



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název vzdělávacího materiálu:	Britská literatura 18. století
Číslo vzdělávacího materiálu:	VY_32_INOVACE_AJ.1.10
Autor vzdělávacího materiálu:	Mgr. Radka Fialová
Období, ve kterém byl vzdělávací materiál vytvořen:	2. pololetí školního roku 2012/13
Vzdělávací oblast:	Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací obor:	Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Tematická oblast:	Britská a americká literatura
Ročník, pro který je vzdělávací materiál určen:	2. ročník gymnázia (vyšší stupeň)



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Anotace:

Tato prezentace slouží k podpoře výkladu učitele s využitím interaktivní tabule. Prohlubuje znalosti z oblasti britské a americké literatury, které jsou tématem maturitní otázek. V závěru prezentace jsou uvedené kontrolní otázky, kde si žák získané znalosti ověří.

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Citace použitých zdrojů:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jonathan_Swift_by_Charles_Jervas_detail.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jonathan_Swift_-_Project_Gutenberg_eText_18250.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:CBI_-_Series_B_-_Ten_pound_note.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gulliver_in_Liliput,_Bremen.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Szene_aus_Gulliver%27s_Reisen_-_Gulliver_in_Brobdingnag.jpg



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Citace použitých zdrojů:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Laputa_-_Grandville.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gulliver_u_Hvajninim%C5%AF_-_Grandville.jpg

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Henry_Fielding.png

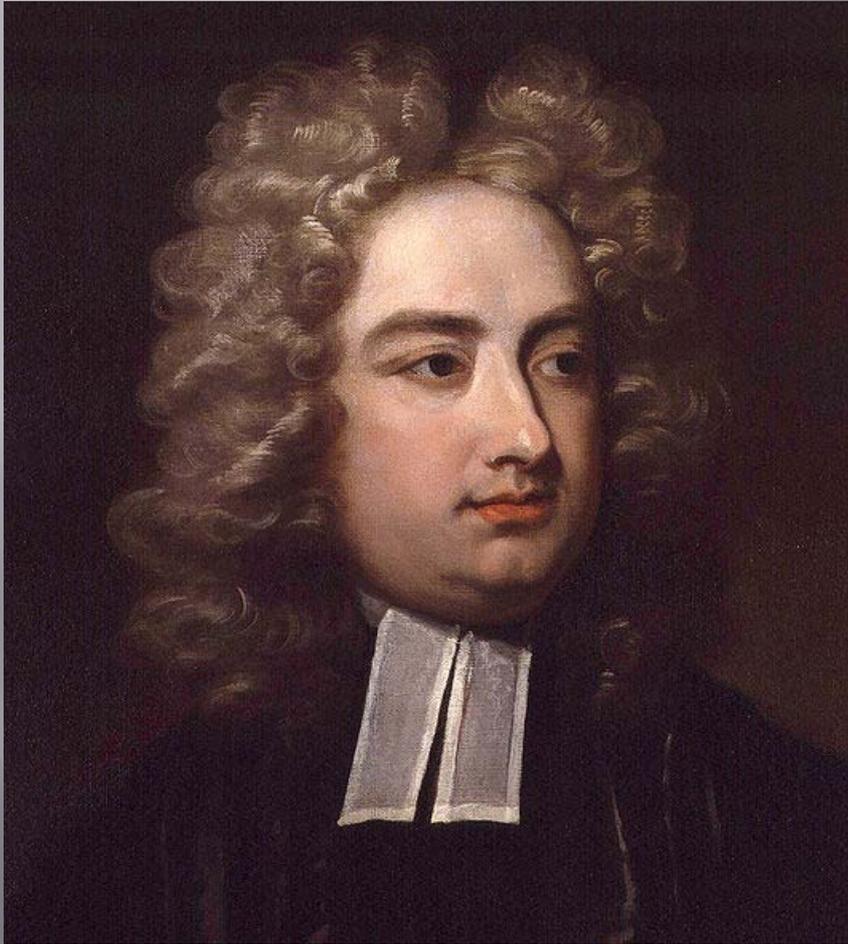
http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Sir_Walter_Scott_-_Raeburn.jpg

Vzdělávací materiál vytvořen v rámci projektu
Sportovní gymnázium - škola 21. století

18th century in British society

- ▣ It is the time of technological innovations e.g. steam engine by James Watt in 1729 or a loom in textile industry in 1767
- ▣ It led to the Industrial Revolution 1760s-1850s
- ▣ Britain lost American colonies but they were replaced by colonies in Canada and India
- ▣ Britain became the leading world power
- ▣ But not only society and economy developed quickly, it meant also the development of journalism and literature
- ▣ Literature became popular also among the middle class

Jonathan Swift



- ▣ He was born on 30 November 1667 and died on 19 October 1745
- ▣ He was an Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer and poet
- ▣ He was a cleric who became a Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. [St Patrick is a Patron Saint of Ireland]



- ▣ This is Jonathan Swift at the Deanery of St Patrick's
- ▣ The illustration is from 1905 Temple Scott edition of *Works*

- Jonathan Swift is depicted on the Irish £10 banknote
- It was issued 1976–1993



- ▣ He wrote mainly satirical pamphlets on unfair events in British society
- ▣ In his work “**A Modest Proposal**” he suggests that children of poor Irish people could serve as food for the rich people which would be the best for both sides

Gulliver's Travels

- ▣ His most popular work
- ▣ It is an allegory
- ▣ The main hero is Lemuel Gulliver
- ▣ He travels around the world and visits 4 imaginary countries
- ▣ Swift uses the allegory to criticize policy not only in Britain but bad politicians and kingdoms all over the world, corruption, armies and desire for power

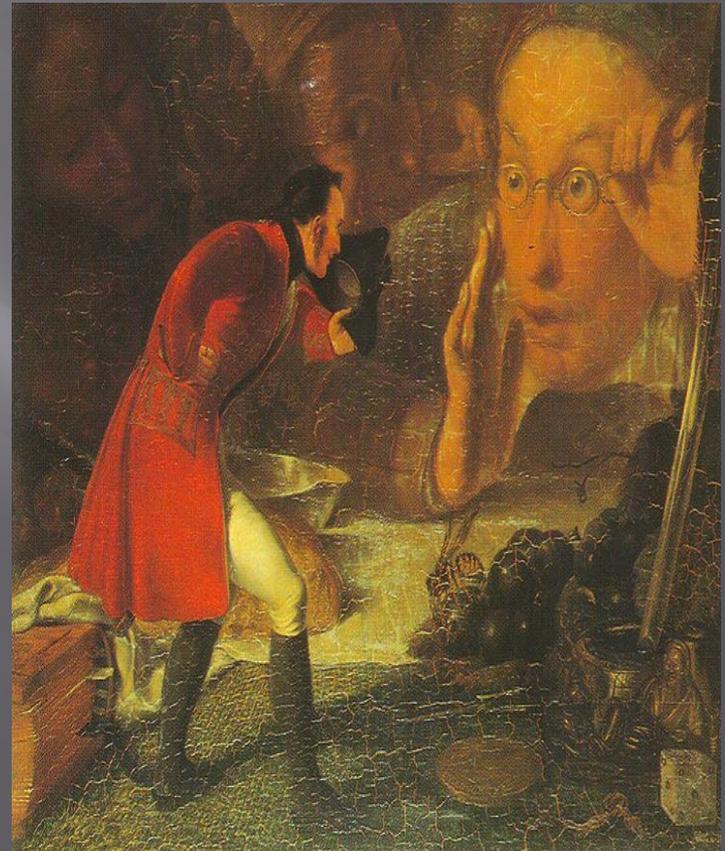
A Voyage to Lilliput

- ▣ The country of Lilliputs is a great political satire and criticism of English foreign politics and especially the court of king George
- ▣ After the shipwreck Gulliver finds himself in a country of very tiny people just 6 inches tall
- ▣ He becomes favorite of the court and helps to steal the fleet of the neighbours island but he refuses to make this island a province of Lilliputs



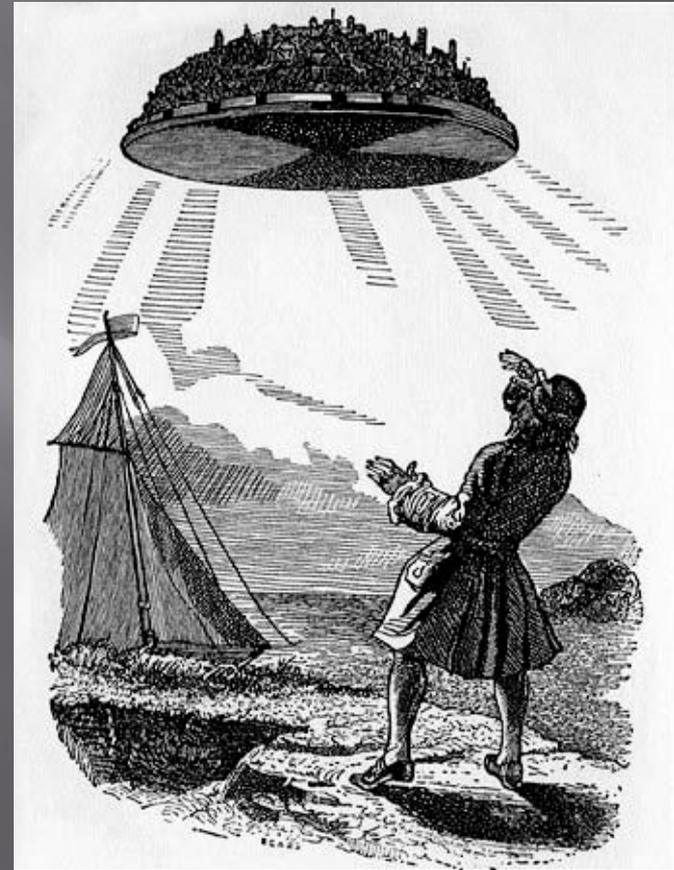
A Voyage to Brobdingnag

- ▣ Gulliver escapes and comes to the country of giants, people who are 22 m tall
- ▣ He is found by a farmer and his daughter and they make a curiosity from Gulliver and show him for money
- ▣ Swift criticized the morality and corruption of English society



A Voyage to Laputa

- ❑ After Gulliver's ship is attacked by pirates, he is rescued by the flying island of Laputa, a kingdom devoted to the arts of music and mathematics but unable to use them for practical ends
- ❑ Swift wanted to show the madness and eccentricity of scientists

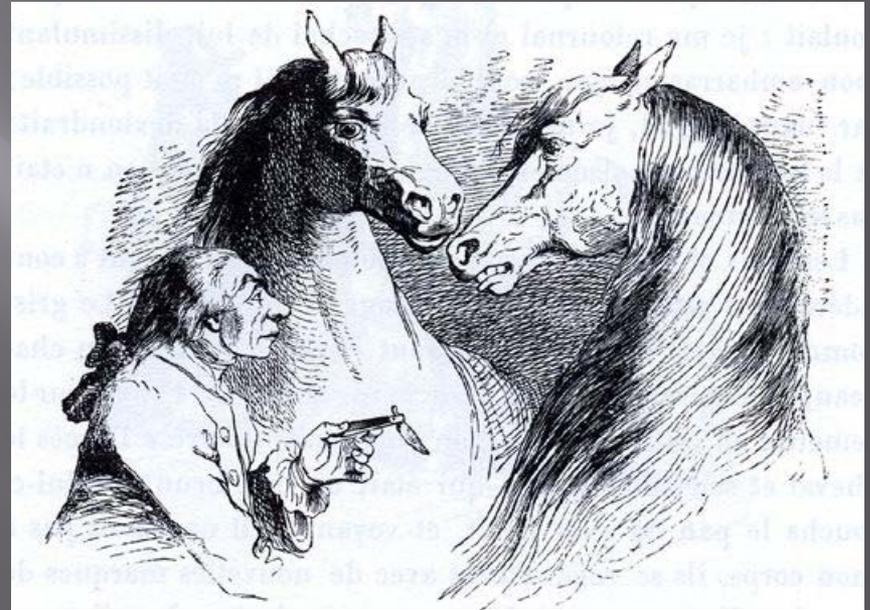


A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms

This is the country of a race of horses who call themselves Houyhnhnms (which in their language means "the perfection of nature")

They are the rulers, while the deformed creatures called Yahoos are human beings in their base form

Gulliver does not like Yahoos, because he recognized himself and other Englishmen in them, they showed malice, greed and inordinate desire for wealth and power



Henry Fielding



- ▣ He was a journalist, lawyer and play wright
- ▣ He wrote a realistic novel “*The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*’
- ▣ He describes there the life in England in the 18th century
- ▣ He is regarded a founder of the modern English novel

Sir Walter Scott



- ▣ He is a founder of a historical novel
- ▣ He wrote romantic novels from old folk ballads and medieval romances especially from Scottish history

His most famous novels

- ▣ Ivanhoe – is novel from the period of Richard the Lionheart
- ▣ Waverley
- ▣ Kenilworth

Check yourself - answer the questions

- ▣ 1. Characterize the British society of the 18th century
- ▣ 2. Name some writers:
- ▣ 3. What nationality was J. Swift?
- ▣ 4. What did he criticize?
- ▣ 5. What is his best known work?
- ▣ 6. Who is the main hero of this work?
- ▣ 7. How many countries did he visit?