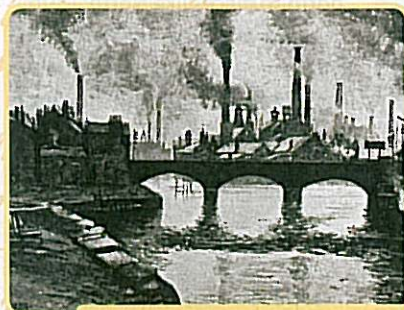


THROUGHOUT HISTORY



1707
The English and Scottish parliaments both passed the Act of Union starting the process that led to today's United Kingdom.

LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

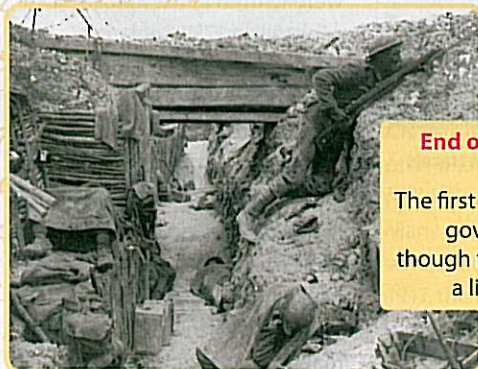
The Industrial Revolution

People begin to move into the cities and work in factories instead of on the land. Most of the people who come to the cities in search of wealth and jobs find themselves living in poverty, in **appalling conditions**.

1837-1901

The Victorian era

The British Empire expands rapidly to include a third of the world. Society becomes more repressed and religious. Industry continues to develop and the country gradually becomes more democratic.



End of the First World War

The first Labour (Socialist) government follows, though the country is still a liberal democracy.

1918

1719

Daniel Defoe writes *Robinson Crusoe*. This is an early novel. As well as being an adventure story, it deals with themes of **repentance**, economics and colonialism. Many people at the time mistakenly thought the story was true.



1726

Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* is published. It is a **savage** satire. This marks the beginning of another Golden Age – of satire. For the next eighty years writers and cartoonists **wittily** attack each other.

Jane Austen's novels are published. Her books concentrate on the dependence of women on a good marriage which would secure them. Romanticism became popular around the time Jane Austen was writing. The Romantics were interested mainly in death, love, nature and the cult of the individual. Famous Romantics include Lord Byron and the Brontë sisters.

Later, writers such as Dickens **would depict** these conditions in their works and campaign to end them. It was a long time before anyone took any notice, perhaps because as Dickens said, 'We live in two worlds, the rich and the poor'.



1890-1900

Oscar Wilde becomes popular through his witty conversation plays, such as *The Importance of Being Ernest* and *An Ideal Husband*. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is his only novel. This was also the period that saw the rise of detective fiction, such as the works of Arthur Conan Doyle, and science fiction, **typified** by H.G. Wells whose novels include *The Time Machine*.



Modernist works such as *Ulysses* (James Joyce) begin to be written during the 1920s. *Ulysses*, was one of the first examples of **stream of consciousness** – a novel written as a narrative of its characters' thoughts instead of a description of their actions. T.S. Eliot publishes *The Wasteland*, a challenging collection of poems, which people are still trying to interpret today. A couple of years later Virginia Woolf published *Mrs Dalloway*. Characteristic of modernism, it uses interior monologue and shifting non-linear narrative.

VOCABULARY

HISTORY

to **invade** [ɪn'veɪd] - vpadnout
westwards ['westwərd] - směrem na západ
to **raid** [reɪd] - plenit, dělat nájezdy
gruesomely ['gru:s(ə)mli] - strašlivě
peasant - rolník
dissolution [dɪsə'lju:ʃ(ə)n] - zrušení
civil war - občanská válka
appalling conditions [ə'pɔ:lɪŋ] - hrozné (životní) podmínky

LITERATURE

wizard ['wɪzəd] - kouzelník
pagan [peɪɡ(ə)n] - pohanský
were being **passed down** - se předávaly
depending on - podle toho
scholar ['skɒlə] - vědec, badatel
tiny scraps [skɹæps] - zlomky
to **mock** - vysmívat se, zesměšňovat
medieval [medɪ'vi:ə(ə)l] - středověký
to **preach** [pri:tʃ] - kázat
sermon - kázání
who are **overshadowed** - kteří jsou zastíněni

repentance - pokání

savage ['sævɪdʒ] - krutý

wittily - vtipně

to **depict** - vyličit

to **typify** ['tɪpɪfaɪ] - být představitelem

stream of consciousness ['kɒnʃənsɪs] - proud vědomí

GLOSSARY

cliffhanger - exciting end to a part of a book or TV programme that makes you want to read or watch the next part

CULTURE POINTS

Anglo-Saxons - the Germanic tribes (the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes) that invaded England 600 AD

Vikings - Scandinavian people that attacked the coastal towns of England

Normans - a people from Normandy in France, originally from Norway, who took over England in 1066.