute. After the Glorious Revolution, the British Constitution (Bill of Rights, Coronation Oath) established the rule of law and the provisions of Protestant Christianity in statute.

The current Christian monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, was formally inducted to reign on the basis of being the defender of the Christian faith. Whatever the predilections of Prince Charles, the law still states that the British monarch is the defender of Christianity.

Now all this history is fairly formal regarding the nature of Christian culture in Britain, but at a social level the strength of Christian principles was even stronger. Christianity, even in the Dark Ages, dominated the life of social circumstances. Whether it was the Christian basis of laws, or the many holy days celebrations of saints, or the domination of the local church, or the celebration of marriage and christening, the fact is that Christianity was the essential ingredient in the foundation of social life.

Thus British culture is totally founded on Christianity and this is the essential component of social and official life. After the Reformation this component became even stronger, dominating many political situations. In fact the fight between Protestantism and Catholicism eventually led to the Civil War, the execution of Charles I and the forced abdication of James II.

The Reformation led to the domination of principles of rationality and liberty in the Protestant world (chiefly Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden and America at the first). This then led to the technological revolution and massive prosperity. Thus Britain, Holland and later America prospered because of their Protestant heritage becoming global players in politics, academics, trade and warfare. As the Netherlands gradually succumbed to liberal theology and humanism in the 19th century, it gradually lost its global significance.

Britain also succumbed to a great deal of downgrading in the church due to liberal theology, evolution, modernism etc. but the Christian foundations in society still remained very strong until the late 20th century. This was when the impact of a long underground movement of Cultural Marxism began to flower openly after about 1960.

The intellectual warfare against Christian principles in society has been severe and dramatic since that time. One by one basic Christian principles have been overturned by law or by the pressure of public opinion enforced by educational brainwashing. Each generation becomes more and more pagan as a result of social conditioning. The end result is more and more fragmentation of society, more anger and hatred, more factions opposing each other, more bizarre behaviour accepted as normal, and an overall weaker society.

The reason for this is that this is the plan of Cultural Marxists. They want to destabilise society and destroy its Christian basis so that they can foment a revolution that will be successful because violent political revolution failed after WWI. This is why there has been a continued attack on institutions like marriage, the family, the free market, the church, the local village and so on. Marxists want the basis of social life ruined to pave the way for a Marxist revolution.

Now many Progressives, modern liberals, Social Justice Warriors, Green activists, Labour Party members and so on do not identify as Cultural Marxists (though some do) but they are hoodwinked. Social democrats think that they can advocate the principles of Socialism but avoid the downfalls of Soviet style despotism. In fact, they can't. All Socialism leads to outright Marxism in the end and the results are always negative: hatred, schism, economic collapse and eventually genocide. Even in Britain every Labour government ended in economic crisis. However, where Socialism was given free reign it ended in mass murder (e.g. USSR, Communist China, Cambodia etc.).

So the Marxist plan is to destroy the Christian and moral basis of British society attacking the family, the church, marriage, private property, capitalism, freedom of speech etc. It does this in multiple ways (such as being part of the EU, which is a Socialist, undemocratic Hegelian, corporatist, protectionist, monstrosity). A key part of this strategy is to denounce Britain at every opportunity. It wants people to hate the very idea of being British and it certainly wants to destroy all the Christian foundations in society.

So, everywhere you hear today that Britain is racist, Britain is bigoted, Britain is full of white supremacists etc. Lie after lie is spouted about Britain by politically driven activists, while gullible, ignorant people gradually absorb the propaganda.

This paper will explain the truth about some benefits of being in Britain and how important Britain has been in the development and prosperity of the world. Britons should celebrate being British.

An example

A recent example of biased propaganda, based on lies about history, was provided by the BBC recently. This was in its series *Horrible Histories* on CBBC with the Progressive Nish Kumar as presenter.

With blatant disregard for the truth, lie upon lie was presented to give the impression that Britain has a horrible history of racism, bigotry, theft, appropriation and so forth. The basis was to show that Europe was great and Britain was little England and backward stealing its wealth from foreigners. It blatantly stated that there are hardly any truly '*British*

things or even *there are none*. Yet the truth is the very reverse.⁷ Even a BBC employee, political analyst Andrew Neil, was forced to Tweet that the programme was risible, being filled with *drivel*.⁸

This kind of propaganda is now basic to mainstream media reporting, whether it be social issues, politics, geopolitics or even science; the truth is always ignored and the Marxist line is reported. For example, in the Brexit debate, for three years, the BBC pushed a very strong Remainer message. In the climate change debate the BBC ignores the weight of the majority scientific view and pushes the minority United Nations message that global warming (which isn't even happening since 2001) is caused by man-made CO₂ emissions (which is scientific rubbish).⁹ In the science of origins the BBC pushes the theories of Evolution and Uniformitarianism and ignores the weight of scientific and layman evidence for creationism and catastrophism.

The truth

The truth is that Britain has been in the vanguard for centuries in making the world a better place. It has presented revolutionary truth after revolutionary truth to the world enabling society to prosper and improve.

It has brought civilisation to multiple primitive nations who would not wish to go back to its previous barbarism and starvation. It brought the benefits of industry to backward nations that were struggling, such as India where it constructed a gigantic infrastructure, such as railways and efficient administration. In Australia the Stone Age aboriginal people had not even invented the wheel. They are much better off now and don't have to eat bugs and worms. It brought social reforms to end the cruelty of pagan rites, such as wife-killing (*suttee*) in India. In South Africa the British and the Dutch turned undeveloped arid or swampy land occupied only by goat herders, which they paid for from local chiefs who cared nothing about the land, into arable farms and cattle breeding grounds. Arid lands became the bread-basket of the world.

Britain gave the world social reforms, education standards, art, music, scientific discoveries, inventions, trade, and charity. It brought tea from China, spices from India, potatoes from America and sugar-cane from the Caribbean, bringing prosperity to these nations.

⁷ For one discussion of this see Carl Benjamin's analysis of Akkad Daily, YouTube.

