

# Why is the History of Cornwall also the 'History of England'?



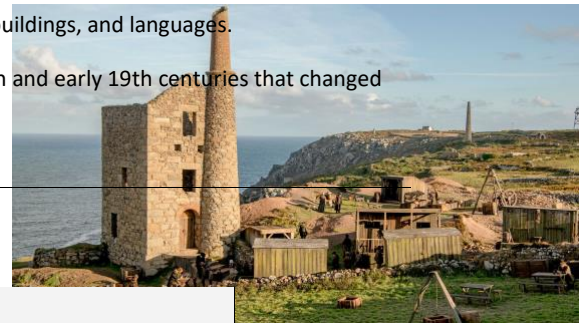
## Introduction

Cornwall is a unique region in the south-west of England with a rich history that reflects broader themes in English history. Understanding Cornwall's past helps to appreciate the diverse and interconnected stories that shape England as a whole.

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## Key Vocabulary

- **Duchy:** A territory ruled by a duke or duchess.
- **Mining:** The process of extracting minerals from the earth, significant in Cornwall's economy.
- **Celtic:** Related to the ancient peoples of Britain, including the Celts in Cornwall.
- **Culture:** The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular group of people.
- **Heritage:** Something handed down from the past, including traditions, buildings, and languages.
- **Industrial Revolution:** A period of major industrialisation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries that changed economies and societies.



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## Timeline of Key Events in Cornwall's History

Year	Event
43 AD	Roman Conquest of Britain, introduction of Roman culture and trade in Cornwall.
5th Century	Arrival of Celtic tribes; the development of the Cornish language.
1000 AD	Cornish culture begins to flourish; St. Piran becomes the patron saint of Cornwall.
1600-1800	Tin mining becomes economically important, leading to wealth and growth in Cornwall.
1750-1850	The Industrial Revolution; mining of tin and copper at its peak.
1830	The Cornish language starts to decline as English becomes dominant.
1966	The last underground tin mine in Cornwall closes, marking the end of an era.

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## The Importance of Mining



**Mining** was pivotal in Cornwall's history, particularly during the **Industrial Revolution** when tin and copper were in high demand. This led to advancements in technology and changes in society across England.

### Key Points:

- **Tin and Copper:** Cornish miners were some of the best in the world, exporting these minerals and contributing to England's economy.
  - **Mining Towns:** Towns like *Redruth* and *Camborne* grew rapidly due to mining activities.
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## Celtic Heritage

Cornwall has a rich Celtic heritage, which shaped much of its culture and identity. The legacy of the Celts can be seen in the language, festivals, and customs still celebrated today.

### Key Points:

- **Cornish Language:** Although it faced decline, efforts to revive the Cornish language show the importance of heritage.
  - **St. Piran's Day:** Celebrated on 5th March, it commemorates the patron saint of Cornwall and its identity.
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## Cultural Influence

Cornwall's culture, filled with unique traditions, music, and art, contributes significantly to the broader tapestry of English culture.

### Key Points:

- **Pasties:** Originating from Cornwall, they highlight the region's culinary tradition.
  - **Folk Music and Dance:** These are integral to Cornish identity and encourage community celebration.
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## Conclusion

The history of Cornwall is inextricably linked to the history of England. Its mining heritage, Celtic roots, and vibrant culture all demonstrate how this region has played a vital role in shaping what it means to be English today. Understanding Cornwall's past allows us to appreciate the diverse stories that make up our nation.

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## Remember!

Cornwall is not just a beautiful landscape but a region filled with stories, feats of bravery, and rich traditions that connect and reflect the broader **history of England**.

