

Mission Atlas Project

United Kingdom

Basic Facts

Name: The official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The country is known as the United Kingdom for short and is abbreviated UK.

Population: The estimated 2001 total population is 59,647,790 people. The UK has the third largest population in Europe and the 18th largest in the world. Over one third of this total population resides in the southeast region of England.

The population age breakdown is 18.89% are between the ages of 0 – 14, 65.41% between 15 and 64, and 15.7% are older than 65. The population growth rate for the United Kingdom is 0.23% and the life expectancy for males in the UK is 75.13 and for females, it is 80.66.

Area: The United Kingdom has 244,820 square kilometers of total land with 3,230 square kilometers of inland water. In comparative size, the United Kingdom is slightly smaller than Oregon. The terrain is mostly rugged hills and low mountains with rolling plains in the east and southeast. The United Kingdom also includes one-sixth of the island of Ireland, known as Northern Ireland. On the main island, it includes the regions of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Economy: The estimated Gross Domestic Product, purchasing power parity, was \$1.36 trillion. This equates to a GDP per person of \$22,800. The UK has an inflation rate of 2.4%. Of the population, 17% live below the poverty line. The currency of the United Kingdom is the British Pound, abbreviated GBP.

The United Kingdom economy ranks as the fourth largest in the world, and one of the largest in the European Union. They are an international trading power and London ranks with New York as the two leading international financial centers.

The UK has a labor force of 29.2 million people. The distribution of workers by occupation is 1% agriculture, 19% industry, and 80% service. The major UK industries include machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper, food processing, textiles, and clothing. Agricultural products produced in the UK include cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables, cattle, sheep, poultry, and fish.

The UK exports manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, food, beverages, and tobacco. Major export partners are the European Union countries, 58% (Germany 12%, France 10%, Netherlands 7%), and the United States, 15%.

The UK imports goods from the European Union countries, 53%, the United States, 13%, and Japan, 5%. The UK is the fourth largest market for U.S. exports, ranking after Canada, Japan, and Mexico.

Government: The United Kingdom's government is a parliamentary monarchy. The head of state is a monarch with limited powers. Britain's democratic government is based on a constitution comprised by various historical documents, laws, and formal customs adopted over the years. Parliament acts as the British legislature. It is comprised of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Monarch. The Chief Executive is the Prime Minister who is also a member of the House of Commons. The Executive branch includes Her Majesty's Government, commonly known as "the government." The government includes members of the Cabinet, many of whom are from the House of Commons. Since the House of Commons is involved in both the legislative and executive branches, there is no separation of power in the United Kingdom.

The British Constitution is comprised of many documents. The written parts include the Magna Carta, written in 1215; the Petition of Right, passed by Parliament in 1628; and the Bill of Rights of 1689. The Constitution also includes the entire body of laws passed by Parliament, decisions by the British law courts, and various traditions and customs. Since the Parliament continues to pass new laws and the courts hand down new decisions, the Constitution continues to change.

The British monarch has enormous power, in theory, but instead these powers are limited and the monarch follows the advice of the members of Parliament. The monarchy has been a hereditary position since the ninth century. The eldest son is given the throne when the monarch dies. If there is no eldest son, the eldest daughter ascends to the throne. According to the Act of Settlement of 1701, only a Protestant can ascend to the throne. The monarch also serves as the head of the judiciary, the commander in chief, and the Supreme Governor of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. The monarch has the power to appoint all judges, military officers, diplomats, archbishops, and other church officials. These appointments are made upon the advice of the prime minister.

The prime minister is the chief executive of the government. He or she is the leader of the party with the most seats in the House of Commons. The prime minister presides over the Cabinet and picks the Cabinet members.

The House of Commons is the lower legislative chamber, but is the center of parliamentary power. The members are elected in periodic multiparty elections. The upper chamber is the House of Lords. This chamber has the power to revise and delay the implementation of the laws. Members of this body are hereditary figures and senior clergy of the Church of England. The Church of England's two archbishops and 24 bishops are members of the House of Lords.

Society: The cities of the United Kingdom grew rapidly during the 18th and 19th centuries, due in large part to the Industrial Revolution. Today, many of these cities are in a decline. The cities are faced with increasing issues of unemployment, high crime, and poor housing. People have begun to move out into the suburbs and beyond. London's population peaked in 1939 and has been on a decline ever since.

In 1988, the British government launched a city renewal program called Action for Cities. This program creates new housing and new development in the inner city. The government also created enterprise zones, which give tax breaks to companies who develop in these zones. These programs are only moderately successful and the urban flight continues. The increased costs of city services like street repair and lighting is falling on fewer people. These people are most often the elderly, poorly paid, and unemployed, who cannot afford this costs.

The rural areas of the UK were mainly devoted to farming. Due to better transportation, many people have moved to these rural areas and now commute to their jobs. The rural areas have also become popular places for people to retire.

The British diet is high in fat, salt, and sugar and low in fiber. These eating habits have contributed to an increased population with heart disease. British cooking is very simple. They serve roast beef, pork, or mutton with potatoes and another vegetable as a common meal. Since the 1960's, they have become more health conscious and have begun to alter their diets to include more poultry, fruits, and vegetables. Tea with milk and sugar remains the most popular hot beverage, with many pausing in the late afternoon to enjoy teatime. Beer is the favorite alcoholic drink and drinking is done mainly in the pubs (public houses). The pubs provide a focus for social life in the city. Many will meet there at the pub to discuss the issues of the day.

For sporting events, the British enjoy soccer, called football, as the primary sport. Thousands of people fill soccer stadiums every Saturday to enjoy the games. Another important game is cricket. This game is played with two 11-player teams and uses a bat and a ball.

Education in the UK is required from age 5 until age 16. In Northern Ireland, education begins at age 4. Students attend elementary school until age 11, when they go on to high school. Some children go on to grammar schools, which have a college preparatory education, other go to schools that stress general, technical, or vocational education. Most high schools in the UK are comprehensive schools, which have both types of educational tracks. About 95% of all children attend public schools with are free and the rest attend private schools. Fees paid by parents or by private gifts fund these private schools. Should children desire to attend college, Oxford and Cambridge are the UK's oldest and most honored universities. Oxford was founded in the 1100's and Cambridge in the 1200's. They are both known for their age, tradition, and high level of scholarship. The University of London is the country's largest traditional university. England's Open University has more students, but has no classrooms. Radio, television, correspondence, audiotapes, and videotapes accomplish instruction.

Language: English is the national language, but accents vary depending on the region. Other languages include Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland), and Welsh (26% of the population of Wales).

Urbanization: London is the largest city in the United Kingdom with 7,640,000 people. London also serves as the capital of the United Kingdom. The urbanization rate in the United Kingdom is 89%.

Literacy: 99% of the people over the age of 15 are literate.

Religion: Most English people, who profess religious beliefs, belong to the *Church of England*, which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century. The monarch is the worldly head of the Church of England and the Archbishop of Canterbury is the spiritual head of the church. The Church of England claims 25 million members, but most do not attend services.

Major Protestant churches include Church of Scotland, Methodist, Baptist, and Salvation Army. One in ten British people claim to be Catholics. There are also over one million Muslims and significant populations of Hindu, Jewish, and Sikh people. Many British people regard the church as nothing more than architectural icons of grandeur and stability rather than as houses of worship.

Total religious affiliation is as follows: the Anglican Church claims 25 million affiliates, Roman Catholic has 5.7 million, Presbyterian 1.7 million, Methodist 1.1 million, Muslim 1 million, Hindu 494,173, Sikh 400,045, and Jewish 434,000.

Brief History of the United Kingdom

Early History of England

Scholars do not know when the first people arrived in England. In the mid-3000 B.C., people in England began to grow crops and raise cattle, pigs, and sheep. In the early 1000's B.C., the people began to mine tin and make copper tools. They built circular monuments of stones, *Stonehenge* being the best known. Most scholars believe that these were religious structures.

Historians are not sure when *Celtic* was first used as the language of Britain. The Celts were known to use iron and probably acquired the knowledge of it in Austria. The Celts worshiped nature gods through priests called *Druids*. They made woolen cloth, which they dyed many colors, and traded with Gauls in France and other Celts in Ireland.

Romans invade England

The next period of history was the Roman conquest. *Julius Caesar* sailed across the English Channel in 55 B.C. and spent time exploring England. He returned the next year

and defeated many of the Celtic tribes before returning to Rome. In 43 A.D., *Emperor Claudius* ordered that the army should invade Britannia, as it was then called. The Romans easily defeated the Celtic tribes and during the 80's, they had conquered all of England and Wales. They were never able to conquer Scotland, however.

The Romans made Britannia one of the Roman provinces. They built forts and camps throughout the territory and roads to connect these settlements. The Romans built walls and forts in northern England to protect against the Scots. The most famous of these walls is Hadrian's Wall, named for the *Emperor Hadrian*. This wall was built in the 120's.

During the reign of the Romans, trade prospered due to the Roman network of roads. London developed, then called Londinium, as a port city. During this time, Christianity first came to England. There are many Christian symbols that date from the 300's that have been found across England. In the Roman villa of Kent, a Christian chapel has been discovered, dating from this period.

Jutes, Angles, and Saxons

The Germanic tribes began to invade England after the Romans had left in the early 400's to help defend Rome. The *Jutes* were the first tribe to land and establish settlements in England. The *Angles* and *Saxons* followed and setup kingdoms throughout southern and eastern England. The Germanic tribes pushed the Britons north and west, until they only controlled the extreme western and northern parts of England. The name England comes from the Anglo-Saxon words meaning *Angle folk* or *land of the Angles*.

In 597, *Saint Augustine of Canterbury* traveled from France to Kent. During his trip, *King Ethelbert* of the Jutes was converted. Christianity had died out during the Germanic invasions because the invaders were not Christians. Augustine then built a monastery near Canterbury, which would later become the main religious center in England. Augustine's followers spread Christianity throughout southern and central England. At this same time, Celtic missionaries had begun converting tribes in Scotland and northern England.

The Angles and the Saxons became the most powerful tribes in England, beginning the Anglo-Saxon period of English history. The tribal nations divided into seven separate nations called the *Heptarchy*. Danish raiders began to attack England during the late 700's. *Alfred the Great*, the king of Wessex (one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy), opposed those attacks. In 886, he defeated the Danes and forced them to settle in the northeastern third of England. This area ruled by the Danes became known as *Danelaw*. Alfred made his territory a united country. He was a supporter of Christianity, encouraged education, and issued a code of laws. He built a fleet of ships, fortified towns, and reorganized the army to protect against the Danes. The Danes resumed attacks in the 900's and in 1016, *Canute*, the king of Denmark's brother, was crowned king of England. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty was later restored and *Edward the Confessor*

was the last Anglo-Saxon king. Edward ruled from 1042 until 1066 and built the first church on what is now Westminster Abbey in London.

Norman Invasion

William, the duke of Normandy, invaded England after Edward the Confessor died. He defeated the Anglo-Saxon forces at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066. He became known as *William the Conqueror* and was crowned king of England on Christmas day. William constructed many cathedrals and castles. He began construction of the Tower of London and had the land surveyed to determine who owned what and how much taxes should be paid. The Anglo-Saxons became serfs under the Normans, but they retained their language and many of their customs. Over the years, the differences between the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans decreased. The Norman's French language was blended with the Anglo-Saxon's and the modern English language eventually developed. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons and Normans became united.

During the late 1000's and early 1100's, a struggle developed between the king and the nobles. The king wanted to keep supreme authority and the nobles desired to increase their authority. This would eventually lead to the signing of the *Magna Carta*. A group of barons and church leaders rebelled against John, the king of England, and forced him to sign the Magna Carta. This document placed the king under English law, thereby, limiting his power.

During the 1100's, *Henry II* desired to control the church in England. Henry conflicted with *Thomas Becket*, the archbishop of Canterbury. Four of Henry's knights killed Becket in 1170 while he was praying in his cathedral. The people were outraged and Henry was forced to grant special rights to religious leaders.

In 1283, Wales was added to England when Edward I conquered the Welsh. Edward gave his son the title of "Prince of Wales" because he was born in Caernarfon, Wales. Since this time, nearly all male heirs to the throne is given this title. Edward also tried to defeat Scotland and declared himself as the King of Scotland. He was defeated at the *Battle of Bannockburn* in 1314 and Scotland remained independent for another 300 years.

The Hundred Years War, between England and France, started in 1337 and did not end until 1453. England won many victories, until the French turned the tide in 1429, at the *Battle of Orleans* being led by *Joan of Arc*. When the war ended, the English only held the city of Calais in northern France.

House of Tudor

The War of the Roses began as a struggle for the English crown. The house of *Lancaster* battled the *house of York* for the title. *Henry Tudor* of the house of York eventually claimed the throne by defeating the Yorkists in 1487. Henry then ruled England under the title *Henry VII*. He strengthened England's position with other nations through

arranged marriages, like his son *Arthur* with *Catherine of Aragon* from Spain. After Arthur died, Catherine was married to Henry's second son also named Henry.

Henry VIII became king in 1509 and was a talented and popular ruler, but he also was considered selfish and wasteful. He enjoyed luxury, sports, food, and music. Henry officially united England and Wales with acts in 1536 and 1543. Both countries were now united under one system of government. Henry VIII made *Thomas Cardinal Wolsey*, the archbishop of York, in charge of the country's management.

When Wolsey was unable to have Henry's marriage to Catherine annulled, Henry appointed *Thomas Cromwell* as his chief advisor. Parliament passed a law in 1534 that declared the king, not the pope, as the supreme head of the Church of England. The English church leaders began to make changes in the Roman Catholic services that eventually led to the foundation of the Church of England.

In 1553, *Mary* became queen of England. Mary, a devout Catholic, returned England to the Roman Catholic Church. *Elizabeth I* became queen when Mary died and this began the period known as the *Golden Age of English History*. Elizabeth reestablished the Church of England as the official church. Under Elizabeth's reign, the *East India Company* was formed. *Sir Francis Drake*, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, and others left to explore the West Indies and the coasts of North and South America. During this time, English literature also flourished, for example *William Shakespeare*. England also won a great naval battle in 1588, by *defeating the Spanish Armada*.

House of Stuart

After Elizabeth I died in 1603, her cousin *James VI of Scotland* inherited the English throne. James was a member of the *house of Stuart* that had ruled Scotland since 1371. After taking the English throne, he became known as *James I*. During his reign the American colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth were settled. During James' reign, Oxford and Cambridge scholars translated the Bible into English. The English people did not like James because of his increased royal spending that led increased taxation. James' reign was marked with many conflicts with Parliament over the divine right of kings to rule.

The conflicts with Parliament grew more intense when James' son, *Charles I*, took the throne. The Puritans, lawyers, and the House of Commons united against the king. In 1628, Charles agreed to the *Petition of Right*, which limited the power of the king. Charles had no intention of living up to the agreement. Charles did not call Parliament into session between the years of 1629 to 1640, and when Parliament finally went into session, they agreed not to give Charles any funds unless he agreed to again limit his power. Charles did not like this offer and the country entered a period of civil war.

Civil War and the Protectorate

The Puritans led the charge against Charles. The Puritans closed the theatres, changed the structure of the Church of England, and forced their religious beliefs on the people. Eventually, Charles was imprisoned and a special court of Parliament condemned him to death. He was then beheaded in 1649.

After Charles' death, England became a republic called the *Commonwealth of England*. Parliament ruled the country until *Oliver Cromwell* forcibly disbanded it in 1653. He then established a dictatorship called the Protectorate and he served as the lord protector. Cromwell defeated both Ireland and Scotland by attacking them and defeating all resisting forces. When Oliver died, his son named *Richard* was appointed as lord protector. The people soon became dissatisfied with him and in 1660 the government was overthrown. A new Parliament restored the monarch under *Charles II*, the son of Charles I.

Return of the Monarchy

Under Charles' reign, the government was divided between the monarchy and the Parliament. Charles died in 1685 and the throne was left to his brother *King James II*. James, a Roman Catholic, desired to return England to Roman Catholicism and restore an absolute monarchy. When James had a son, the people feared that Roman Catholicism would be re-introduced to them. The leading politicians then invited *William of Orange*, James' daughter's husband, to invade England. William was at the time the ruler of the Netherlands. The people wanted him to restore English liberties and he landed in England in 1688 and James fled to France giving up his throne.

In 1689, *William and Mary* agreed to the Bill of Rights. This document gave the people certain basic civil rights. It made it illegal for the king to keep a standing army, to levy taxes without Parliament's consent, or to be a Roman Catholic.

In 1701, the *War of Spanish Succession* broke out and England fought against French and Spanish forces. England helped defeat the French and the peace treaty that was signed increased English lands. The English were granted Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and territory around the Hudson Bay from France. They received Gibraltar and the island of Minorea from Spain.

Formation of the United Kingdom

In 1707, the *Act of Union* joined the Kingdom of England and Wales with the Kingdom of Scotland to form the *Kingdom of Great Britain*. After the death of *Queen Anne* in 1714, her second cousin *George* was the closest Protestant relative to the throne. George became king, but he was from Germany and did not know English very well. He chose a council of advisors and *Sir Robert Walpole* served as the chief minister. Walpole is regarded as the first prime minister of Great Britain. The council's power continued to grow and the cabinet system began to develop during the reigns of *George I* and *George*

II. When *George III* took the throne, he wanted to regain some of the power that the monarchy had lost. The Revolutionary War in America and a sickness that made him appear mentally ill weakened George's influence in Parliament. After George's rule, no British monarch has had such a direct role in the government.

British Empire

British and French troops began to fight with each other over land in North America and India. The *Seven Years War*, called the *French and Indian War* in America, broke out in 1756. The war ended in 1763 and Britain gained French lands in North America, including Canada and all land east of the Mississippi River, and also India.

The Revolutionary War broke out between the American Colonies and Britain. The colonies resented that the British were taxing them without representation. *King George* sent troops to stop the rebellion. As the war continued, Parliament encouraged the king to give up, but he refused. The United Kingdom lost the war and in 1783 officially recognized the independence of the American Colonies. Afterwards, trade between America and the United Kingdom was more prosperous than before the revolution.

The Industrial Revolution also contributed to Britain's Empire. It made the United Kingdom the richest country of the world. The revolution began in the cotton textile industry and later spread to the mining, transportation and other industries. Factory towns began to spring up. Road and canal building began and in the early 1800's, steam railroads began operation. The industrial and agricultural revolution resulted in an increase of trade. This increased trade resulted in the growth of banks and joint-stock companies.

The Napoleonic Wars

After the French revolution, the French government attacked Belgium and threatened the Netherlands. In 1793, the British and the French went to war with each other. *Napoleon Bonaparte* began leading the French in 1799 and by 1812 he controlled most of Europe. Napoleon had made plans to invade England in 1803, but *Admiral Horatio Nelson* at the *Battle of Trafalgar* defeated his naval forces in 1805. Napoleon then ordered all countries under his control to close their markets to the British, hoping to disrupt British trade. Britain responded with a naval blockade of France. The issues over Britain interfering in American shipping to France resulted in the *War of 1812* between the United States and the United Kingdom. Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

During the Napoleonic Wars, troubles with Ireland began to become more intense. England had been governing Ireland for centuries, but the Irish resented their rule. Irish people were predominately Roman Catholics and the English were Protestants. The Irish rebelled in 1798 and Ireland became part of the United Kingdom in 1800. The official name became the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*. Catholic men were forbidden from serving in the British Parliament until 1929.

The Victorian Age

In 1837, *Victoria* became queen at the age of 18. She reigned for 63 years until 1901, which is the longest reign in British history. This period is called the Victorian Age. During this time, Britain reached its height. The empire included about one-quarter of the world's people and one quarter of the land. Wealth poured into the United Kingdom from all its colonies. In 1846, the United Kingdom began a policy of free trade that increased prosperity. During the 1840's, Britain forced China to open its ports for trade and it acquired Hong Kong. The *Reform Act of 1867* increased the number of people who were allowed to vote. The *Irish Church Act of 1869* stated that the Irish no longer had to pay taxes to the Church of England.

The British increased their presence globally. In 1875, they bought a controlling interest in the *Suez Canal* from Egypt. In 1876, *Queen Victoria* was declared the empress of India. They won Cyprus and increased their influence in China, the Middle East, and Africa. The British also fought in the Boer War in South Africa between the years 1899 – 1902.

World War I

When Germany began to become a major threat, Britain began to search for allies. They made an alliance with Japan in 1902 and signed the *Entente Cordiale* with France in 1904. This treaty of friendship was expanded to include Russia in 1907 and became known as the *Triple Entente*. War broke out on August 4, 1914 when Germany attacked neutral Belgium on their way to attack France. The war was caused primarily by political and economic rivalry among the different nations. The United Kingdom, France, and the United States were known as the Allies and they fought against the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. The fighting lasted until 1918, when the Allies finally defeated the Central Powers. *The Treaty of Versailles* ended the war. The treaty set up the *League of Nations* and gave the United Kingdom control of the German colonies in Africa. The *Treaty of Sevres*, signed with the Ottoman Empire, gave the United Kingdom control over some Ottoman possessions in the Middle East.

Post World War I

The war had devastating effects on Britain. They lost 750,000 men during the war and German submarines sank many tons of shipping. British industry thrived for a short time until a depression swept Britain. In 1919, Irish leaders declared independence and fighting ensued between Irish rebels and the British police. In 1921, southern Ireland became a British dominion. They became a self-governing member of the British Empire and maintained allegiance to the Crown. The new Irish name became the Irish Free State. Northern Ireland remained in the United Kingdom, which now became known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the United Kingdom, King *George V* died in 1936 and his son became *King Edward VIII*. Edward wanted to marry

an American divorcee, *Wallis Warfield Simpson*, but the government, the Church of England, and the British people disagreed. Edward later gave up his throne to marry her and his brother became king, *King George VI*.

World War II

In 1933, during the worldwide depression, *Adolf Hitler and the Nazis* took control of Germany and began to rearm the country. Hitler seized Austria in 1938 and then desired Czechoslovakia. *Neville Chamberlain*, the British Prime Minister, and *Edouard Daladier* of France met with Hitler in Munich and agreed with him that he could have part of Czechoslovakia, if he would not take any more territory.

In March 1939, Hitler seized the rest of Czechoslovakia and on September 1st invaded Poland. Two days later, the United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany, which began World War II. In April 1940, Hitler invaded Norway and Denmark. Chamberlain resigned, as Prime Minister on May 10th and *Winston Churchill* then became the Prime Minister. Germany then attacked Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in route to take France. Germany conquered France in June and the United Kingdom was left alone against the Nazis. Britain prepared for an invasion and suffered continued attacks from German planes and submarines. Hitler abandoned his invasion plans of Britain and turned his focus toward the Soviet Union. He attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941 and the United States entered the war. The United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union defeated Germany and Japan in 1945.

The war brought tragedy to Britain. They had lost 360,000 soldiers and civilians during the war. German bombing had devastated London and the British economy was suffering. The United States and the Soviet Union would emerge from the war as the world's most powerful nations.

Post World War II

In 1945, *the Labour Party* came to power and *Clement Attlee* became the Prime Minister. The party campaigned on a socialistic platform and they remained in power for six years. During that time, they expanded the social security system to provide welfare for people from birth until death. They also nationalized several industries including the Bank of England, the coal mines, the iron and steel industry, railways, and the trucking industry. The United Kingdom's economy still struggled during this time and they were forced to borrow heavily from the United States.

Decline of the Empire

In 1931, the United Kingdom granted independence to Australia, Canada, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and South Africa. These countries became the first members of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of countries that succeeded the empire.

After World War II, many nations in Africa and Asia desired freedom from Britain. In 1947, India and Pakistan became independent nations within the Commonwealth and was joined by Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in 1948. Also in 1948, Burma (now Myanmar) achieved independence and they left the Commonwealth. In 1949, the Irish Free State declared itself the independent Republic of Ireland and also left the Commonwealth. Newfoundland then became a province of Canada. South Africa was not allowed to be a member of the Commonwealth because of their racial practices of apartheid. They ended the apartheid in 1994 and then joined the Commonwealth.

Since the 1950's, many countries have left the British Empire. These countries include Brunei, Cyprus, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda. In 1965, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) declared independence from Britain. The British government refused to grant them independence until blacks were given a greater voice in the government. In 1980, blacks gained control of the government and the United Kingdom recognized their independence. Rhodesia's name was then changed to Zimbabwe. Many of the countries that left the British Empire did so in an orderly way and remained in the Commonwealth.

Emerging European Organizations

After the war, many European countries began to band together in various organizations to unite economically and politically. The United Kingdom refused to join many of these organizations because they feared losing some of their independence and did not want to turn away from the countries in the Commonwealth. Throughout their history, they desired to stay out of European affairs, except to maintain balance. They refused to join the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the European Economic Community. France and five other nations had created the European Economic Community. The United Kingdom later established the European Free Trade Association with six other nations. The UK did join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which is a defense alliance of European and North American nations.

In July 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, which was owned primarily by the British and the French. In October, Israel invaded Egypt. The United Kingdom and France then attacked Egypt in an effort to retake the Suez Canal. After being pressured by the Soviet Union, United States, and the United Nations, the United Kingdom, France, and Israel all withdrew from Egypt.

The British economy expanded up until the 1960's. The British hoped to join the *European Economic Community*, but their application was rejected. Britain's financial reserves shrank and they were forced to borrow more heavily from other countries. The European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom merged in 1967 and became known as the European Community (EC) and Britain was again rejected for membership. The United Kingdom did not join the EC until 1973.

Problems within the United Kingdom

During the late 1960's and the 1970's, issues in Northern Ireland began to become intense. The Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland continued to riot and the United Kingdom sent in troops to try and control the situation. The riots continued and the United Kingdom established direct rule over the country until a new government where Catholics and Protestants shared power could be formed.

Many people in Scotland and Wales began to speak out for independence. Some desired that they each have their own legislature. In 1979, the United Kingdom allowed Scotland and Wales to vote on the issue over forming their own legislatures. Both areas failed to approve the measure.

Margaret Thatcher

When the Conservatives won the elections in 1979, *Margaret Thatcher* was chosen as the Prime Minister. She served in that position for 11 ½ years, longer than any other person in the 1900's. She was also the first woman to ever hold that position. She sought to reduce government involvement in the economy and, therefore, the government sold many of its interests in industry to private citizens and business. She also lowered the taxes. In 1982, the British and Argentina fought over control of the Falkland Islands. Britain defeated the Argentine forces in June 1982 and Thatcher was praised for her handling of the situation.

Thatcher and *Prime Minister FitzGerald* of Ireland signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement in 1985, which gave Ireland an advisory role in North Ireland's government. Unemployment and inflation began to be problems during the 1980's. The number of homeless people rose and during the 1990's, Britain entered into a recession. Margaret Thatcher then resigned from being the prime minister in 1990.

John Major

John Major became Prime Minister and began to negotiate with the European Community for a closer relationship. The *European Union (EU)* was formed in 1993 to increase economic and political cooperation. Major was accused of not protecting British interests when seeking closer ties with the EU and these opinions weakened his government. The economy began to recover in 1992 and economic growth continued during the middle and late 1990's.

Tony Blair

In 1997, the Labour party won the elections and *Tony Blair* was chosen as Prime Minister. Blair began peace talks to resolve the Northern Ireland conflict. An agreement was reached between the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1998 that agreed to use peaceful means to resolve the political conflict. They both agreed for a legislative assembly in Northern Ireland, a North-South Ministerial Council with representatives from Northern

Ireland and Ireland, and a Council of the Isles that has representatives from Ireland and the United Kingdom.

In 1997, Scotland and Wales were allowed to vote whether or not they wanted their own legislatures and both areas approved the plan. Elections were held in both areas in 1999 and the Scottish parliament and the Welsh assembly both convened shortly after the elections.

Issues of Today

The United Kingdom today is struggling to adapt to its new role within Europe. They are no longer the world superpower they once were and now, they are being forced to find their role within the European Union. The UK has become a diverse culture with immigrants from all over the world, due mostly to people coming from former colonies. London has become a major hub city of the world for finance, travel, and politics. The spiritual climate in the UK has become as diverse as the people. There is now many different religions practiced in the UK and this has affected their worldview. Spiritually, they have adopted an attitude of tolerance toward these other faiths.

People Groups

British Isle Groups – total number (54,809,444)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Anglo-Saxon, English	142,884	English		
British, French Speaking	14,000	French		Found on the Channel Islands and French is one of the official languages there. French is only spoken by 11% of the population, mainly older people.
British, Irish Gaelic	35,036	Irish Gaelic	Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland	Found in Belfast, and the counties of Fermanagh and Armagh in Northern Ireland
Coloured	256,000		Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist Church of Great Britain	These people are a mixed race of refugees and immigrants from African nations. They are an Euro-African group.
Cornish	150	Cornish		Cornish spoken by 150 fluent speakers, but thousands have studied it. It became an extinct language in 1777, but an effort has been made to revive it. Church services are held in Cornish. All Cornish speakers are also fluent in English.
English	45,500,000	English	Church of England (48 Dioceses), Roman Catholic (20 Dioceses), Methodist Church of Great Britain,	

			Baptist Union of Great Britain, Salvation Army, Jehovah's Witness, and the Fellowship of Individual Evangelical Churches. Also 50,000 people are Lamaists and 5,000 are Baha'i.	
English Gypsy	29,197	English	Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist Church of Great Britain, Gypsy Evangelical Movement	
Irish	1,401,440	Irish	Strong Catholics, Church of Ireland (5 Diocese in Ulster), Church of Ireland (5 Dioceses), Pentecostal Church Incorporated, Baptist Union of Ireland, Church of England, and Church of Scotland	
Irish Traveller	5,800	Irish	Nomadic caravan churches, Gypsy Evangelical Movement, Roman Catholic	Irish origin and are nomadic
Manx	200	Manx		Live on the Isle of Man, which is a crown dependency of the UK. Man has their own Parliament, laws, currency, and taxation. They use the language of Manx, but it has become an extinct

				language. There are efforts to revive it and it has become a second language for 200 to 300 people who have learned the language as adults.
Norman	294	Norman		
Scots, Gaelic	88,892	Gaelic	Church of Scotland, Baptist Union of Scotland	Gaelic spoken in the north and central counties of Ross, Hebrides, and Skye; but only 0.5% of the people are monolingual
Scots, Lowland	100,000	Scots	Church of Scotland (12 Synods), the Episcopal Church of Scotland (7 Dioceses), Roman Catholic Church (8 Dioceses), Baptist Union of Scotland, Methodist Church of Great Britain, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland Church of England	Found in the Scottish lowlands from Aberdeen to Ayrshire
Scottish Traveller	4,000	Traveller Scottish		Traveller Scottish is a blended language of High Romani and Elizabethan Cant. They are a nomadic people in Scotland.
Scottish, British	5,547,369	English	Church of Scotland (12 Synods), the Episcopal Church of Scotland (7 Dioceses), Roman Catholic Church (8 Dioceses), Baptist Union of Scotland, Methodist Church	

			of Great Britain, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland Church of England.	
Ulster Irish	1,051,080	English	Church of Ireland (5 Dioceses), Roman Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Methodist Church of Ireland, Baptist Union of Ireland, Baptist Union of Great Britain, Salvation Army, Reformed Presbyterian Church Ireland, Church of Scotland Church of England.	Found in Northern Ireland
Welsh Gypsy, Kala	58,000	Romani or Welsh	Gypsy Evangelical Movement, nomadic caravan churches, Assembly of God	
Welsh Cymraeg	575,102	Welsh	Church in Wales (6 Dioceses), the Roman Catholic, Baptist Union of Wales, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church of Wales, Apostolic Church of Great Britain, Salvation Army, and Church of England	1.2% is monolingual, 19.9% are bilingual, and the rest uses English only

Western European Groups – total number (823,954)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Austrian	23,941	Standard German	Roman Catholic, New Apostolic Church, and the Lutheran Church in Great Britain	Expatriates from Austria
Belgian, Fleming	15,182	Vlaams	Roman Catholic	Expatriates from Belgium
Danish	9,800	Danish	Roman Catholic, Lutheran Church in Great Britain	Expatriates from Denmark involved in business, commerce, and industry
Dutch	24,000	Dutch	20% non-religious, Dutch Reformed Church	Expatriates from Holland involved in professional careers and industry
Finnish	4,300	Finnish	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland	Expatriates from Finland
German	204,377	Standard German	Roman Catholic, Lutheran Church of Great Britain, New Apostolic Church	Expatriates from Germany involved in professional careers, commerce, and industry
Gibraltarian	11,679	Spanish	78% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican	Immigrants from Gibraltar involved in commerce.
Greek	200,000	Greek	Greek Orthodox, Greek Evangelical Church	Mainly immigrants from Cyprus
Italian	200,000	Italian	Roman Catholic, Waldensian Church, Italian Pentecostal Church	Settlers and expatriates from Italy
Maltese	40,875	Maltese	Staunch Roman Catholics, high percentage of charismatics	From Malta, involved in professions, finance, and

				commerce
Norwegian	6,900	Norwegian	Church of Norway	Expatriates and settlers from Norway, involved in professions and industry
Portuguese	17,000	Portuguese	Roman Catholic	Expatriates and settlers from Portugal involved in professional careers and commerce
Spaniard	46,000	Spanish	Roman Catholic, Spanish Evangelical Church	Expatriates from Spain
Swedish	6,900	Swedish	27% non-religious or atheist, Church of Sweden, Lutheran Church of Great Britain	Expatriates and settlers from Sweden
Swiss German	13,000	Alemannisch	Swiss Reformed Church	Expatriates in business and professions from Switzerland

Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union Groups – total number (483,097)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Albanian, Tosk	200	Albanian	30% non-religious, 20% Sunni Muslim, Roman Catholic, African Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Jehovah's Witness	Refugees from Albania
Anglo-Romani Gypsy	90,000	Angloromani	Nomadic caravan churches, 20% non-religious, Roman Catholic, Church of England, Gypsy Evangelical Movement, Baptist Union	

Armenian	29,197	Armenian	Armenian Apostolic Church, Roman Catholic Church, Armenian Evangelical Church	Refugees from the 1915-20 genocide in Armenia
Bulgar	700	Bulgarian	25% non-religious, Bulgarian Orthodox Church	Refugees from Bulgaria
Byelorussian	4,900	Belarusan	15% non-religious, others Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church, Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic	White Russian refugees from the USSR since 1917
Czech	10,000	Czech	Roman Catholic, Moravian Brethren	Refugees from Czechoslovakia since 1938, 45, and 68.
Estonian	14,000	Estonian	Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Exile and the Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church in Exile	Refugees from Estonia since 1940
Hungarian	19,000	Hungarian	Roman Catholic Church, Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of England	Refugees from Hungary after 1945 and 1956, involved in professions and commerce
Latvian	12,000	Latvian	Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Exile	Refugees from the USSR after 1939 and 1945
Polish	133,000	Polish	Roman Catholic Church, Polish National Catholic Church, Pentecostal Mission Church, Polish Orthodox Church Abroad, Greek Orthodox Church	Refugees from Poland
Romany	69,000	Romani	Romanian Orthodox Church, Roman Catholic	Refugees from Romania since 1939

Russian	69,000	Russian	15% non-religious, Russian Orthodox Church	Refugees from Russia since 1917
Serb	12,000	Serbo-Croatian	Serbian Orthodox Church	Refugees from Yugoslavia
Traveler Gypsy	21,000	Romani	Nomadic caravan churches, Gypsy Evangelical Movement, Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, and Methodist Church of Great Britain	Nomads and settled Gypsies
Ukrainian	64,000	Ukrainian	15% non-religious, Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church, Roman Catholic Church	Refugees from the USSR after 1917

Eastern Asia Groups – total number (906,847)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Bengali, Bengala-Bhasa	289,000	Bengali	85% Muslim, 10% Hindu, Baha'i, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, Baptist Union	Immigrants from Bangladesh
Burmese	12,000	Burmese	97% Theravada Buddhist, 2% Muslim	Immigrants from Burma
Ceylon Tamil	37,000	Tamil	65% Hindu, 2% Muslims, and others are Baha'i, Roman Catholic Church, Church of South India, and the Ceylon Pentecostal Mission	Immigrants from Sri Lanka
Filipino	12,000		Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England	Immigrants from the Philippines, refugees and some serve in professions and others as workers
Han Chinese,	10,000	Hakka	90% are Folk	Immigrants from

Hakka		Chinese	Buddhists and others belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the True Jesus Church, which is an independent church for Chinese believers	China
Han Chinese, Mandarin	12,000	Mandarin Chinese	91% are Folk Buddhists, others belong to the Roman Catholic Church or the True Jesus Church	Immigrants from the Chinese diaspora
Han Chinese, Yue	300,000	Yue	90% Folk-Buddhist, Roman Catholic	Immigrants from Hong Kong
Japanese	12,847	Japanese	57% Buddhist, 24% New Religionists (Soka Gakkai), 16% non-religious	Expatriates from Japan in the United Kingdom on business, commerce, or for the financial industry
Korean	12,000	Korean	40% Shamanists / Buddhists, Roman Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church, Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity	Migrant workers
Malay, Malaysian	47,000	Malay	99% Muslim	Immigrants from Malaysia involved in business and commerce
Sri Lankan	37,000	Sri Lankan		Immigrants from Sri Lanka
Sylhetti Bengali	104,000	Sylhetti	99% Muslim	Immigrants from Bangladesh. Found in the cities of London (East End), Birmingham, and Bradford. Serve as restaurant operators and ships' crews.
Vietnamese	22,000	Vietnamese	65% Mahayana	Refugees from

			Buddhist, 20% New Religionists, Roman Catholic, Methodist Church, Assemblies of God	Indochina and its wars during the years of 1950-75. They are involved in business.
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Middle East and North African Groups – total number (855,191)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi	4,000	Baghdadi Arabic using Hebrew script		Originally from Iraq
Assyrian	8,100	Assyrian Neo-aramaic and Turoyo	Ancient Church of the East (Nestorians), Roman Catholic	Refugees from Iraq
Berber	2,920	Tamazight		From Algeria, Libya, Mali, Morocco, and Niger
Berber, North African	2,900	Unknown	99% Muslim	Various Berber peoples from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Serve in the U.K. as laborers and perform manual tasks
Egyptian Arab	None given	Arabic		From Egypt
Iranian, Persian	29,000	Farsi	96% are Muslim (Ithna-Asharis Shias) and 4% are Baha'i	Refugees from Iran after 1979. Over 2,400 of them are students.
Israeli	7,591	Hebrew	60% Jews, 38% non-religious	Mainly non-practicing or secular Jews. They are expatriates on business and commerce.

Jewish	434,000	English	77% Orthodox Jews, 8% Liberal Jews, 7% Reformed Jews, 8% nothing; those that are Christian belong to the Church of England and Messianic Jewish congregations	60% reside in the London area. There are 350 synagogues total.
Kurds	23,500	Kurdi	99% claim to be Muslim	Refugees from the Iran-Iraqi wars
Kurmanji, Northern Kurd	6,000	Kurmanji	Primarily Muslim	Refugees from the Iran-Iraqi wars
Lebanese Arab	11,380	Arabic	Primarily Muslim	Originally from Lebanon
Middle East Arab	52,000	Arabic	75% Muslim, others Roman Catholic, Coptic Orthodox, Cistercian Order of the Common Observance, Greek Orthodox Church, Apostolic Church, Salvation Army	Saudis, Iraqis, and Gulf Arabs
Moroccan Arab	5,800	Moroccan, use Arabic	99% Muslim	
Palestinian Arab	17,000	Arabic	30% Muslim, 3% Baha'i, 7% non-religious, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Church of England	Refugees from the Middle East wars
Parsee	75,000	Parsi		Immigrants from Iran
Pashtun, Western	87,000			Indo-Iranians from Southwest Asia
Sindhi	30,000	Sindhi		Indo-Iranians or Indo-Aryans of South Asia

Turkish Cypriot	30,000	Turkish	100% Muslim	Refugees from the Turkish Civil War since 1950's
Yemeni Arab	29,000	Arabic, speak Taizzi-adeni	100% Muslim	Immigrants from Yemen

Groups from India – total number (1,075,458)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Goanese	10,000	Konkani, Goanese	15% Hindu, 5% Baha'i, Roman Catholic	From Goa in India and also East Africa
Gujarati	140,000	Gujarati	65% Hindu, 30% Muslim, some Baha'i	Immigrants from Bombay and East Africa
Hindi	243	Hindi	95% Hindu	From throughout northern India
Indian Tamil	46,715	Tamil	45% Hindu, 2% Muslim, 2% Baha'i, others belong to Roman Catholic Church, Church of South India, Ceylon Pentecostal Mission	From south India
Kashmiri	116,000	Kashmiri	95% Muslim, 5% Hindu	Refugees after 1947 from Kashmir
Malayali	21,000	Malayalam	35% Hindus, 10% Muslims, 5% Baha'i, Orthodox Syrian Catholiossate of the East, Indian Pentecostal Church, Church of South India, Roman Catholic Church	Immigrants from Kerala in India
Punjabi	463,000	Panjabi	50% Sikhs, 30% Hindus, 17% Muslim, 1% Baha'I, Roman Catholic, Asian Church of Jesus Christ	Originally from India
Urdu	176,000	Urdu	100% Muslim	Refugees from Pakistan and India
Western Punjabi	102,500	Panjabi		Punjab region of India and Pakistan

African Groups – total number (119,518)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Afrikaner	29,000	Afrikaans	Dutch Reformed Church, Netherlands Reformed Church, Apostolic Faith Mission of South Africa, Roman Catholic Church, and the Church of England	White settlers from South Africa
Akan	17,000	Akan cluster of Twi languages		Originally from Ghana
Eritrean	14,000	Tigre	30% Muslim, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox Church	Refugees from the Ethiopian Civil War
Ghanaian, Akan	17,518	Tuic	10% Muslim, Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Church of Great Britain	Migrant workers, laborers, and immigrants from Ghana
Mauritian	22,000	Morisyen	Mostly Christians, some Hindus, and some Muslims. Belong to the Roman Catholic Church, Church of England	Mixed-race immigrants from Mauritius
Seychellois	2,300	Creole, Seychelles also has national languages of French and English		From Seychelles, which is an archipelago in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Africa. The people are a mixture of European, African, and Asian peoples
Sierra Leonian	4,100	Krio	Church of England, Methodist Church of Great Britain, Roman Catholic	From West Africa in business, commerce, and industry
Somali	1,600	Somali	99% Muslim	Refugees from Somalia

Yoruba	12,000	Yoruba	30% Muslim, 15% Animists, also belong to the Church of the Lord Aladura, Catholic Apostolic Church, Roman Catholic Church, and the African Inland Church	Migrant workers and residents from Nigeria
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Australia and New Zealand Groups – total number (94,014)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Anglo-Australian	64,233	English	20% non-religious, Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Church of Scotland, and the Methodist Church of Great Britain	Settlers and immigrants from Australia
Anglo- New Zealander	29,781	English	Church of England, Methodist Church of Great Britain, the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Roman Catholic Church	Immigrants from New Zealand

Caribbean Groups – total number (575,000)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Jamaican Black	170,000	Western Caribbean Creole English	Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Church of God in Christ, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, United Pentecostal Church International, Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World,	Immigrants from Jamaica

			Church of God of Prophecy, Church of God, and Seventh Day Adventist	
West Indian Black	405,000	Virgin Islands Creole English	United Pentecostal Church, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Seventh Day Adventist, and the Salvation Army	Migrants and new citizens

North American and South American Groups – total number (222,480)

Name	Number	Language	Religion	Notes
Anglo-Canadian	64,817	English	Methodist Church of Great Britain, Roman Catholic Church, Church of England, and Church of Scotland	Settlers from Canada
Latin American Mestizo	29,197	Spanish	Roman Catholic Church	Immigrants from all Latin American nations. Mixed race European and Amerindians
USA Black	11,679	English	Church of God in Christ, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Church of Christ, and the African Orthodox Church	From the United States
USA White	116,787	English	Methodist Church of Great Britain, the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Salvation Army, Church of Christ Scientist, and Church of Christ churches	Expatriates from the United States on business

Christianity and Churches in the United Kingdom

According to tradition, the first church in England was at Glastonbury in AD 61. In AD 314, 3 English bishops attended the Council of Arles in France. Columba left Ireland in 563 and founded a monastery in Iona, Scotland. Augustine was sent by the pope in 596 to England to evangelize the country. Augustine would become the first bishop of Canterbury. During the 7th century, Wilfred and Theodore of Tarsus evangelized England and formed the British church. Willibrord and Boniface from England became missionaries to Holland, Germany, and Denmark.

Norwegian and Swedish kings educated in England, returned to their countries and introduced Christianity there before the year 1000. British kings and nobles later participated in the Crusades during the 13th century. Universities and mendicant orders developed during the Middle Ages. During the 14th and 15th centuries, many became dissatisfied with current Christian practices and John Wycliffe and the Lollards led the charge against these current practices by stressing the importance of the Bible, the practice of poverty, and personal spirituality.

Britain severed its relationship with Rome under Henry VIII, when the Supremacy Act of 1534 was passed making the British monarch head of the church. In 1534, English Bibles were placed in all parish churches. Persecution of Catholics was prevalent under Edward VI (1549-53) and Protestants were persecuted under Mary (1553-8). In 1560, the Church of Scotland was reformed and Congregationalists began in 1580. Baptists and Friends developed in the 17th century.

The passage of the Uniformity Act of 1662 under Charles II displaced 2,000 clergy because of failure to accept the Book of Common Prayer. Also during this time, many foreign mission societies were established. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England formed in 1649, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in 1698, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1701.

During the 18th century, the Wesleyan Revival struck England and led to the formation of the Methodist Church. Also during this time, there was an increased interest in missions. These new mission organizations included Baptist Missionary Society in 1792, London Missionary Society in 1795, Scottish and Glasgow Missionary Societies in 1796, Church Missionary Society in 1799, and the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804.

During the 19th century, new denominations were formed including the Brethren and Salvation Army. Also, there began a new tolerance toward Roman Catholics resulting in civil rights being restored to them in 1829. Thousands of Irish Catholics immigrated to Britain following the Irish Potato Famine in 1846. The Roman Catholic hierarchy was re-established in England in 1850 and Scotland in 1878. The Oxford Movement sought reunion with Rome for the Anglican Church and resulted in many prominent Anglicans becoming Roman Catholics.

The 20th century brought the emergence of new holiness and Pentecostal churches. There was also a growth in secularization resulting in a massive numerical decline in Anglican and mainline Protestant churches.

Anglican Churches

The Anglican Church is the dominant tradition in the United Kingdom. It is divided into four different churches that correspond to the different geographical regions. It is divided into England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. They claim that the church dates back to the earliest date of Christianity in Britain.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland is the smallest of the four and is more in the High Church tradition. The Scottish Episcopal Church has 312 congregations and 85,000 affiliates. The Episcopal Church of Scotland is strongest in the east, northeast, and in Perthshire. Its membership is largely upper middle class with a large number of landed aristocrats.

The Church of Ireland has 2 provinces located in Dublin and Armagh. Dublin is located within the Republic of Ireland and Armagh is mostly in Ulster in Northern Ireland. The church in Eire is traditionally Low Church and Evangelical in ritual. The Church of Ireland has 457 congregations and 640,000 affiliates.

The Church of Wales is in the High Church tradition and its diocese boundaries coincide with the geographical boundaries of Wales and Monmouthshire. The Church of Wales has 1,500 congregations and 350,000 affiliates.

The Church of England is the largest Anglican Church in the world. It is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York. They have 16,110 congregations and 24.4 million affiliates. However, the number of affiliates can be misleading. The Church of England baptized 187,000 people in 1997, but had only 41,000 confirmations that year. There are only a total of 1,325,000 people on their electoral roles, which is the total number of people that have been confirmed in the church. The archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the church and is the leader of the worldwide Anglican Communion.

The strength of the Church of England differs depending on the region. The church is stronger in the rural areas than urban areas. For example, Carlisle and Hereford have the lowest population density, but the highest church-going population. Church influence is low in the cities of London, Birmingham, northeast Midlands, and the Potteries. The church's influence is strongest in the west, East Anglia, Lincolnshire, Oxford, and parts of the southern coastal region.

Anglicanism in England has a wide variety of church traditions that exist within the church without serious conflict. Low Church, sometimes called Conservative Evangelical, emphasizes conservative theology and simplicity of faith and ritual. The Evangelical group emphasizes the importance of the Bible, evangelism, communion, and foreign missions. The Central or Broad Church group uses the Prayer Book for worship

and has a liberal theology. Lastly, the High Church or Prayer Book Catholic and Anglo-Catholic groups accept the tenets of the Roman Catholic ritual without allegiance to the pope. Most parishes in England follow one tradition or the other.

The Church of England was the originator of the worldwide Anglican Communion and is the largest in the Communion. There were 162 countries with Anglican churches in 1990. Since 1867, the bishops of the communion have met at Lambeth Palace in London for the 10-yearly Lambeth Conferences. Most Anglican churches overseas are autonomous, but some do come under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Protestant Churches

Presbyterian Churches

Presbyterianism is the largest Protestant tradition in the United Kingdom. The main Presbyterian churches are the Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Presbyterian Church of Wales, and United Reformed Church. The United Reformed Church was formed when the remaining Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches merged in England in 1972. There are also smaller Presbyterian churches in the United Kingdom including: Free Church of Scotland, Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and United Free Church of Scotland.

The Church of Scotland is the largest Presbyterian group with 1,533 congregations and 1.2 million affiliates. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland has 600 congregations and 285,000 affiliates. The Presbyterian Church of Wales has 1,013 congregations and 53,870 affiliates. The United Reformed group has 1,700 congregations and 138,000 affiliates.

Methodist Churches

Methodism arose out of the 18th century Wesleyan revival. There are five Methodist denominations in the United Kingdom: Free Methodist Church, Wesleyan Reform Union, Independent Methodist Connexion, Methodist Church in Ireland, and Methodist Church of Great Britain. The Methodist Church of Great Britain is strongest in the southwestern counties of Cornwall and Devon, the Isle of Wight, the eastern counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and the northern counties of Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. There are 6,636 total Methodist congregations and 1.1 million affiliates.

Baptist Churches

Baptists came to England from Holland. The General Baptists, those who rejected Calvinism, were organized in 1611. A Calvinistic Particular Baptist group was formed in 1633. Another group named the General Baptists of the New Connexion was formed in 1770. The Baptist joined together into the Baptist Union in 1813. Baptists are now organized in the United Kingdom into four different unions. These are the Baptist Union

of Great Britain, Baptist Union of Wales, Baptist Union of Scotland, and the Baptist Union of Northern Ireland.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain has 1,971 congregations and 550,000 affiliates. The Baptist Union of Wales has 500 congregations and 60,000 affiliates and the Baptist Union of Scotland has 175 congregations and 38,525 affiliates. Baptists are found mainly in counties north of London, in the area of the Bristol Channel, and in the southeast. There are few Baptists in northern England. There are also small groups of Seventh-day and Strict Baptists in the United Kingdom.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army began with the work of William Booth. Booth began the Christian Revival Association in 1865 and began work in east London. The name was later changed in 1878 to the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army became a worldwide movement and is known for its social work and evangelistic efforts. The Salvation Army now has 770 congregations and 62,000 affiliates in the United Kingdom.

Brethren Movement

The Brethren movement began by John Darby in Ireland in 1827. The movement spread to England in 1828. An important center was Plymouth, England and some began to call them the Plymouth Brethren, however, this name has never been accepted by the membership. There are 1,340 Christian Brethren churches with 120,000 affiliates.

Congregationalists

The Congregationalists comprised about 70% of the membership of the United Reformed Church when the two merged in 1972. There are other Congregationalist church groups remaining in the United Kingdom including the Union of Welsh Independents, Congregational Union of Scotland, and the Congregational Union of Ireland. The Congregationalists have a total of 1,089 congregations and 120,000 affiliates.

Pentecostals

Pentecostal groups in Britain include the Assemblies of God, Elim Pentecostal Church, and the Apostolic Church. Elim Pentecostal has 613 congregations and 145,000 affiliates. The Assemblies of God have 664 congregations and 135,753 congregations.

Other Groups

Other groups in Britain include Adventists, Disciples, Lutherans, Moravians, Quakers, and several holiness churches. The Quakers, for example, have 511 congregations and 30,000 affiliates.

House Church Movement

The postdenominationalist house church movement, or Newer Churches, began in the late 1960's and early 1970's. These people began meeting in homes rather than in church buildings. They outgrew meeting in homes, but they have retained the name. This movement experienced rapid growth in the 1970's and 80's. The English Census of 1989 revealed that these churches had grown by 144% over the previous 10 years. These churches tend to be contemporary in music, informal, innovative, evangelistic, and charismatic. They attracted several members from mainline churches who had become dissatisfied with their church.

The house church movement is listed as having 1,928 congregations with 405,600 affiliates.

Third World Indigenous Churches

There are over 108 predominately Black denominations active in the United Kingdom. Most of these people are immigrants from the West Indies, especially Jamaica and Guyanas. Most of these denominations average 1,000 members each. Some denominations are independent and others have ties with their mother churches in the United States and the Caribbean. The largest denomination is the First United Church of Jesus Christ (Apostolic) from Jamaica. The Afro-Caribbean Pentecostals have 400 congregations and 58,000 affiliates.

There are also several West African churches also active. The most important of these are the Church of the Lord (Aladura) and the Church of the Cherubim and Seraphim, both from Nigeria. There are 396 African indigenous congregations with 42,000 adherents in the United Kingdom.

The Gypsy Evangelical Movement has been strong among these "traveler" groups. In the past few years, 6,000 'Travelers' have come to Christ. The Gypsy Evangelical Movement has 175 congregations and 40,000 affiliates.

Roman Catholicism

There are 4,270 Catholic congregations in the United Kingdom. They claim 1,722,000 members and 5,700,000 affiliates.

The Catholic Church dates back in Ireland to the 4th century and Scotland is dated in the 5th century. The Catholic Church has been in England and Wales since the 7th century.

Catholic Church in England and Wales

Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church and the Church of England was formed separate from Rome. Catholics were then penalized in England for almost three centuries, except for during the reign of Mary Tudor (1553 – 8). Roman Catholic

population continued to decline until the middle of the 18th century. In 1767, Catholics were only 80,000 in number. These people were mainly upper class and aristocratic families and a small group of farmers living in the north of England.

During the later part of the 18th and during the 19th century, the Roman Catholic population grew considerably due mainly to Irish immigration. Roman Catholic population rose from 70,000 in 1780 to 2,500,000 in 1880. They had increased from 0.9% of the total population to 8% of the total population. The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 removed the penalties of being Catholic and made it possible for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1975, the Roman Catholic Church had 5 provinces and 19 dioceses in England and Wales. The majority of priests in Great Britain continue to be Irish clergy.

The Roman Catholic Church has increased efforts in the field of education. These schools receive considerable financial support from the state. The state provides 80% of the costs of building schools and colleges, pays maintenance on the buildings, and pays the teacher's salaries.

Catholic Churches in Scotland

On August 24, 1560, the Scottish Parliament abolished the Catholic religion and papal authority. Catholicism continued to survive in the southwest and northeast. Episcopalianism also continued to be active in the northeast. Scotland was reformed and the church became Presbyterian. The Catholic population continued to decrease in Scotland and numbered about 30,000 in 1800, less than 2% of the population.

Catholic population increased in Scotland due to Irish immigrants from the failed Irish rebellion of 1798 and from Irish immigrants after the Irish potato famine. In 1845, Catholics numbered 145,860, 5% of the population. The Irish immigrant population slowed and became insignificant by the end of the 19th century. At the end of World War II, many English, Polish, Ukrainian, and German Catholics migrated to Scotland.

The Catholic community of Scotland continues to be conservative and has been little influenced by Vatican II. This is true in Glasgow and the western part of Scotland. Aberdeen and northeastern Scotland has a more tolerant and open form of Catholicism.

Catholic Churches in Northern Ireland

The Catholic Church in Ulster is the largest single denomination, and Catholics account for 1/3 of the population.

Catholic Independent Churches

The Catholic Independent Churches are Catholic, but are not affiliated with Rome. These churches include the English Catholic Church, Liberal Catholic Church, Old Catholic

Church of England, and Old Roman Catholic Church (English Rite). The total number of Catholic Independent Churches is 39 congregations and 26,382 affiliates in 2000.

Orthodox Churches

Orthodox churches located in the United Kingdom include the Armenian, Assyrian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Coptic, Estonian, Greek, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Syrian, and Ukrainian churches. The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese for Western Europe has headquarters in London. There are 161 total Orthodox congregations with 370,000 affiliates.

Marginal Churches

The total of people involved in marginal churches is 1,344,000 or 2.28% of the total population. There are 36 different denominations considered marginal and marginal churches in the United Kingdom include Spiritualists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, Christian Scientists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians. The Swedenborgian Church is based upon the Bible and the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg. They deny the historical understanding of the Trinity, in support of modalism. They also deny Christ's physical second coming opting rather for a belief that he has already come in a spiritual second coming. (For more of their beliefs see: <http://www.swedenborg.org/tenets.html>)

The most significant gains recently have been among the Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormons. The Jehovah Witnesses have 1,478 congregations and 270,000 adherents and the Mormons have 480 congregations and 185,000 adherents.

Non-Christian Groups in the United Kingdom

Judaism

Jews first came to England during the Norman Conquest, but were expelled by a 13th century edict by Edward I. Currently, the Anglo-Jewish community is one of the largest in Europe and dates back to 1656. It is divided into two main branches. The first branch is the Ashkenazi, which originated from Germany and Eastern Europe. The second group is named Sefardi and originated in Spain and Portugal. Both groups are divided into Orthodox and Reformed Schools of thought. About 90% of all practicing Jews are Orthodox. The Reformed school began in 1840 and was succeeded by a liberal Jewish movement in 1901.

There are hundreds of synagogues in the United Kingdom and the total number of Jews is 434,000. A 1992 survey found that 1/3 of British Jews attended the synagogue weekly and 50% claimed to attend once a year. The Jewish population continues to decline through assimilation and marriage. Many become disillusioned by legalism and arguing among communal leaders.

Many international Jewish organizations have headquarters in London. These organizations include the World Sefardi Federation, World Union of Jewish Students, World Zionist organization, Institute of Jewish Affairs, Conference of European Rabbis, and Jewish Colonization Association.

Jews who become Christians typically integrate into Gentile churches, but there are eight Messianic Jewish congregations. It is estimated that there are 2,000 Jewish Christians in the United Kingdom. There is increasing opposition to evangelization of Jewish people from Jewish anti-missionary groups and from liberal Christian groups.

Islam

Islam is the dominant religion of Asian immigrants in the United Kingdom. Muslim population totals are 1.2 million people or 2.0% of the total population. About ½ of these Muslims are from Pakistan, ¼ from the Middle East, and the remaining ¼ from India and Bangladesh. Most of this immigration has been illegal.

About half of all Britain's Muslims live in London, mainly in 8 of the city's 42 wards. The majority are Sunnis but there are also several Shia sects. There is a radical sect of Muslims that seeks to bring British society under Islam. Muslims believe that the conversion of Britain is the key to winning Europe. London has become the hub for these extreme, militant Islamic organizations.

The Central Mosque and Islamic Cultural Centre is located in London and serves as the headquarters for the orthodox Muslim community. There are also mosques and centers located in Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, and Bradford. A 1991 survey found less than 1,000 Muslims living in Northern Ireland. Not many Muslims live in Scotland or Wales.

Muslim organizations based in London include the Islamic Council of Europe, the Union of Muslim Organizations of the United Kingdom and Eire, Islamic Cultural Centre, and the Muslim Students Society. The Islamic Foundation has a center in Leicester.

Hinduism

There are 494,173 Hindus in the United Kingdom, which account for 0.84% of the total population. Prior to 1970, there were no Hindu temples in the United Kingdom. One of the first temples built was the East London Hindu Centre that opened in 1970. By 1995, the United Kingdom was reported to have about 130 Hindu temples. In addition to the traditional Hindus, there is more White converts to new sects. These include the Divine Light Mission (8,000), Hare Krishna (3,000), and the Spiritual Regeneration Movement.

Sikhism

The United Kingdom reportedly has 400,045 Sikh followers or 0.68% of the total population. Most of these followers are from the Punjabi people group originally from India. Also, some people from East Africa are Sikh followers. Britain has the largest

Sikh community outside of south Asia. They are found in the cities of Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Coventry, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Wolverhampton, and Southall in London. They opened their first gurdwara in 1911 and in 1995; there were 180 in Britain. Each gurdwara serves as a place of worship and as a community center.

Buddhism

The Buddhist population is numbered at 164,724 or 0.28% of the total population. The Buddhist Society was founded in London in 1924 and maintains a shrine room and Buddhist library. Buddhist societies are found in Aberdeen, Devon, Dover, and Edinburgh. These groups are small and have different Buddhist practices. Tibetan Buddhists have established schools of meditation and the Theravada school from Thailand has opened a temple (Buddhapadipa Temple) in East Sheen, London. Since 1971, many British converts have been won to Buddhism, including 20,000 men who have become monks. The failure of materialism to meet spiritual needs has caused many to begin pursuing Buddhism.

Other Non-Christian Groups

There are increasing numbers of people who are attempting to revive pre-Christian beliefs and practices. In 1995, it was estimated that 5,000 regularly participate in Druid activities and 40,000 attended major events. These groups are closely related with ecological and feminist thinking. Astrology, the occult, reincarnation, old world paganism (Wicca/Druid), and Satanism have become more popular in Britain.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians must show to the people of the United Kingdom the relevance of the Gospel and its power to transform their lives.