⁸ For example: *'Germany gave us the royal family'*. In fact, the royals have a pedigree that goes back centuries to early British kings. European royalty was always closely connected and interrelated. Victoria was not only related to the German Kaiser but also to the Russian Tsar, for example. *'Tea is from India'*. No, it originated in China and was brought into India by the British for commercial reasons. *'Sugar is from the Caribbean'*. True but it is also from other places. Britain also got sugar from sugar beet. Up to 20 per cent of the large, whitish, conical roots can be made up of the sugar, sucrose, and they are an alternative source to sugar-cane in temperate regions. This crop was developed in about 1800. The programme implied that Queen Victoria got her sugar from the Caribbean but, as she reigned from 1837, her sugar most likely came from beets. The programme also falsely stated that Victoria's sugar was produced by African slaves. In fact, the slave trade was abolished by Britain in 1834 before Victoria came to the throne. Victoria's income was stated to be from fighting wars and theft. In fact, Britain's income then was based upon trade, banking and manufacturing. Wars did not provide income but generated debt. This supposedly educational historical programme was filled with lying propaganda beret of truth. Yet another reason for scrapping the BBC.

⁹ Climate is not driven by CO₂; in fact, CO₂ is vital to the development of plants and we do not have enough CO₂ today. In previous ages atmospheric CO₂ was hundreds of times higher.

It also evolved parliamentary democracy, the first libertarian restrictions on monarchy by law,¹⁰ modern jurisprudence, the first modern policemen, the first modern schools, the first free national health service, the first ideal workers' villages and much more.

I will look at specific examples under various headings – but these are only a small sample of the fulness of benefits that Britain gave the world.

Great Britain

Britain was named, 'Great Britain' for a reason. It was once the largest and most powerful empire known to man. When I was young, maps of the globe showed much of the world in pinkish-red, denominating the British Empire. It included whole continents like Australia, sub-continents like India and Canada, plus South Africa and many African nations plus many islands. Britain had territories, colonies and dependencies on all six continents.

Britain had a very powerful navy, a vibrant innovative air force and the best army in the world, with the best elite forces (the SAS and the SBS). Virtually every battle it fought, it won. Losses include the Battle of Isandhlwana in the Zulu War, due to the stupidity of the commander-in-chief. The next battle saw just over 100 men led by an engineer beat a Zulu force of several thousands (Battle of Rorke's Drift). Until WWI Britain was unchallenged by any single opponent.

Political author Fareed Zakaria stated, '*Britain has arguably been the most successful exporter of its culture in human history. Before the American Dream there was an "English way of life", one that was watched, admired and copied throughout the world. And also thanks to the British Empire, English spread as a global language, spoken from the Caribbean to Cape Town to Calcutta.*'¹¹

Of huge significance in the distribution of English influence is the publication of the King James Version of the Bible (the Authorised Version) and the predominance of altruistic Christian missionaries throughout the whole world. In fact, several colonies began as pioneer missionary endeavours in wild, primitive lands by very courageous men and women. The work of Mary Slessor is a good example in Calabar.¹² The blessings that stem from the acceptance of the Christian Gospel led many nations to abandon primitive paganism (including cannibalism) and to progress in civilising their countries.¹³ The progress of the British Empire rested upon the beneficial effects of the dissemination of the Bible and Christian teaching. Queen Victoria herself admitted this when she told an Indian prince that her empire rested upon the Bible.

While this is much derided today by Cultural Marxists who denounce Christianity, what sane person would deny that the following produce beneficial effects in society:

- Living under the acceptance that every action will be judged by a just God.
- Being commanded to do good to all.
- Being commanded to love everybody, including your enemies.
- Being commanded to support your neighbour.
- Being commanded to be honest.

¹⁰ Magna Carta.

¹¹ The future of American Power, 'Foreign Affairs', May-June 2008, p20.

¹² A seaport in Nigeria.

¹³ Lk 11:28, 'blessed *are* those who hear the word of God and keep it!'

- Being commanded to support those in need.
- Being forbidden to do evil in any form, such as stealing, lying, murdering, cheating or committing adultery.

It has become commonplace to castigate missionary activity as destroying original cultures. This is not how many former primitive people see it. Cannibalism is not only evil it leads to virulent pathological conditions. No country can be stable when lying and cheating are endemic. Many nations were built upon war and hatred of your neighbour, this led to great damage, cruelty, wickedness and instability over centuries.¹⁴ Christianity, when it was properly accepted, removed these harmful things and established security and peace. I have heard testimony after testimony of former primitives who praised the influence of Christians and welcomed changes to their culture.¹⁵

I will now itemise some of the great benefits that Britain has brought to the world.

Scientific discoveries¹⁶

Britain was stimulated by the scientific revolution that swept 17th century Europe. Experimentation was considered central to scientific development and Britain established groups like the Royal Society as early as 1660 to encourage this. The British patent system also evolved from its medieval beginnings to a system that encouraged innovation by protecting intellectual property. This led to the origins of the Industrial Revolution, which was centred in Britain. In the 19th century, Britain led the field in revolutionary changes in manufacture and the development of factory systems, alongside improved transportation methods.

Thus Britain dominated scientific development up to the 20th century.

Discovery of the law of gravity

Sir Isaac Newton [1642–1727] was English mathematician and physicist. He was also a theist He was the greatest single influence on theoretical physics until Einstein. He discovered the binomial theorem, and made several other contributions to mathematics, notably differential calculus (along with Leibniz) and its relationship with integration. In his major treatise, *Principia Mathematica* (1687), Newton gave a mathematical description of the laws of mechanics and gravitation and applied these to planetary and lunar motion. He also discovered that white light is made up of a mixture of colours.

Discovery of electricity

Perhaps the most important discovery in the development of modern social history. This was not only discovered by a Brit but by a British Christian named Michael Faraday.

Faraday [1791–1867] was a British physicist and chemist and one of the greatest experimentalists. He discovered benzene in 1825. He demonstrated electromagnetic rotation and discovered electromagnetic induction (the key to the development of the electric dynamo and motor). Faraday's concept of magnetic lines of force formed the basis

¹⁴ For example Shaka Zulu's great empire in Africa was based upon a highly disciplined army that destroyed all its neighbours. Prisoners were killed in brutal ways to promote terror, such as impaling while alive.

¹⁵ One tribesman was approached by a newspaper reporter who suggested that Christianity had ruined his culture and asked what the man thought about it. The man answered that if he had approached him some years before when paganism reigned, he would have killed and eaten him.

¹⁶ I have freely adapted data from the Oxford Encyclopaedia and other sources here.

of the classical field theory of electromagnetic behaviour. He also discovered the laws of electrolysis.

Chemistry

Robert Boyle [1627–91] was Irish-born physicist, chemist, and founder member of the Royal Society, who was largely responsible for establishing chemistry as a serious scientific subject. He did much to advance the theory that matter consists of atoms, and was the first to distinguish between mixtures and compounds. He made detailed studies of the behaviour of gases, performed experiments using the air pump, demonstrated that air has weight and, in 1663, published the law which now bears his name.

Discovery of oxygen

It was Joseph Priestly that discovered oxygen.

Astronomy

Sir John William Herschel [1792–1871] was a British astronomer and physicist. He extended the sky survey to the Southern Hemisphere, cataloguing many new clusters and nebulae. He carried out pioneering work in photography, to which he introduced the words *positive* and *negative*, and also made contributions to meteorology and geophysics.

Archaeology

Britain produced most of the foremost archaeologists that discovered important data about the past. These include Howard Carter, [1874–1939] who in 1922 discovered the tomb of Tutankhamen. His work, under his sponsor Lord Carnarvon, boosted public interest in archaeology.

Atomic theory

John Dalton [1766-1844] was an English chemist, physicist and meteorologist who introduced atomic theory into chemistry. He also did research into colour blindness.

The neutron

Sir James Chadwick [1891-1974] was a British physicist and pioneer of nuclear research who in 1932 discovered the neutron, an uncharged particle from the nucleus of the atom. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1935. In World War II he was involved in the atomic bomb project, and afterwards stressed the importance of university research into nuclear physics.

Botany

John Turberville Needham [1713-1781] was an English biologist and priest who wrote on geology but chiefly described the mechanics of pollen.

Other inventions and discoveries include:

- Bacon's cipher: a method to hide a secret message devised by Sir Francis Bacon in 1605.
- Logarithms: introduction of logarithms by John Napier to simplify mathematical calculation (1614).
- Submarine: the first navigable submarine is designed by William Bourne in 1620.
- Desalination: the first experiments in water desalination were conducted by Bacon in 1625.
- Clock-making: the anchor escapement is invented by Robert Hooke in 1657.
- Basic telephone: a tin can telephone was devised by Robert Hooke in 1667.
- Telescope: Isaac Newton invented the first working reflecting telescope in 1668.

- Water pump: the first commercial steam-powered water pump was developed by Thomas Savery in 1698.
- Seed drill: Jethro Tull invents an improved seed drill in 1701.
- Comets: Edmond Halley makes the first prediction of a comet's return in 1705. He then discovered stellar motion in 1718.
- Plough: the first plough to be built in factories for commercial use was made by Joseph Foljambe in 1730.
- Winnowing: Andrew Rodger invented the first winnowing machine in 1737.
- Motors: the first electrostatic motor was designed by Andrew Gordon in 1740.
- Drainage: Sir Hugh Dalrymple invented the first hollow pipe drainage system before 1753.
- Economics: Adam Smith, '*the father of modern economics*', publishes the influential 'The Wealth of Nations' in 1776.
- Threshing: Andrew Meikle invented the threshing machine in 1786.
- Lamps: Sir Humphrey Davy creates the first incandescent light by passing a current through a battery through thin strips of platinum; and goes on to make the miners' safety lamp.
- Firearms: Alexander John Forsyth invents the percussion system, the foundation of modern firearms, in 1807.
- Hay: Robert Salmon invents the first haymaking machine in 1814.
- Cement: William Aspdin patents Portland Cement in 1824.
- Electromagnet: is invented by William Sturgeon in 1825.
- Reaping: In 1828 Patrick Bell invents a mechanical reaping machine.
- Light bulb: James Lindsay invents the incandescent light bulb in 1835.
- Telegraph: the first commercial electric telegraph was designed by Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir William Fothergill Cooke in 1837.
- Cycles: a pedal bicycle was invented by Kirkpatrick Macmillan in 1839.
- Stamps: Rowland Hill invents the first postage stamp and reforms the postal system in 1840.
- Facsimile: Alexander Bain patents a design for a facsimile machine in 1843.
- Boolean algebra: this is the foundation for digital logic and was introduced by George Boole in 1847.
- Steam plough: John Fowler invents a steam-driven ploughing engine in 1852.
- Steel: The first commercial steel alloy (Mushet steel) is invented by Robert Mushet in 1868.
- Traffic lights: The first manually operated traffic lights are installed outside the Houses of Parliament in 1868.
- Photoelectric cells: discovered by Willoughby Smith in 1873.
- Telephone: although patented in the US, the first telephone was designed by a Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- Fingerprints: Sir Francis Galton devises a method for classifying fingerprints in 1892.
- Electron: was discovered by Sir Joseph Thomson in 1897.
- Wireless station: the first one was built in the Isle of Wight in 1897.

I could continue to list items but this is getting tedious. Britain continued to produce: the first commercially successful tractor, tarmac, electro-luminescence (the basis of LEDs), the

first tank, the first air force, the first aircraft carrier, the first jet engine, cat's eye road markings, the first jet airliner, the first computing language (Autocode), and many more.

Britain has been superlative in discovering and inventing things that helped the world be a better place.

Medical

Medical practices

Chief among safe medical practices was the work of the surgeon Joseph Lister.

Lister [1827–1912] was a British surgeon who invented antiseptic techniques in surgery. In 1865 he became acquainted with Louis Pasteur's theory that putrefaction is due to microorganisms, and realised its significance in connection with sepsis in wounds, a major cause of deaths in patients who had undergone surgery. In the same year Lister first used carbolic acid dressings, and later he used a carbolic spray in the operating theatre. After about 1883 aseptic rather than antiseptic techniques became popular, though Lister believed in the use of both.

Discovery of antibiotics

The first antibiotic, penicillin, was discovered by the Scot Sir Alexander Fleming [1881–1955] in 1928 and developed for clinical use by Australian Howard Florey. Other antibiotics followed.

DNA and genetics

Francis Harry Compton Crick [1916–] together with J. D. Watson proposed the double helix structure of the DNA molecule, thus broadly explaining how genetic information is carried in living organisms and how genes replicate. Crick has since worked on the triplet code of bases in DNA, the processes of transcription into RNA and translation into amino acids, and the structure of other macromolecules and of viruses. He shared a Nobel Prize with Watson and M. H. F. Wilkins in 1962.

Industrial

Weaving

Hand-weaving had existed for centuries but in the Industrial Revolution, centred mostly in Britain, it was the English that invented the industrial power-loom. The power-loom largely replaced the handloom in the mid-to-late 19th century, chiefly in the north of England. In Europe and elsewhere, mechanisation of weaving came somewhat later.

Beam engine

This was a stationary steam engine with a large oscillating beam that transmits the vertical movement of the pistons to a crank or pump. It revolutionised manufacturing and pumping water and was invented in Britain by British engineer Thomas Newcomen in 1712.

Steel production

The production of high quality steel was originally centralised in Britain and particularly Sheffield, which made the best steel in the world.

Workers' idealised villages

It was British benevolent factory owners that initiated the development of worker's villages built to high levels of craftsmanship and social principles. These pioneers realised that a healthy worker would do better work and be more reliable.

Chief among these are the villages built by the Cadbury brothers in Birmingham, or the Rowntree family or Sunlight's Port Sunlight village in Merseyside. The Bournville estate in Birmingham (where I grew up from 8 to 16) was the gold standard. It provided good quality housing, with each house having a front and back garden with every house having its own fruit trees for nutrition. There were many grass verges on street corners and a park every several hundred metres – but no pubs (the Cadbury's were Quakers). Cadbury also provided health care, social care, night-schools to improve literacy and almshouses. The subsequent suburban housing developments and new-towns were based on these charitable innovations.

Aeronautics

The jet engine

Sir Frank Whittle was responsible for developing the first jet engine, which generated enough thrust by jet propulsion to fly an aircraft.

RAF cadet Frank Whittle submitted his ideas to his superiors for a turbojet in 1928 and further developed these in 1929. He submitted a patent, which was granted in 1932.

Germany first produced a fighter jet (Messerschmidt Me 262) in 1944 and later a bomber (Arado Ar 234). In Britain the Gloster Meteor jet entered service in July 1944. The Gloster E28/39 had had its maiden flight in May 1941.

The jet passenger airline

The De Havilland Comet was introduced to the world in 1952.

Concorde

The Concorde was a British-French supersonic passenger airline that first flew in 1969, entered service in 1976 and operated until 2003. The only other commercial supersonic transport aeroplane was the Soviet Tupolev Tu-144, which operated in the late 1970s.

Harrier warplane

The Harrier was the first successful vertical take-off military aircraft. Its manoeuvrability was beyond belief.

Domestic

Television

This system for converting visual images (and accompanying sound) into an electrical signal that can be transmitted, either through an electrical cable or on a radio waveband, to receivers that reproduce the images on a screen, was first properly developed by Britain.

Pioneers of this inventions were Valdimir Zworykin in 1923, who invented the iconoscope (a scanning camera) and poor quality broadcasting in Germany by 1935. But it was the BBC who began proper broadcasting in 1927 using the innovations of John Logie Baird [1888–1946] who produced a black-and-white mechanical system. In 1937 the BBC began

the world's first high-quality public television broadcasting service, using an electronic system developed by Alan Blumlein (another British inventor).

The computer

The father of the computer was Charles Babbage [1791–1871]. Later scientists such as Alan Turing developed the computer further.

Babbage was a British mathematician, inventor, and pioneer of machine computing. His interest in the compilation of accurate mathematical and astronomical tables led to his design for a mechanical computer or 'difference engine' (in which he was assisted by Byron's daughter, Ada Lovelace), which would both perform calculations and print the results. Because of practical and financial difficulties neither this machine nor a subsequent analytical engine was finished in Babbage's lifetime (although a difference engine was constructed in London for the bicentenary of Babbage's birth).

Alan (Mathison) Turing [1912–54] was a British mathematician who developed the concept of a theoretical computing machine in 1937, a key step in the development of the first computer. Turing carried out important work on code-breaking during World War II, after which he worked on early computers at the National Physical Laboratory and the University of Manchester. He also investigated artificial intelligence.

The worldwide web

The worldwide web was invented by British scientist Tim Berners-Lee.

The Internet, often referred to as 'the Net', stems from a network called ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network), which was initiated in 1969 by a group of universities and private research groups funded by the US Department of Defence. This is a global network that connects other computer networks, together with software and protocols for controlling the movement of data.

Tim Berners-Lee developed this further to be of more use.

The World Wide Web, known as 'the Web', is another high-level Internet service, developed in the 1990s at CERN in Geneva. It is a service for distributing multimedia information, including graphics, pictures, sounds, and video as well as text. A feature of the World Wide Web is that it allows links to other related documents elsewhere on the Internet. Documents for publication on the Web are presented in a form known as HTML (hypertext mark-up language). This allows a specification of the page layout and typography as it will appear on the screen. It also allows the inclusion of active links to other documents. Generally, these appear on the screen display as highlighted text or as additional icons.

Policemen

Throughout history there had been numerous local types of law and order control, often using the army or militias. Individual constables, as a local law officer, had been around since medieval times but there was no professional, organised, formal police service.

The first modern professional police force was established in Britain by the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829 under the Home Secretary Robert Peel (hence police were nicknamed 'peelers'). Thus Peel was known as the '*father of modern policing*'.

Tea

Tea drinking originated in China during the Shang dynasty where it was used as a medicinal drink. Portuguese merchants introduced tea to Europe in the 16th century but it

was during the 17th century that drinking tea became fashionable in Britain. It was then the British who commercialised the plant and started large-scale production by bringing the plant to India where new developments were made differentiating Indian tea from China tea. From this point tea became a popular drink around the globe.

Sandwiches

A sandwich is an item of food consisting of two pieces of bread with meat, cheese, or other filling between them, eaten as a light meal.

It arose in the mid-18th century and was named after the 4th Earl of Sandwich [1718–92], an English nobleman said to have made his servants prepare food in this way so as not to have to leave the gaming table.

Fish and chips

Known the world over. A meal invented in Britain and originally was chiefly the food of the working class.

Jellied eels

A working class snack common in London's East End.

Transport

Roads

England has the oldest engineered road built on timber discovered so far, the Sweet Track, which is a timber track causeway; probably built in 3807 BC. Older still is the 6,000 year old trackway found in Plumstead, London.

John Macadam was a Scottish engineer who pioneered a new type of road in 1820. This was made by layers of crushed small stones and compacted with a binding layer of stone dust.

Thomas Telford [1757–1834] was a brilliant engineer that built canals, roads and bridges. He built many British roads and improved the macadam roads by improving the selection of stone based on thickness and taking into account local conditions. He was nicknamed, 'the Colossus of Roads'.¹⁷ He built hundreds of miles of roads, especially in Scotland, more than a thousand bridges, and a number of canals and tunnels.

Among his most important achievements are the London to Holyhead road, including the suspension bridge crossing the Menai Strait (1819–26), the Caledonian Canal across Scotland (opened 1822), and the Göta Canal in Sweden. He was the first president of the Institution of Civil Engineers (founded 1818).

The first research dedicated to highway engineering was established in Britain in 1930. Britain built the first motorway with new technology in 1958, the Preston Bypass.

