



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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| Název školy | Gymnázium, Šternberk, Horní nám. 5 |
| Číslo projektu | CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0218 |
| Šablona | II/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky cizích jazyků na středních školách |
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| Předmět | Anglický jazyk |
| Třída | 4.B |
| Téma hodiny | The history of Great Britain |
| Druh materiálu | Power Pointová prezentace |
| Anotace | Studenti získají znalosti o historii Velké Británie. Ověří si své stávající znalosti v průběžných otázkách přednášejícího a připojí svoje postřehy k danému tématu. |



The history of Great Britain



The Pre-Celtic period (before 800 B.C.)

Little is known

some monuments built have been preserved (e.g. Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain)



The Celtic Period (800 B.C.-43 A.D.)

- The most important survival of Celtic Britain is the existence of 3 living languages: **Welsh, Irish, Gaelic**
- The name **Britain** after the **Brythons** also called Brythonic Celts
- The names of many British rivers e.g. The Avon, places e.g. Dover



Roman Britain(A.d. 43-407)



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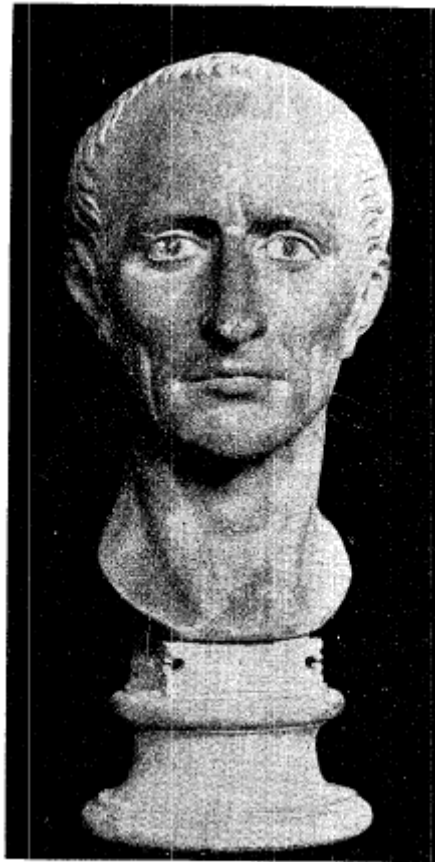
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A.D.43 Romans began an invasion which resulted in Roman occupation of Britain



The first invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C.

- Britain was not conquered until A.D. 43 under....



Obr. 10



JULIUS CAESAR
(British Museum.)

...Emperor Claudius



Obr. 10



The most serious opposition
the Romans met with was a
revolt led by **Queen Boadica**



To prevent attacks from the north the Romans built Hadrian's Wall.



Obr. 10




Obr. 10



The Anglo-Saxon Period

(the middle of the 5th cent.-1066)

- The middle of the 5th cent. – after the withdrawal of the Roman Legion's 3 Germanic tribes **the Angles, Saxons** and **Jutes** invaded Britain
- They settled on the east and south-east coasts and began to spread across the island
- They conquered the Celts, drove them to the west and to the north of the country
- The largest part occupied by Angles (Engla-land  England)
- From the 8th century Anglo-Saxons had to face **Scandinavian Invaders: The Danes and the Norsemen** (referred to as **Vikings**)

Obr. 10



Obr. 10



The best known among the Saxon kings was **Alfred the Great**

- He stopped the Danish advance
- The Danish wars wiped out many villages and the peasants suffered most. They gathered round a strong man for protection so that their land could be cultivated in peace. In return for this protection they had to work for this man. A new kind of society **FEUDALISM** arose.



The Scandinavian invasion continued till the 11th cent. When the Danish king **Canute** conquered the whole of England and for 25 years England was a part of Canute's Scandinavian Empire
- Trade prospered, no rebellions

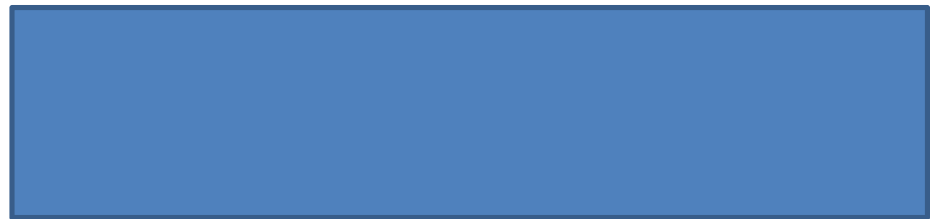


The period of Feudalism (1066-15th cent.)

- The modern English nation and language came into being
- Period of frequent wars



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1066 – William the Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror) invaded Britain, defeated the Saxon King Harold at the battle of...



Obr. 10



Obr. 10



The Battle of Hastings



- The Normans brought French language to the country.

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The most important event of the 13th cent. was the granting of **Magna Carta Libertatum** (the Great Charter of Liberties)

- Magna Carta – King John lost almost all the English possessions in France and was forced by his barons to sign Magna Carta in 1215 which limited the absolute power of the king in favour of barons
- The oldest constitutional document

Later as feudalism declined the Charter acquired new meaning and importance and came to be regarded as the guarantee of personal and political freedom of every Englishman.



14-15th century – decline of Feudalism

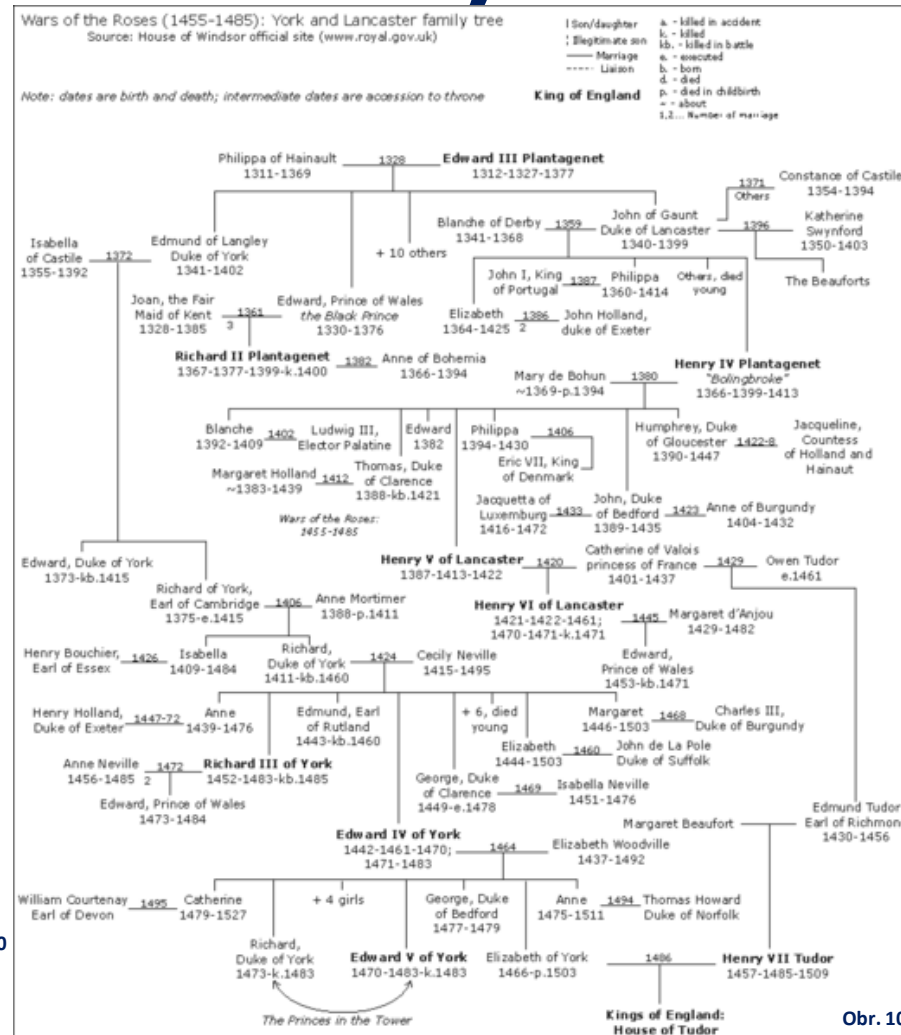
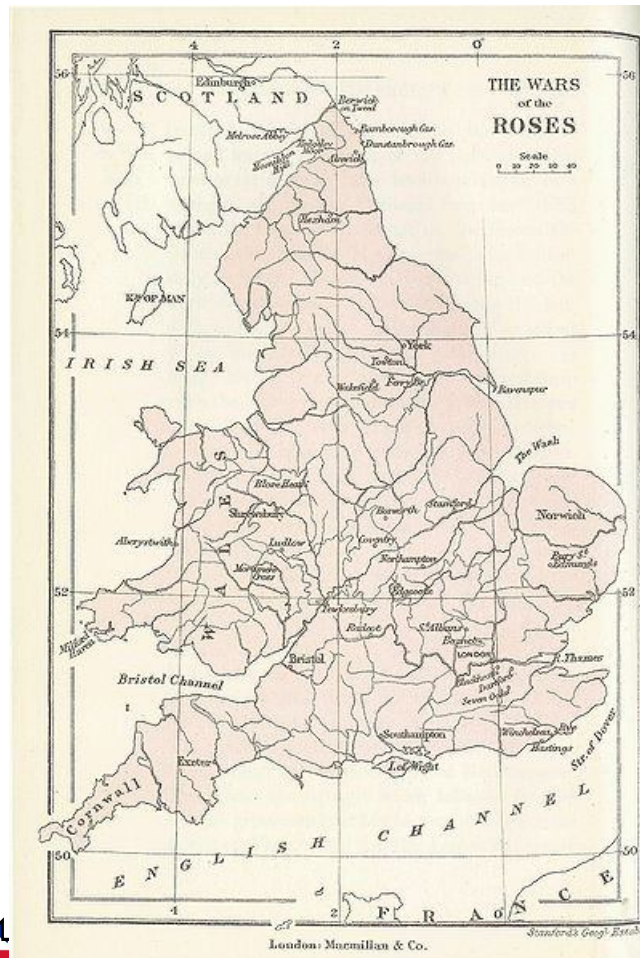
The **Hundred Years War** (1337-1453)

