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<th>Gymnázium, Brno, Slovanské náměstí 7</th>
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<td>III/2 – Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autor:</td>
<td>Radoslava Vysloužilová</td>
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<td>Název DUMu:</td>
<td>Early History of Britain</td>
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<td>Anotace:</td>
<td>Tento dokument slouží k zopakování základních informací o rané fázi historie Velké Británie.</td>
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Early History of Britain

250,000 BC – first evidence of human life in Britain when it was still attached to the mainland.

50,000 BC – Britain became inhabitable again after the ice-age.

10,000 BC – Britain was peopled by hunters, gatherers and fishers.

5,000 BC – Britain had become an island and was heavily forested.

3,000 BC – the New Stone Age people crossed the sea to Britain. They grew crops, kept animals and made pottery. They were small and dark and probably came from the Iberian Peninsula.

2,400 BC – new groups were arriving from Europe. They were round headed and strong. They were called the “Beaker” people and became the leaders of British society. They spoke an Indo-European language and introduced many skills.

1,300 BC – a farming society developed.

200 BC – Celts with fair or red hair and blue eyes started to arrive from central Europe. They were technically advanced and spoke their own Celtic languages. They were ruled over by a warrior class whose priests were called Druids. Two of the largest Celtic tribes were ruled by women.

55 BC – Julius Caesar visited Britain.

61 AD – the Celt Boadicea led her tribe against the Romans and was defeated.

43 AD – 409 AD – the Romans occupied Britain. The main towns were York, Chester and Caerleon. They could not conquer Caledonia (Scotland). They built a wall – Hadrian’s wall to protect against raids from the north and this became the border between England and Scotland. Their control came to an end.
as their empire began to collapse and Germanic groups began to raid the coast.

570 – the Germanic tribes, the Saxons, had pushed the Celts into Wales, Scotland and Cornwall. The Celts who stayed in England became slaves. Kingdoms were established – Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex were the most powerful. Christianity also spread through England at this time.

865 – the Vikings invaded Britain. Only King Alfred of Wessex was not conquered – he was strong enough to make a treaty with the Vikings.

1040 – Edward the Confessor became the King of England

1066 – the Norman invasion, William the Conqueror became the King of England.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. When did the New Stone Age people cross the sea to Britain?
2. Where did they probably come from?
3. Who were the “Beaker” people?
4. Which language did they (the “Beaker” people) use?
5. Describe the Celts.
6. Did the Celts use their own Celtic language?
7. Who were Druids?
8. Who was Boadicea?
9. Why was Hadrian’s Wall built?
10. When did the Vikings arrive?
11. Who became the king of England in 1066?
Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.

Zdroje a literatura: