



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název vzdělávacího materiálu:	Britské společenství národů
Číslo vzdělávacího materiálu:	VY_32_INOVACE_AJ.2.20b
Autor vzdělávacího materiálu:	Mgr. Jarmila Iblerová
Období, ve kterém byl vzdělávací materiál vytvořen:	1. pololetí školního roku 2013/2014
Vzdělávací oblast:	Jazyk a jazyková komunikace
Vzdělávací obor:	Cizí jazyk
Vzdělávací předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Tematická oblast:	Historie Spojeného království Velké Británie a Severního Irska
Ročník, pro který je vzdělávací materiál určen:	2. - 4. ročník gymnázia (vyšší stupeň)
Anotace:	Vzdělávací materiál je určen pro výuku reálií anglicky mluvících zemí ve 2.-4. ročníku vyššího gymnázia při přípravě na maturitu. Odborná prezentace podporuje výklad učitele s využitím interaktivních prvků a slouží k prohloubení znalostí žáků. Vzdělávací materiál je doplněn pracovními listy, kvízy a testy se zaměřením na historii Spojeného království Velké Británie a Severního Irska, jednotlivé tematické celky jsou přehledně zpracovány v prezentaci a doplněny o obrazový materiál a mapy.
Citace použitých zdrojů:	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare
Vzdělávací materiál vytvořen v rámci projektu Sportovní gymnázium - škola 21. století	

HISTORY OF THE UK IN DATES

Prehistoric Britain

- 12 000 BC Stone Age-people were making stone axes.
- 6 000 BC The English Channel was formed.
- 4 000 BC Farming culture, primitive villages, stone circles were erected.
- 3 000 BC Bronze Age-people were making bronze tools, hunters.
- 650 BC The Celtic tribes came from Europe-the Britons, Druids, Gaelic.

Roman Britain

- 55 AD The Romans arrived-they built camps, forts and roads.
A province of the Roman Empire-Britannia.
- 410 AD The Roman Army left Britain.

The Vikings and Anglo Saxons (5th-11th century)

- 5th cent. New invaders-Germanic tribes came-they formed 7 kingdoms.
- 800 AD The Vikings began to raid Britain-east and north.
- 871-899 Alfred the Great-the King of Wessex-south.

The Normans

1066 The Battle of Hastings-William, Duke of Normandy, defeated the King Harold II and became the king William the Conqueror.

It was the last successful invasion by French speaking Normans.

Feudal system, noble families, castles.

Middle Ages (12th-15th century)

1215 The church and the nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Charta. This limited the king's power and guarantee the rights.

1338-1453 The Hundred Year's War- the English were defeated, left France.

Joan of Arc led the French army at the age of 17; she was captured by the English and burnt.

1445-1485 The Wars of the Roses between the House of Lancaster (a white rose) and the House of York (a red rose) ended with the establishment of the powerful Tudor House.

The Tudors (16th century)

1509-1547 King Henry VIII is one of the most famous kings especially because he had six wives. He did not rule well-the country was weak.

1534 He took England out of the Roman Catholic Church and made himself the head of the Church in England (the Pope refused to give him a divorce). The beginning of Protestantism in England.

1558-1603 Queen Elizabeth I ruled by female diplomacy. She remained unmarried, she was extremely strong and clever, she defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588, and she founded the British Empire.

Scotland was united with England (1603/1707)

The Civil War and Restoration (17th century)

1642-1649 The bloody Civil War-the country was divided between the supporters of King Charles I, who wanted to rule absolutely, and the supporters of the Parliament who wanted to limit the King's power.

Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan army leader established a republic and the King was beheaded.

1660 The monarchy was restored by King Charles II.

1665 the Great Plague-70 000 people were killed in London.

1666 The Great Fire of London-lastest for 2 days, wooden houses.

The Empire and Sea Power (18th-19th century)

18th cent. Industrial Revolution-technological innovations, the invention of steam engine. The Empire was growing.

1837-1901 Queen Victoria was the symbol of the stability of the British way of life. Victorian Age-the country was rich and powerful.

Britain controlled a great deal of Africa, India, Canada and all of Australia and New Zealand.

Modern Age (20th century)

1914-1918 World War I-Britain suffered huge economic losses-the European powers fought over trade, colonies and military power.

1921 Ireland became independent-the Republic of Ireland.

1939-1945 World War II-the country suffered major bombing damage.

1952 The coronation of the Queen Elizabeth II of the House of Windsor.

1960s An industrial growth, but Britain lost its leading position and lost the colonies, some of them remained the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations (formally constituted in 1949).

The UK – History - Test *Sometimes more than one answer is right !!!*

1. The ancestors of the British came from
a/ Asia b/ the continent of Europe c/ North America
2. People from ancient times left us messages in the form of stone circles.
a/ Skara Brae b/ Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain c/ a stone circle at Avebury
3. Skara Brae was
a/ a huge cross b/ a huge stone circle c/ a village
4. The Celts came to Britain from
a/ central Europe b/ eastern parts of Europe c/ northern parts of Europe
5. Their language Gaelic survived in
a/ England b/ Scotland c/ Wales
6. The Romans created the province Britannia in
a/ 55 BC b/ 43 AD c/ 410 AD
7. They built in Britain
a/ Hadrian's Wall b/ roads and forts c/ castles
8. The Angels and Saxons came to Britain from
a/ Normandy b/ southern Europe c/ northern Europe
9. They conquered
a/ the whole Britain b/ England and Scotland c/ England
10. King Arthur was a legendary leader who fought against
a/ the Saxons b/ the Romans c/ Celts
11. The Vikings came from
a/ Scandinavia b/ Germany c/ France
12. The battle in 1066 took place near
a/ London b/ Brighton c/ Hastings
13. In this battle was defeated:
a/ the Saxon King Alfred the Great b/ the Saxon King Harold II

c/ William, Duke of Normandy
14. The Normans brought to England
a/ feudalism b/ French language c/ strong kings

15. The Hundred Years' War was between England and
a/ France b/ Spain c/ Germany
16. The War of the Roses was a civil war and ended with the establishment of
a/ a republic b/ a powerful Tudor House c/ a new Parliament
17. The Church of England was separated by
a/ King James VI b/ the Pope c/ King Henry VIII
18. Under Queen Elizabeth I was defeated
a/ the Spanish Armada b/ the French Armada c/ the Scottish Armada
19. Scotland was united with England
a/ after the War of Roses b/ after the war in 1603 c/ by the Act of Union 1707
20. After the bloody Civil War in the 17th century
b/ Oliver Cromwell became a Lord Protector a/ King Charles was beheaded
c/ a republic was established
21. The Industrial Revolution was caused by
b/ the invention of steam engine a/ technological innovations
c/ the end of the republic
22. The French and Napoleon were finally defeated by
b/ the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo 1815 a/ Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar 1805
c/ Sir Walter Raleigh in Normandy
23. During the reign of Queen Victoria a/ Ireland became independent
b/ large parts of Asia and Africa were added to the empire
c/ the British Empire suffered huge economic losses
24. After the World War I a/the movement of independence became active in the colonies
b/ American colonies were lost c/ Britain suffered huge economic losses
25. During the Second World War the country a/ suffered major bombing damage
b/ was led by Winston Churchill c/ lost its leading position

Solution:

Sometimes more than one answer is right !!!

1b 2bc 3c 4a 5bc 6b 7ab 8c 9c 10a

11a 12c 13b 14abc 15a 16b 17c 18a 19c 20abc

21ab 22b 23b 24ac 25abc