Canals

Britain built some of the finest canal systems in the world. Before the development of modern transport on good quality roads, canals were the best method of transport of manufactured goods. Canals were essential in the Industrial Revolution, which was centred in Britain.

¹⁷ A parody of the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Britain is filled with wonderful canals. Birmingham has more canals than Venice. When it opened in 1894, the Manchester Ship Canal was the largest ship canal in the world.

Steam engines, trains, railways and steamships

The advent of railways brought together the technology of the steam-engine, developed in the early 18th century, and the horse or human-powered wagon-ways used in mining since the 16th century.

The first effective heat engine (steam-engine), in which steam from a boiler is used to drive a piston in a cylinder was the beam-engine, developed by the British engineer Thomas Newcomen [1663–1729] in 1712 for pumping water out of mines. This was improved by Smeaton and further developed by the Scot James Watt [1736–1819] who in 1769 introduced a condenser separate from the cylinder and made many other improvements. Richard Trevithick [1771–1833] in Cornwall and Oliver Evans in the USA developed high-pressure steam-engines that exhausted into the atmosphere rather than to a condenser. These could produce the same power and efficiency in a much smaller and lighter unit, making portable engines possible.

The first steam locomotive, developed by Trevithick, was built in 1804. Steamships were first built in the late 18th and early 19th century; they continued to develop throughout the 19th century.

Compound engines, in which steam is expanded in two stages, originated with the UK engineer Jonathan Hornblower in 1781. The triple-expansion engine became standard for marine use, in which fuel economy is important, in the late 1880s. Large steam-engines were used to drive workshops and mills, while an engine with a high rotational speed, needed for electricity generation, was designed by P. W. Willans.

By 1900 the steam-engine was a versatile power unit but within a very few years it had largely given way to steam-turbines, which could work at higher speeds, and the internal-combustion engine, which was lighter and more efficient.

Richard Trevithick was the first to build a steam locomotive to run on wagon-ways (1804); other steam-locomotive pioneers, also British, were John Blenkinsop (1783–1831), William Hedley (1779–1843), and George Stephenson. Early locomotives were handicapped by the weakness of the available railway track: it was not until technical advances were made in track construction that the railway became truly practical.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway (1825) was the first to carry both freight and passengers. In 1830 it was followed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the line that heralded the beginning of the railway era using Stephenson's *Rocket* as locomotive. There followed a period of rapid expansion and development of railways throughout the world.

The first commercially successful steamships were Fulton's steamer *North River (Clermont)* in the USA (1807) and the British engineer Patrick Bell's *Comet* in Scotland (1812). Most famous is the English engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel [1806–59]. He was chief engineer of the Great Western Railway whose achievements include the first transatlantic steamship, the *Great Western* (1838). He also designed the first steam-powered screw propeller-driven passenger liner with an iron hull (the *SS Great Britain*) in 1843.

The demonstration of the steam-turbine by British engineer Sir Charles Parsons [1854–1931] in 1897 led to a change from the reciprocating steam-engine to turbine power. He had patented and built the first practical steam turbine in 1884, a 7.5-kW engine designed

to drive electricity generators. Many of the large liners of the early 20th century used steam-turbines. In the early 20th century the marine diesel engine made its appearance, and has steadily increased in importance, although steam-turbines are still used in some large ships.

Underground railways

The first underground passenger railway was developed in London, which opened in 1863. The first line to operate underground electric traction trains was the City & South London Railway in 1890.

Social reform

Abolition of slavery

British humanitarians, such as William Wilberforce [1759–1833], developed enough political pressure and moral outrage to abolish the slave trade in the West Indies in 1807 and the complete abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1834 based on the 1833 *Slavery Abolition Act*. It was 30 years later that the USA eradicated slavery and even later for many other nations. Many Muslim countries still utilise slaves and many countries practice illegal slave trafficking.

Abolition of child labour

Before the Industrial Revolution children had frequently been compelled to work from an early age. In rural areas it was often necessary for a smallholder to use his own children to enable the family to survive and this continued until the 19th century or, locally, even later.

By 1800 the employment of children under dangerous conditions in mines and factories had become raised concern. In 1802 Britain enacted the first laws to regulate child labour, but they proved ineffective. In 1833 a Factory Act restricted working hours for children and provided regulatory inspectors. During the 19th century further factory acts and the introduction of compulsory education effectively limited child labour. Other western European countries, particularly Prussia after 1870, began to make legislation regulating the employment of children.

In developing countries the employment of children in factories, mines, and agriculture has remained widespread. Most child labourers, some as young as 4 years, are employed in agriculture, domestic service, or small, unregulated urban enterprises such as weavers' and mechanics' workshops or restaurants. In such societies, the child's contribution to the family's income may be vital to its survival. Child labour prevails where competition is strong, technologies are rudimentary, and production processes simple and routine. Children tend to be paid extremely low wages and some are bonded, working solely to pay off a debt. Many work long hours, frequently with no protection from toxic substances or dangerous machinery, no allowance being made for their physical vulnerability or developmental needs. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child contains articles requiring signatory states to take measures against child labour, and agencies such as UNICEF are committed to protecting child labourers.

Much of modern life is based upon child slave labour in countries that care nothing about international standards. Thus we could mention: tailoring sweatshops in India, cobalt miners in Africa (necessary for producing smart phones) or child labour in China.

Prison reform

Elizabeth Fry [1780–1845] was a British Quaker prison reformer. In the forefront of the early 19th-century campaign for penal reform, she concerned herself particularly with conditions in Newgate and other prisons, the plight of convicts transported to Australia, and the vagrant population in London and the Southeast.

Education reforms

The first universities had existed for centuries in places such as Oxford, Cambridge, London and Paris but basic education was only for the children of the rich who could afford private tutors.

It was Britain that developed the first charitable schools for the poor, such as Robert Raike's [1735-1811] 'ragged Sunday schools' and various other church schools, which gradually developed into a system of free education for all, stabilised in the 1944 Education Act.

By 1786 200,000 children were being taught in England. William Fox started a society to promote child education in 1785 spreading basic schools into Wales via Thomas Charles and Scotland, Ireland and America. Economist Adam Smith praised them for cultivating good manners. These schools taught children to read and write alongside Bible instruction.

Medical centres

Before the advent of free medical provision in the NHS, many Christian Britons established medical centres and hospices for charitable health care.

Most 19th century missionary organisations and movements trained missionaries in health care and these people established basic medical centres wherever they went as a means of improving the Gospel. For example, when Hudson Taylor went into inland China to establish a missionary base, he first set up a medical care centre, and so did many of his subsequent missionary colleagues.

All over the world British churches sent qualified doctors with missionaries to establish basic health care for foreign locals whose only medical support was superstitious witch-doctors. Before many countries had any form of hospitals, it was British missionaries that set up hospices using modern medical techniques.

Orphanages

It is hard to say who set up the first free orphanages and alternatives to the workhouse, where children faded away; certainly Germany had some under Franke. But Britain was amongst the first to establish these and set up a significant number, far more than other countries at the time.

Many were independent charitable works, such as the one's developed by Christians George Muller in Bristol or in London by Charles Spurgeon. But other Christians established a national organisation to provide for orphan children nationwide, such as the homes built by Thomas Barnardo [1845-1905].

The NHS

The world's first free health care at the point of delivery was established by Britain in 1948. This was a system of national medical care paid for mainly by taxation and started by the Labour government of Clement Attlee.

The arts

Here I can only mention a tiny fragment of British contributions.

Literature

Britain produced the highest form of literature the world has ever known, even from a very early stage. The novel began with the short stories of Chaucer in the 14th century and reached its peak with English novelists like Jane Austen [1775–1817] George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans [1819–80]), Charles Dickens [1812–70] and the Brontes, plus many more English writers, too many to include here.

Modern fantasy writers have also received world attention, such as JRR Tolkien or CS Lewis. Some of the most popular novels in the world include the James Bond series and the Harry Potter series, written by Ian Fleming and JK Rowling respectively.

Shakespeare [1564–1616] is undoubtedly the greatest playwright, poet, dramatist and literary figure. No one has yet overtaken this Elizabethan writer for skill and subtlety.

Most of the greatest poets are British and include: William Wordsworth, John Milton, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Robert Southey, Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge etc.

Painting

Many artistic movements originated in Britain. While some of the greatest painters are from Renaissance Italy or 19th-century France, Britain has also made huge contributions, not least being the Arts and Crafts Movement, the Pre-Raphaelites or the Romantics. Artists like JMW Turner [1775–1851] are considered amongst the greatest ever painters. Others include John Constable and Thomas Gainsborough.

Furniture design

Although some of the best historic classical furniture originates from France or Italy, Britain has made a very significant contribution to the art. One of the most famous names in the history of British furniture is Thomas Chippendale [1718–79] the British furniture-maker and designer.

Ceramics

Britain has a long history of ceramic work creating some of the most sought after pieces of porcelain and pottery. Most famous types include: Royal Worcester porcelain and Joseph Spode.

Illustration

Some of the greatest illustrators have been British. These include: Gothic book illustrator Arthur Rackham [1867–1939], Aubrey Beardsley [1872–98], Heath Robinson [1872–1944] the British cartoonist and illustrator and Raymond Briggs (*The Snowman* etc.).

Music

In music, Britain has produced many geniuses. Some of the greatest classical composers are British, such as Purcell, Vaughan Williams or Holst.

In modern music Britain has initiated fashions, such as the Beatles that dominated and changed popular music in the 1960s. Rock music originated in 60s Britain.¹⁸ Many of the most popular musicians are British. Britain took a dying American sub-culture and turned

¹⁸ The graduation from Progressive Blues (e.g. Cream) to Hard Rock and Metal (e.g. Black Sabbath) is debated, but it was certainly in 1960s Britain. The earliest claim is 'You Really Got Me' by the Kinks.

the Blues into a thriving art form. Most of the genres of modern music were initiated in Britain (e.g. Rock n' Roll,¹⁹ Skiffle, the Mersey Beat,²⁰ modern Blues,²¹ Rock music,²² Heavy Metal, Progressive Music,²³ Glam Rock,²⁴ Folk Rock,²⁵ Punk²⁶ etc.).

Film

Again Britain has led the field in the film industry with the technical studio facilities being the best in the world. Many of the greatest films, actors, actresses, producers and directors have been British. The acting tradition in Britain on the stage goes back to David Garrick [1717–79] and before in Elizabethan plays. Before that, actors, which date back to classical Greece, were mere artisans and travelling performers rather than a profession.

Among the greatest British film actors are Sir Ralph Richardson, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir John Mills, Sir Michael Caine, Dame Judy Dench, Dame Maggie Smith, Dame Helen Mirren, Dame Flora Robson, Dame Eileen Atkins etc. Surprisingly, some of the most beloved Hollywood actors were actually British, such as: Cary Grant (born Alexander Archibald Leach [1904–86]), David Niven or Stan Laurel (Laurel and Hardy).

Stage

Similarly, British stage productions have dominated the field. It is the aspiration of most actors to play on the stage in London's West End. The Royal Shakespeare Company is regarded as the best in the world.

Some of the best musicals have been British, such as *Oliver* or *Camelot* and range from *No, No, Nanette* (1925) to Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Jesus Christ Superstar* (1971), *Evita* (1978), *Cats* (1981), and *The Phantom of the Opera* (1986).

Some of the very best stage singers and actors are British, such as: Dame Julie Andrews, Dame Diana Rigg, Elaine Page, Sir Laurence Olivier or David Tennant.

Graphics

Britain has a huge place in the world of typography, printing, etching and printmaking. Some of the best ever typefaces [fonts] were originally made in Britain for book publishing, such as Baskerville [John Baskerville (1706–75), English printer], Caslon, Gill Sans or Times New Roman.

Sculpture

Some of the best sculptors in history were British. Dame (Jocelyn) Barbara Hepworth [1903–75] was a famous British sculptor; a pioneer of abstraction in British sculpture. Others include Sir Jacob Epstein [1880–1959] and Henry (Spencer) Moore [1898–1986].

¹⁹ Though based on a mixture of American Gospel, Blues and Country, Rock N' Roll first erupted as a specific genre in Britain when Bill Bailey and the Comets did a tour and lit the fuse.

²⁰ Initiated by the Beatles.

²¹ Traditional Blues was developed into a new sort of Rhythm and Blues force in early 1960s Britain by people like Alexis Corner and John Mayall. Electric Blues had existed in Chicago for some time but the British Blues boom led to a new order.

²² Probably started by the Rolling Stones, the Kinks, the Animals and others.

²³ E.g. Yes, early Genesis.

²⁴ Probably originated with Marc Bolan who mixed folk ballads with Rock N' Roll but started the obsession with make up and colourful clothes.

²⁵ Probably Fairport Convention and the Strawbs.

²⁶ Notably the Sex Pistols.