The nation desperately needs to find their purpose and direction among much social turmoil. The nation politically is struggling to find their place in the European Union. The freedoms of the 1960's have led to social disaster and spiritual decline. Increasing violence in the cities, high divorce rates, incidents of suicide and illegitimacy, and drug abuse, have led to a new openness to consider spiritual solutions. People in the UK need to know that the Gospel is relevant to them and their life's situation.

2. Evangelical Christians need to pray for and work toward a national spiritual awakening in the UK.

The United Kingdom has experienced numerous Great Awakenings. Wales has been known as the land of revivals but now the decline of church attendance and church closures have been even greater here than in other parts of the UK. Society has eroded Judeo-Christian values by post-modernist views and public opinion is no longer in favor of Christian causes. Christians have been marginalized in the media,

public life, government legislation, and school curricula. Religious pluralism has caused many Christians to stop proclaiming or believing that Jesus is the only way to the Father. Methodists, Anglicans, United Reformed, Brethren, and other churches continue to decline in membership. Baptists and House churches have plateaued. Christians need to once again turn to the Lord in prayer to bring revival to this land.

3. Evangelical Christians should combat the attitude of tolerance that pervades the country because of the influx of many non-Christian groups

Many different religions have entered and continue to influence the United Kingdom's society. Islamic, Buddhist, and Hindu spokesmen push the government for legislation that favors their religions. Astrology, the occult, reincarnation, paganism, and Satanism have become popular. These different religious beliefs need to be faced by the Gospel, which is capable of penetrating through their hearts.

4. Evangelical Christians should help The Church of England find its purpose, message, and spirit.

The Church of England is the 'mother' church of the world's 80 million Anglicans. Within the Church, there are many different groups including Anglo-Catholics, liberals, and Evangelicals that all exist together. The church has come into disagreement over issues such as women's ordination and ecumenism. Evangelicalism has been growing within the church. A survey found, 27% of bishops, 53% of clergy, 60% of ordinands, and 40% of churchgoers claimed to be evangelical. The 1998 Lambeth Conference was a setback for liberalism, when the non-Western majority voted in favor of biblical values. The charismatic movement has also contributed to renew the church. The Church of England needs to become a light to the people of the country.

5. Evangelical Christians should promote a spiritual renewal among the churches.

The charismatic movement brought renewal during the 1960's – 80's. This movement gave rise to the house church movement that grew rapidly, but has recently plateaued. There have also been some major trans-denominational gatherings like Greenbelt and Spring Harvest.

6. Evangelicalism needs to increase its influence within the churches.

Evangelicals in the United Kingdom need a renewed vision and faith in God's ability to change Britain. They need to increase their unity to their common purpose. The Evangelical Alliance represents 1.3 million Evangelicals, 30 denominations, and 800 agencies.

7. Evangelical Christians need to reach an increased motivation among the Christian leadership.

The church members continue to demand more of the ministers, while they remain less committed. There is a lack of effective Bible teachers and expositors. The theological students need to have a vibrant relationship with Christ and a world vision.

8. Evangelical Christians need to intensify efforts to reach the younger generation

The law requires religious education in schools, but it is often ignored, resisted, or opposed by school officials and students. The young people need to become committed to Christ and become involved in Bible study and the church. Sunday School has become increasingly ineffective and there are not any new models to replace it.

Many young people have had no interaction with Christianity. Many younger generation movements seek to reach out to them using Internet café gatherings, WEB prayer, and a worship style for younger audiences, such as tribal generation. (for more info on tribal generation: <http://www.tribalgeneration.com/>)

Young people are more spiritually open, but they increasingly come from dysfunctional families, a history of drug abuse, and promiscuous lifestyles. They need to be shown the love of Christ. Organizations like Covenanters, Crusaders, Scripture Union, and British Youth for Christ continue to make an impact. There are newer movements like Soul Survivor and Oasis that are being effective. (<http://www.soulsurvivor.com/uk/homepage.asp>)

Mission organizations that are working with the younger generation include Operation Mobilization, World Horizons, Youth with a Mission, and Worldwide Message Tribe. These groups seek to give these youth short-term exposure to missions.

9. Evangelical Christians should mount an effort to reach the university students of the United Kingdom.

The Scripture Union and Christian Union groups work within schools. The Campus Christian groups, active in the UK, include Agape (part of Campus Crusade for Christ International), Navigators, Fusion, and UCCF (IFES – International Fellowship of Evangelical Students). UCCF have Christian Unions in 600 colleges and universities. There are 300 campuses without such a group.

An effort should also be made to reach the overseas student population. There are 400,000 foreign students granted visas per year and 80,000 of them are there to do university degrees. Outreach to them is limited, and many return without ever

hearing the gospel. UCCF (IFES) and In Contact Ministries both minister to international students.

10. Evangelical Christians should recapture their missionary zeal.

There is widespread belief that the missionary job has been completed or that efforts should be made to meet Britain's need. There needs to be a renewed commitment to the missionary task. There has been an increased interest in short-term mission projects. Global Connections promotes vision and cooperation among mission agencies and local churches for world evangelization.

11. Evangelical Christians should intensify efforts to reach the immigrant and non-ethnic people.

Many cities have large minority populations. Some communities such as Afro-Caribbean and Chinese have a higher proportion of active Christians than the indigenous population. Many come from countries where the gospel is little known.

Local congregations need to begin evangelizing these people. South Asia Concern, Operation Mobilization (Turning Point), Youth with a Mission, In Contact Ministries, and also ministries linked with Interserve, EM (European Christian Mission), Middle East Christian Outreach, BCMS Crosslinks, WEC International, International Missions, International Teams, and Red Sea Team International all work with new immigrants. These groups are attempting to coordinate information, such as a survey done by South Asia Concern of the 1.5 million South Asians in Britain. CLC bookstores have begun stocking minority language literature and WEC's 'SOON' broadsheet ministry is in English, Panjabi, French, Hindi, Swahili, Urdu, and Arabic. In Contact Ministries specializes on literature to Muslims in ethnic minority languages.

Some specific ethnic groups that need to be reached include: the Caribbean and African peoples, South Asians, Middle Eastern, Muslims, Chinese, and Jews. The Caribbean and African people have over 20 different denomination and 20% of the population attend church. The African Caribbean Evangelical Alliance (ACEA) works among these people to network and build community.

Among the South Asians, increasing numbers are coming to Christ from Hindu and Sikh communities, but only 4% of the South Asians are Christians. The South Asian Muslim population continues to prove difficult to reach. The greatest needs are among the Panjabi, Kashmiri, Bangladeshi, and Pathan communities.

Many wealthy Arabs travel to the UK as tourists, businessmen, and students. Some have come to the faith, but outreach to Middle Eastern people continues to be localized and sporadic. There are Christian fellowships for Arabs and a few for the Turks, Kurds, and Iranians. ELAM Ministries has a Bible Training School for

preparing Iranians for ministry. The Yemenis and 50,000 Moroccans continue to be considered unreached.

There needs to be greater outreach among the Muslim populations, because they account for 1.2 million people within the UK. Of these ½ are from Pakistan, ¼ from the Middle East, and ¼ from India and Bangladesh. There are groups of militant Islamic groups active in London.

Many Chinese people have come to the UK from Hong Kong and Vietnam. Some have come from mainland China as illegal immigrants and students. The Chinese Overseas Christian Mission (COCM) conducts church planting and student ministry. There are about 70 Chinese churches and about 7% of the Chinese population is Christian.

Jews continue to decrease in number due largely to assimilation and marriage. One survey suggests that 80% have no religious commitment to Judaism. The Church's Ministry among Jewish People (CMJ), Messianic Testimony, Christian Witness to Israel, and Jews for Jesus works with the Jewish populations of the UK.

12. Evangelical Christian should seek to provide increasing amounts of evangelization resources and Christian literature.

The Gideons International distributed 20 million NTs and Bibles in their first 40 years of ministry. In 2000, there were 506 Christian bookstores and over 100 Christian publishers. The Bible Societies not only publish Bibles and materials for the UK, but also have a program called Book Aid, where they export surplus and second-hand books to poorer countries. The 1990 Broadcasting Act opened the door in the UK to an increased amount of religious broadcasting.

13. Evangelical Christians should target the urban populations with a focus on inner city problems.

London is one of the hub cities of the world and its impact has far reaching effects on the rest of the world. There are inner-city church planting being done by Ichthus Fellowship, the International Christian Centre (Nigerian-led) in east London, and multi-ethnic Kensington Temple in central London. The minorities continue to increase in London and 50% of the churchgoers in London are non-indigenous. London is the home of nearly all the Bangladeshis, Kurds, and Turks and they are some of the most unreached peoples.

England's inner cities have become riddled with drugs and crime. Many churches have closed and some have been converted into Muslim *mosques*, Hindu *temples*, or Sikh *godwaras*.