the basis of this war was in Edward III's feudal claim to the French crown based on his father's marriage to Isabella of France. It began as a war between kings but later on it became a war between 2 nations.

-ended up in England's defeat and the loss of all possessions of the English kings in France



The Wars of the Roses (1455-1485)



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...a dynastic struggle for the possession of the Crown between **The House of York**(white rose) and **The House of Lancaster**(red rose)

The wars ended when Richard III the last king of the House of York was killed in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485

The victor of this battle – Henry Tudor (Henry VII) founded a new monarchy - **The Tudor monarchy** lasted till 1603



The Tudor Period (1485-1603)

- Great wealth of the king
- Henry VIII – known as a king who had 6 wives
- Established the church of England (he broke away from the Roman Catholic Church after the Pope had refused him to divorce him from his wife Catherine) and proclaimed himself the head



Obr. 10



Elizabeth I. – the second half of the 16th cent. = Elizabethan Age

- England prospered in many ways
- England became the leading power on the sea which led to colonial development of the English power in America and East India



The Stuarts and the English revolution (1603-1688)

The first half of the 17th cent:

- growing conflict between the king and the parliament which led to the civil war in the 1640's
- period of territorial expansions and establishment of the overseas colonies especially in North America



2 opposing camps

1. the Royalist – the king's party (Charles I)
2. Parliament – wanted to limit the King's power



- Finally Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan Army leader, established a republic and King Charles was beheaded
- The monarchy was restored in 1660 but the revolution in 1688 confirmed the sovereignty of Parliament
- In the 18th cent. Parliamentary rule was strengthened
- 1707 (reign of Queen Anne) Scotland and England united

The industrial revolution (1760's-1850's)

- Technological innovations such as steam engine by James Watt in 1769, steam locomotive by George Stephenson in 1814, the first public steam railway in 1825 or a loom in textile industry from 1767 led to the industrial revolution
- England changed from agricultural country to the industrial one.

The Napoleonic wars

- England was at war with France almost continuously from 1793 till 1815
- In 1805 the British fleet defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar under.....

.....Admiral Nelson

- Was killed in this war, but his victory is commemorated by the name of London's largest square - Trafalgar square



- The British army which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815 was commanded by Duke of Wellington

The Victorian Era (the 2nd half of the 19th cent.)

- Queen Victoria (1837-1901)
- Britain became the strongest world power
- The age of the great colonial expansions especially in Africa and Asia

Wold War I

- Britain suffered huge casualties and economic loss

1921- Ireland became independent

- independence movement became in
India and other countries

World War II

- The country suffered major bombing damage
- Britain (together with its allies) and its Empire fought a successful war against Germany, Italy and Japan
- Industrial growth went on in the postwar period, but Britain lost its leading position to other powers

In pairs ask and answer following questions:

- What is the most famous monument from pre-celtic period? What do you know about it?
- What are the still living three Celtic languages?
- Who led the first invasion in England?
- When was Britain first conquered?
- What did the Romans build to prevent attacks from the north?
- Who was Alfred the Great?
- Can you name any famous battles in England?
- What wars were held in Britain?
- Name some British monarchs. What do you know about them?
- Which part of the history of Great Britain do you find most interesting?

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