Architecture

Historically, Britain has produced exceptional architects, such as Sir Christopher Wren [1632–1723]. Following the Fire of London (1666) Wren was responsible for the design of the new St Paul's Cathedral [1675–1711] and many of the city's churches. Other works include the Greenwich Observatory [1675] and a partial rebuilding of Hampton Court [1689–94].

British architects have dominated global buildings in modern history. Some of the most important structures were designed by Brits, such as Richard Rogers [1933–]. He gained international recognition in the 1970s for the Pompidou Centre in Paris (1971–77). Rogers' Lloyd's Building in London (1986) followed a similarly original high-tech design. He also designed the Millennium Dome in Greenwich.

In 1779 the Coalbrookdale Iron Bridge in Shropshire heralded a new era of iron and steel arch bridges. The Forth Bridge, in Scotland, UK, built between 1882 and 1889, was the first long-span cantilever bridge. Brunel designed the Clifton suspension bridge [1829–30]. In the industrial revolution chains were first used in Europe, as in Telford's bridge over the Menai Straits, Anglesey, which was completed in 1826.

Summary

This short survey is only scratching the surface of the huge numbers of British academics, artists, scientists, reformers and activists who helped to change the whole world for the better. Space forbids me to supply very large lists of discoveries, reforms and inventions.

It was Britain that discovered antibiotics. A Brit invented the telephone. It was Britain that first terminated slave trading. It was Britain that invented the first tube trains, railway locomotives, steam engines, steam turbines, the television, the computer, the world-wide web, and so on. It was Britain that discovered the law of gravity, calculus, chemical laws, the structure of DNA, atomic theory, antiseptics and so on.

Britain is chief among the nations that discovered physical laws and developed inventions. China, France, Germany and America have achieved much but Britain has continually produced theories and inventions that have consistently advanced the world for centuries.

To say, as does the BBC, that Britain produced nothing but stole everything from foreign nations is an utter disgrace.

Britain is not racist

Britain has historically welcomed immigrants as they integrated into British society. There has been wave after wave of immigrants and, despite localised problems due to tribalism of immigrants for a short time, the general position is that they have been accepted.

In fact, many immigrants, or people from immigrant families, have become bastions of British society, while some have become treasures of the nation. These would include: Kenny Lynch, Cleo Lane, Trevor McDonald, Moira Stuart, Sanjeev Bhaskar, Meera Syal, Grace Jones, Shirley Bassey, Lenny Henry and many more.

Black people particularly currently predominate on British television in dramas, as presenters and in adverts. In fact, following the doctrines of diversity and inclusion they

frequently appear anachronistically in historical dramas – which is going too far as it misrepresents the truth. There is not a racist problem in British culture.

Black chef Ainsley Harriot's reaction to the claim that too few Black people were chefs said that instead of complaining and protesting, young Black people should work harder and get themselves into good positions in kitchens and prove themselves.

In fact, Britain has a history of Black people that did exactly that. Shirley Bassey came from a poor area in Tiger Bay and worked her way up the performer's ladder to become a household name. Even in the 1960s she had her own prime-time television show. Lenny Henry came from a poor area in the West Midlands and rose to become one of the most loved comedians. Courtney Pine became one of the world's best Jazz saxophonists. Kenny Lynch ploughed his own furrow from the 1960s onwards as a songwriter, actor, presenter and comic. We could go on.

Britain is not racist.

The waves of immigration include:

- Welcoming back the Jews during the rule of Oliver Cromwell [1599–1658] after 300 years of being exiled.
- Welcoming the French Huguenots in the mid-17th century seeking refuge from Catholic persecution.
- Welcoming Jews fleeing from Russia in the late 19th century.
- Welcoming the participation of Commonwealth nations in the First World War. Many of whom stayed on after the war.
- Welcoming the participation of many nations in the Second World War. Poles even had their own air squadron.
- Welcoming citizens of the Commonwealth to live in Britain after WWII, particularly waves of immigrants from the Caribbean and India. This was the start of mass immigration.
- Granting colonies their independence, especially in Africa and India.
- Waves of Pakistani immigrants after 1970.
- Massive waves of Muslim immigration after 1997. [A deliberate Labour strategy.]
- Continuing immigration lies at around 300,000 per year – which is unsustainable for the country's infrastructure.²⁷

In the last 20-30 years over 8 million people migrated into Britain which has put severe stress on institutions like schools, housing, policing, the NHS and GP surgeries – all of which have suffered austerity cuts.

If Britain was so racist, why do people from all sorts of nations want to relocate here?

In most communities, where immigrants seek to integrate and be British, there is harmony and peace. Britons simply accept immigrants – they marry them, they work side by side with them, they include them in church membership, they drink in the same bars etc.

²⁷ For example, it is true that migrants pay taxes however, they cost more than they raise in revenue. In 2014-15 migrants contributed £87.7 billion in taxes but cost £106.7 billion in public spending. [Macer Hall, 'Migrants cost Britain £17bn a year', 17 May 2016].

However, there is a problem with radical Muslim communities that refuse to integrate, set up their own tribal facilities, police, laws and ghettos, and strive against local non-Muslim faiths and social customs. Opposing this is not racism because peaceful Muslims in other areas live in harmony. It is also not a racial problem but a religious problem. It is understandable that locals in radical Islamic areas get annoyed when they are jeered at, attacked, suffer acts of terrorism and murder, are treated with derision and smeared as racists. This anger is not racist, it is a reaction to civil unrest.

Where would Progressives prefer to live?

Where is the Socialist haven that Progressives desire to live in? Every single Marxist nation fell into despotism, social collapse, economic collapse, brutal persecution and murder. Modern Progressive Socialism is just Marxism-Light.

Would they like to emigrate to Venezuela where poor people are starving to death and no one has toilet paper? What about Cuba where people are still driving fixed up cars made in the 1950s because nothing else is available? What about Communist China where starvation and famine was so severe under Mao that people ate feathers from pillows, bats and mice?

What about Islamic countries where women are second-class citizens and are restricted from social interaction on pain of penalties? In fact women are routinely beheaded for what the west would consider minor offences.

What about EU nations? While these are sometimes highlighted as bastions of Progressive society, such as Sweden, they are in fact under the heel of an undemocratic, authoritarian, protectionist system. There is no democracy in the EU where unelected Commissioners are the only ones able to introduce new laws and where a rigid regulatory bureaucracy dominates life. The EU system is so corrupt and broken that it will inevitably collapse under its own weight, especially if the Euro crashes (which is an economic likelihood) or if the Netherlands and others follow the example of Brexit.

