

What does it mean to be British? 1

There is a huge amount of controversy today, in the manipulated multicultural society that we live in, about nationalism and being British. Much of this is derogatory towards white Christians. The establishment continually indoctrinates the public to think that Britain has always been a multicultural, diverse society with no basic social fundamentals. Therefore it makes sense to consider what being British means.

Multiple races and continual immigration?

Politically correct folk today insist that Britons were never homogenous or white but constantly changed due to continual immigration. What are the simplified facts? The original Britons in the time of Albion [Celtic for ‘white’ referring to the Dover cliffs] or earlier were escapees from burning Troy led by Brutus (hence ‘Brutus-land’, Britain). There may have been a previous indigenous people but we know nothing about them. Later Celts, originally from Galatia (southern Turkey), spread across Europe and some settled in Britain forming various tribes, such as the Iceni in East Anglia. Celts became the Gauls in France, the Helvetii in Switzerland, and the Irish in Ireland and so on. The Picts (‘painted people’) were of uncertain origin who settled in Northern England and Scotland. Irish pirates, called Scotti, settled in western parts of Scotland becoming the Scottish. The Pict kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843.

The Romans invaded in 43 under Claudius and ruled ‘Britannia’ till the mid-400s. As a result, many Celtic tribes moved westwards into Cornwall and Wales or northwards into Scotland. After this there were waves of invasion from Europe: the Teutonic Jutes, Angles and Saxons. Jutes were a Low-German tribe that invaded southern England under Horsa and Hengist in the 5th century and set up a kingdom in Kent. Angles were a Germanic tribe, linked to the Jutes and Saxons, from Schleswig-Holstein or Denmark. In the 5th century they settled in East Anglia and Northumbria. The land of the Angles and Saxons (there is no people called Anglo-Saxon) later became known as ‘Englaland’ and thereby England.

After a series of English kingdoms were established, Britain suffered from Norse ‘Viking’ [Scandinavian pirates] invasions especially in the north and east. Alfred the Great secured the south: Mercia (Angles in the Midlands), Sussex (south Saxons) and Wessex (west Saxons) were separated from the Viking rule (Danelaw) in the north. Gradually the Norsemen were assimilated or defeated and united Britain’s first king was Athelstan [895–939], Alfred’s grandson, becoming king of Wessex and Mercia in 924 then king of all England a year later. In 1066 the Saxon king Harold was defeated by the Norman duke William the Conqueror. Normans were originally Norse Vikings that settled in Normandy mixing with the Franks and becoming French. This was the last major invasion.

For over 1,000 years Britain has not suffered any invasion and has not experienced massive immigration until the 20th century. A few hundred thousand French Huguenots fled to England after 1685 and this caused ripple effects to this day. But since these were Caucasian Calvinists they fitted into British Protestant society without any problems at all. Thus Britain was composed of Caucasian European stock that readily assimilated into a homogenous whole. For a millennium Britain’s ethnic base was Caucasian white Europeans that had coalesced into the English, Welsh, Scottish, Manx [Isle of Man] and Irish.

The modern idea that Britain had many Blacks, Chinese and other nationalities for hundreds of years is sheer nonsense. There were occasional examples of such, such as a Black man presented to Queen Elizabeth 1, or a Native American Indian working in Britain in 1616 (Squanto), but the novelty of this shows that it was extremely rare. It just isn’t true, for example, that there were Black aristocrats in the 18th century, Black professional land and factory owners in the 19th century or Black senior police officers in Victorian London (all of which have been shown in dramas).

Waves of migration began in the mid-20th century when British colonies became independent and people sought employment in Britain. But even though many were brown or black they were all British citizens, had mostly embraced British culture and language, had fought in the war, played cricket and integrated well by the second generation. Second generation Indians, for example, became fully British achieving great prosperity and acceptance, many becoming cultural icons in literature (e.g. Meera Syall, VS Naipul, Salman Rushdie), acting (e.g. Om Puri, Sanjeev Baskar), comedy, television, business, education and science.

Until 1950 Britain was predominantly of white European stock. Up to the mid-90s Britain had successfully assimilated Caribbeans, Indians, Pakistanis, Chinese and others with the second generation being fully integrated. This changed in the mid-90s with deliberate mass, uncontrolled immigration.