



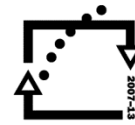
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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| Projekt:                | MO-ME-N-T MOderní MEtody s Novými Technologiemi  |
| Reg.č.:                 | CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0903   |
| Operační program:       | Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost   |
| Škola:                  | Hotelová škola, Vyšší odborná škola hotelnictví a turismu a Jazyková škola s právem státní jazykové zkoušky Poděbrady  |
| Tematický okruh:        | History of the United Kingdom  |
| Jméno autora:           | Bc. Lenka Svobodová  |
| Datum:                  | 01. 11. 2013   |
| Ročník: (Cíl. skupina): | Čtvrtý   |
| Anotace:                | Student je seznámen s klíčovými momenty historie Velké Británie (vývoj starověkých a středověkých kultur, vznik administrativních celků a jejich názvů, vznik feudalismu, založení parlamentu, vznik Spojeného Království) |

# **History of the United Kingdom**

# Neolithic people

- Archaeological monuments found (3000 BC)
  - **Stonehenge**
- Kept animals, grew corn, made pottery
- Built great circles of earth banks and ditches with wooden buildings and stone circles inside
  - **Henges** = center of religious, political and economic power

# Beaker people

- Arrived 2400 BC
- ? Invasion or invited ?
- Skill to make bronze tools
- Brought barley
- Spoke Indo-European language
- Graves furnished with pottery beakers
- Added new circle of 30 stones to Stonehenge

# The Celts

- Arrived around 700 BC
- Technically advanced – knowledge of iron (better weapons, ploughing tools)
- Organized into tribes – tribal chief was chosen by election or by fights between individuals
- Successful farmers
  - Knew how to enrich soil with natural waste
  - Farmed heavier soil
- Traded (iron bars) across tribal borders = social and political contact

# Druids

- Members of warrior class – ruled over Celtic tribes
- Most of them priests
- Could not read or write
- Memorized religious teaching, tribal laws, history, medicine and other things necessary in Celtic society
- Met once a year in sacred groves of trees (included human sacrifice)

# The Romans

- Reasons of invasion (43 AD):
  - Celts of Britain helped Celts of Gaul against the Romans
  - Romans wanted the farming production and know how
- Built towns connected by roads, had planned streets, markets and shops (some buildings had central heating)
- Brought reading and writing skills
- London – the capital, important trade centre of northern Europe
- Increased economic life
- Kept peace – built the Hadrian's Wall to help out raiders from the north

# The Anglo-Saxons

- Invaders from powerful Germanic tribes (5th century)
- Celts pushed to the areas of nowadays Wales, Scotland and Ireland = Celtic languages spoken there
- Christianity firmly rooted across Britain
  - “Minsters “ – places of learning and education
- Established many kingdoms = beginning of a class system – king, lords, soldiers, workers
- England = the land of the Angles
- The Saxons divided the land into new administrative areas – shires or counties



# The Normans

- English King had to fight the Vikings in North = **William** (of Normandy) captured London and was crowned king of England
- Established **feudalism**
  - All lands owned by the king but held by others in returns for services and goods
- **Richard the Lion Heart** – brave and good soldier, fights in Holy Land

# Establishment of Parliament

- **Magna Carta** – signed in 1215 = collapse of feudalism
- **Edward I** – commanded to send two representatives from each town =

The first real **parliament** established (1275)

» **House of Commons** ( wealthy freemen)

» **House of Lords**

# Hundred Year War

- Series of battles between England and France (Joanne of Arc)
- Impact in the history of both countries:
  - Ideas of English and French nationality
  - Leaving England an island nation without its Continental possessions
  - Using of new kinds of weapons and tactics

# The War of Roses

- Series of dynastic wars between direct king descendants who wanted to rule
  - Henry VI, supported by Lancastrians – red rose
  - Duke of York, supported by Yorkist – white rose
- Henry Tudor became the king

# Elizabethan England

- “The Golden Age of Economy”
- Better job and education opportunities
- Many new schools founded
- Trade flourished
- Improvement in justice and medical care
- People had to go to church by law
- Introduction of theatres (W. Shakespeare)
- English traders started to settle abroad and created new colonies (New World discovered)
- Slavery became an important trade

# The English Civil War

- King Charles I tried to rule without the parliament
- Series of armed conflicts between:
  - Royalist (“Cavaliers”) supported the king
    - House of Lords, the Court,
  - Parliamentarians (“Roundheads”)
    - House of Commons, Puritans, merchants, navy
- Oliver Cromwell created an army
- The King was executed
- Britain became a republic ( 1649 – 1660)

# The United Kingdom

- **The Acts of Union (1701)** – joined the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland into single **United Kingdom of Great Britain**
- **The Act of Union (1801)** was passed by the parliaments of Britain and Ireland each, uniting the two kingdoms and creating the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**
- The rise of Irish Nationalism led to the partition of the island in **1921**.
- Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom – **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** came into being