In addition the open borders policy of the EU is now causing certain countries to implode under the weight of Islamic migrants. Sweden is close to civil war which certain areas, where Islamic ghettos have formed, are unapproachable by police, medics or postmen and are where grenades explode routinely in the street alongside gunfire, blazing cars, multiple rapes and murders.

In fact, it is true that the Progressive moaners who continually berate their own country with ignorant self-loathing would not be able to express these thoughts in many other nations. Many countries, such as China or Saudi Arabia, would lock such people up or worse. Even the EU forbids certain types of criticism of its governance, while evangelicalism is listed as cultic. It is ironic that the country they berate allows them to continue in the outright lies, because it is based on historic Christian principles of toleration and freedom of speech.

The irony of Britain-bashers

The big problem with Left-wing, Progressive enthusiasts is a lack of knowledge, and particularly of historical facts. It arises from the shocking dumbing-down of education for several decades where evidence and absolute truths have been abandoned and replaced by

opinions – and every opinion is valid (Postmodernism). A Left consensus, based on zero evidence, is advanced in history, and other arts, that everyone follows even if it is contrary to provable facts.

This leaves Britain-bashers in an extremely uncomfortable hypocritical position. For example: British-bashers:

- Use a telephone (originally designed by a Brit).
- Watch the television (invented by a Brit).
- Utilise antibiotics (discovered by a Brit).
- Get treated by the NHS (invented by Brits).
- Cross bridges (built by Brits).
- Travel on trains (invented by Brits).
- Drive on roads (developed by Brits).
- Read excellent novels, poems and plays (written by Brits).
- Watch excellent films and stage plays (written and directed by Brits).
- Fly jet airliners (invented by a Brit).
- Enjoy the benefits of modern agriculture because the first manufactured plough was invented by a Brit, the first winnowing machine was invented by a Brit, the first haymaking machine was invented by a Brit, the first reaping machine was invented by Brit and the first threshing machine was invented by a Brit.
- Enjoy working sewage systems because the first hollow-pipe drainage system was invented by a Brit.
- Use incandescent light bulbs, invented by a Brit.
- Live in cement-based buildings (Portland cement was invented by a Brit).
- Drive bicycles (invented by a Brit, or a series of Brits).
- Use digital devices based on Boolean algebra (invented by a Brit).
- Use steel objects (invented by a Brit).
- Benefit from road safety and traffic lights (invented by a Brit).
- Use LEDs (discovered by a Brit).
- Are safe in surgery because of antiseptic procedures invented by a Brit.
- Have cheap manufactured clothing because the power loom was invented by a Brit.
- Use a computer (invented by Brits).
- Use the World Wide Web (invented by a Brit).
- Have social security provided by policemen (established by a Brit).
- Drink tea (imported and grown commercially first by Brits).
- Eat sandwiches (invented by a Brit).
- Eat fish and chips (invented by a Brit).
- Use the tube (first built by Brits).

All the while moaning and groaning about how evil Britain is and how it produced nothing but stole everything.

Worse still, these Christ-haters also:

- Have the Bible, the word of God, freely available in English because of the sacrifices of Christians.
- Graduate from schools and universities (first established by British Christians).

- Benefit from hospices first developed by Christians.
- Benefit from orphanages first established by Christians.
- Did not have to work as a child in harsh conditions because of Christian reformers.
- Are protected by the law (derived from the Bible).
- Benefit from the British Constitution, developed after the Glorious Revolution by Christians.
- Are not slaves (because Christians of all parties were involved in getting it abolished before any other nation).
- Live in a reasonably libertarian society (developed by Christians based on Biblical principles of toleration, honour and respect).
- Enjoy electricity (discovered by a Christian).
- Use telescopes (invented by a Christian).
- Benefit from understanding the law of gravity (discovered by a Christian).
- Have a working post office system based on prepaid postage stamps (invented by a Christian Brit).
- Are free from the shackles of Roman superstition and legalism because of Christians.
- Have benefited from the Protestant work ethic after the Reformation that drove modern technological development and commerce (yes, before the Enlightenment).
- Benefit from a stable government based upon parliamentary democracy founded by Christians.

Such people are deluded fools who need to read some books.

Opinions are worthless if not based on facts.

The real target: Christ

While I do not deny that there may be only a small proportion of British society that is genuinely evangelically Christian, the fact remains that even after 100 years of attack 42% of people identify as Christian. Certainly even more support the Christian foundations in society that gives us relative stability, even today. There are many from Hindu, Sikh, Muslim and other backgrounds that identify more as British, submitting to British customs (such as marriage, christening, ideals etc.), than their own heritage.

The fact remains that Britain is based upon a Christian history, a Christian culture, a Christian legal system, a Christian foundation to social life, Christian rituals in Parliament, the Crown and other places, almost all life in Britain is somehow based upon its Christian past.

Marxists cannot stand this and have sought to undermine these Christian principles since 1921 when it became clear that violent revolution of the workers was not going to happen in the west. This is when they began to plan how to undermine culture, fragment society, disrupt systems, dominate education and encourage hatred of one faction for another.²⁸ This is why today we find ourselves in such a sorry state as we have inherited the fulfilment of these objectives.

²⁸ See my paper on Cultural Marxism, soon to be published DV.

The Cultural Marxist attacks on Britain are based upon a covert attack on the Christian foundations of society. Marxists hate Christ and hate Christian ethics. Thus they seek to destroy the church, reverse Christian education, destroy the family, destroy private property, create schism and so on. The culture wars are basically attacks on Biblical teaching. Today the worst thing you can be is an older, white, Christian, opinionated, heterosexual male (i.e. me).

The denigration of Britain is really an attack by Progressives on Christianity.

Conclusion

Christians are not identified with the world; their citizenship is in heaven. However, God, in his sovereignty, places us all as citizens in certain nations. As citizens we have obligations to behave well and support ourselves as part of a bigger community.

As believers we should speak the truth about our own community, for good or bad. I have criticised the British government many times when it has broken God's laws and harmed its citizens. I will continue to do so. However, when there is a barrage of propaganda from institutions and activists that spout lies for an ulterior political purpose, then it is right to counteract those lies with the truth. In this case the truth is that Britain has excelled in many areas due to its historic Christian foundations. These Cultural Marxist lies today are really attacks on Christianity.

The prime purpose of papers like this is to offer the truth about history for the benefit of the young and adults seeking better knowledge.

Scripture quotations are from The New King James Version
© Thomas Nelson 1982

Paul Fahy Copyright © 2020
Understanding Ministries
<http://www.understanding-ministries.com>