



Otázka: History of Great Britain

Jazyk: Angličtina

Přidal(a): Nikol Moravcová

THE EARLY HISTORY

- the first people to inhabit the British Isles were settlers from Europe
 - they lived in the south of England
- Stonehenge was built by these early inhabitants
- *Stonehenge* - the largest prehistoric monument, a huge circle of standing stones on Salisbury Plain

CELTIC TRIB

- they appeared on the island in 750 B.C.
- they were divided into tribes (*kmeny*), one of them was called Britons and the whole island was named Britannia

ROMAN TRIBES

- the first roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C.
- in AD 43 an army of 50 000, led by Aulus Plautinus, stepped ashore (*břeh*) and established (*prohlásit*) Britain as a province of **the Roman Empire**

- The Romans changed the culture and landscapes of Britain forever. They built fortresses (*pevnosti*) and towns, roads, bridges, amphitheatres, temples..
- Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years

Alfred the Great – was the best-known among the Saxon kings, was very intelligent and well educated and translated books from Latin into Old English

BATTLE OF HASTINGS (1066)

- One of most important kings was **William 'the Conqueror', Duke of Normandy**
- he defeated (*porazil*) King Harold in the Battle of Hastings
- however, the crowning Ceremony in Westminster Abbey failed to give him full control of the whole country

THE GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTIES

- it wrote King John in 1215, he signed **Magna Charta**
- his Charter limited the absolute power of the king in favour (ve prospěch) of the barons
- later it granted personal and political freedom of every Englishman

THE HUNDRED YEAR'S WAR (1337-1453)

- against France
- the war ended in England's defeat

THE WAR OF ROSES (1455-1485)

- a civil war between the House of Lancaster (red rose) and the House of York (white rose)

- peace was made when Henry VII of Lancaster married Elizabeth of York
- The other famous sovereign (*panovník*) is **HENRY VIII**, who was 17 when he became king.
 - He had 6 wives – first – Catherine of Aragon, provided (*opatřil*) him with a daughter, but no male her (*dědic*).
 - In order to divorce her, he broke with the Roman Catholic Church and he declared himself **Supreme Head of the Church of England**.
 - He had two more children with the other two wives – Elisabeth and Edward
- **MARRY I.** was the **first Queen Regnant** (*nezískala trůn díky sňatku s králem*)
 - An Act of Parliament in 1553 declared her illegitimate removed her from the succession to the throne (*následnictví trůnu*)
 - she wanted to get married and have children to have her
 - she married Spanish King Philip, but it was unpopular
- **ELISABETH I. , the Virgin Queen**, returned England to Protestantism. She refused to marry or name her successor (*nástupce*) as marriage could have created foreign alliance difficulties (*spojenecké smlouvy*)

- Elisabethan age, Virginia (first English colony in the North America)

- Scottish King James VI. Became **KING JAMES I OF ENGLAND** and both countries were linked (*spojeny*)
- From 1642 to 1649 there was a **CIVIL WAR**, and **Oliver Cromwell** declared **England a republic**. The Stuart Monarchy was restored (*obnovena*) in 1660.
- **QUEEN VICTORIA** was another worveign who gave name to an era.
 - She married Prince albert and had 9 children, most of whom married into European royal
 - During her life she bacame a symbol of the continuity and stability of the British life.
 - She had reigned than any other British monarch.
- **In 1921, Ireland declared independence** (*samostatnost*)
- The Monarchy´s importace increased (*vzrůstal*) at home and abroad.



BETWEEN THE TWO WARS

- Britain still remained the greatest sea power and colonial power but it lost its position as the greatest financial power