



## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Autor:	Mgr. Rudolf Dostálek
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Anotace:	Tato prezentace slouží k výkladu učiva tématu: Spojené království Velká Británie (v anglickém jazyce)

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN

# THE UK OF GB

- **was established in 1707** during the reign of Queen  
.....
- 1st May; by Act of Union
- it consisted of Kingdoms of England and Scotland
- House of Stuarts replaced by the House of Hanover

# HOUSE OF HANOVER

- ascended to the British throne in 1714
- George I, II, III, IV
- Hanoverian kings committed themselves to respect:
- **free elections** (to the House of Commons)
- **freedom of religion**
- **freedom of enterprise**

# SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

- GB became a representative **constitutional monarchy**
- the actual executive power was in the hands of **P... .. M.....**
- (In spite of attempts of George III to re-gain his former position)

# PRIME MINISTERS

- The first Prime Ministers of Britain were outstanding personalities and statesmen
- lead the country slowly to the position of the most influential European state
- First prime ministers: Robert Walpole, William Pitt the Elder, Pitt the Younger

# BIRTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- **2 main political parties:**
- **tories** (representatives of wealthy landowners)
- **whigs** (reps of wealthy traders)
- competed for the dominative power in the Parliament

# ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Britain became economically more and more powerful due to the inventions of:
- WEAVING SHUTTLE
- IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE
- SMELTING OF IRON ORE
- BLAST FURNACE



# CITIES OF GROWING IMPORTANCE

New industrial centres:

Manchester

Sheffield

Leeds

started to develop in poorer regions of North and West of England (rivers, coal mines)

# BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

- keeping the balance of power in Continental Europe
- **competing with France for naval domination**
- **colonies** (in North America and Asia)
- becoming the leader in the intercontinental trade

# INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

- The most profitable business was the **trade with African slaves** and colonial goods
- sugar cane
- tobacco
- rum
- coffee
- cocoa
- cotton

# BRITISH COLONIES OF 17TH CENTURY

- **VIRGINIA** in North America became 1st British colony (1607)
- IRELAND
- THE BAHAMAS
- THE BERMUDAS
- GIBRALTAR
- JAMAICA

# OTHER GAINS

- After the defeat of France in Seven Years' War in 1763 (or French Indian War) Great Britain took over:
- French **Canada**
- French colonies in **India**

# NEW LANDS' DISCOVERIES

- James Cook made three voyages to the South Pacific between 1768 and 1779 for scientific reasons
- During them he explored the coast of Australia and New Zealand

# PENAL COLONIES

- In 1788 the first **British penal settlement** established in **Australia and New Zealand**
- to get rid of inconvenient prisoners after North American colonies had rejected to accept more convicts.

# NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

- During 17th and 18th century **13 colonies were gradually established** (firstly by the puritans escaping the religious persecution)



# DIFFERENCES

- The settlers in Northern colonies were usually **farmers**
- Southern colonies were occupied by rich **plantation owners** using the power of black slaves
- The colonies gained more land by pushing the native Americans further **to West**

# COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

- **ruled by elected representatives and a royal governor**
- By 1750 the number of inhabitants in English colonies in North America grew to 2,5 million people
- Most of them were English, German or Dutch origin (WASP)

- Tento digitální učební materiál byl vytvořen pomocí software Microsoft Office 2007
- Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení
- Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu