

## DUM č. 7 v sadě

### 2. Aj-2 Reálie anglicky mluvících zemí

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Ročník: maturitní ročníky

Anotace DUMu: Londýn. Aktivity jsou zaměřeny na zopakování nejdůležitějších míst a staveb a událostí z historie Londýna v rámci tématu London.

Materiály jsou určeny pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



# LONDON

## TEACHER'S SHEET

**Background information:**

**Plot:**

- *Basic information*
- *Administrative division*
- *History*
- *Transport*
- *Culture – museums, galleries, theatres*
- *Schools, universities*
- *Sports, shopping, etc*
  
- *Basic information: capital of UK, seat of the Queen, parliament, government, Royal Court of Justice  
population: 8 million people  
area: 1,572 km<sup>2</sup>  
minorities: Irish, Asians, Africans, ...  
Places of interest*
- *Administrative division: City of London (financial centre)  
City of Westminster (governmental centre)  
32 boroughs*
- *History: the Celtic settlement, the Romans (Londinium), growth in the Middle Ages, Great Fire of London 1666, baroque reconstruction (Christopher Wren), Industrial Revolution, WWI, WWII, modern architecture (s. Norman Foster)*
- *Transport: London Tube, double-deckers, taxis*
- *Culture – British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Britain, Tate Modern  
West End - theatres*
- *Schools – London University, London School of Economics, ...*
- *Shopping – Oxford Street*
- *Sports – Wimbledon, Wembley, ...*

# LONDON LANDMARKS

1. Find the names of important places in London in all directions:

- BIG BEN
- BRITISH MUSEUM
- HYDE PARK
- LONDON EYE
- SOHO
- TATE MODERN
- TUBE
- WESTMINSTER
- WHITEHALL



2. And now try to identify some of these places or buildings and match them with the pictures below. There are also some more London landmarks. Do you know them?





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### Key to the photographs:

1. Tower Bridge
2. Tower
3. London Eye
4. White Tower
5. Main gate to Buckingham Palace
6. St. Paul's Cathedral
7. Big Ben
8. Millennium Bridge and Tate Modern
9. Palace of Westminster
10. Trafalgar Square with Nelson Column
11. Millennium Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral
12. Downing Street from Whitehall





**Task I:**

**London landmarks.** Print the handout and give it to the students. They solve the wordsearch individually and discuss the pictures in pairs or in groups.

**Task II:**

**Brief History of London.** Print the sheet of the events, use coloured paper. Cut the cards, put them into one pile. Print the sheet with timeline cards, use different colour. Put them into another pile.

Students work in pairs or small groups. Give them both piles and tell them to match the "time card" with the right "event card" as quickly as possible.

Tell students to write three more dates and events into blank cards and test another pair/ group.

Check their solution together, discuss any other comments. Ask follow-up questions to find out how much they remember.

Zdroje:

Obrázky a fotografie:

<http://office.microsoft.com>

archív autorky

informace:

[www.en.wikipedia.com](http://www.en.wikipedia.com)

Usborne Spotter's Cards: 50 Things to Spot in London

archív autorky



The Romans invaded Britain. They built a town beside the River Thames, and named it Londinium.

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Londinium was the biggest town in Britain. It had a bustling market square, a bath for Roman soldiers, and an arena where savage gladiator battles were fought.

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The Romans left Britain. Over the next 600 years, people called the Saxons, and then the Vikings, lived in London. During this time Westminster Abbey was built.

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The Norman ruler William the Conqueror took control of England. He built the Tower of London as his royal palace. At that time, only around 15,000 people lived in London.

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London had grown into one of the world's biggest cities, with around 80,000 people. The south bank of the Thames was crammed with rowdy inns and London's twisting streets were alive with shops and stalls.

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The Great Plague ravaged London, killing around 100,000 people. The next year, the Great Fire of London broke out, destroying most of the city. Later, the Monument was built to remember those dark days.



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London was quickly rebuilt after the fire. Elegant houses were laid around spacious gardens. St. Paul's Cathedral was built as well as the Bank of England and the British Museum. The city's population swelled to around a million.

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London was the heart of the vast British Empire. The riverbanks were crowded with factories, and the population boomed to around 6 million. Parts of the city became miserable slums.

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The world's first underground train line opened in London. Around the same time, steam trains rumbled over London's bridges, bringing thousands of new people into the city.

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At that time, the city was devastated by a series of air raids known as the Blitz. Over 20,000 Londoners died, and millions were left homeless. As the bombs fell, the British government met in the secret underground Cabinet War Rooms.

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London recovered from the war, and got bigger. Around 8 million people now live there. Striking new office buildings such as City Hall, the Lloyd's Building and 30 St. Mary Axe sit side-by-side with famous places from the past.

# LONDON HISTORY

## TIMELINE



**ALMOST 2,000 YEARS AGO**



**BY THE YEAR 200**



**AROUND 400**



**1066**



**BY 1300**



**1665 - 1666**



**IN THE 1700s**



**EARLY IN THE 1800s**



**1863**



**1940**



**LONDON TODAY**







## **BRIEF HISTORY OF LONDON - KEY**

### **ALMOST 2,000 YEARS AGO:**

The Romans invaded Britain. They built a town beside the River Thames, and named it Londinium.

### **BY THE YEAR 200:**

Londinium was the biggest town in Britain. It had a bustling market square, a bath for Roman soldiers, and an arena where savage gladiator battles were fought.

### **AROUND 400:**

The Romans left Britain. Over the next 600 years, people called the Saxons, and then the Vikings, lived in London. During this time Westminster Abbey was built.

### **1066:**

The Norman ruler William the Conqueror took control of England. He built the Tower of London as his royal palace. At that time, only around 15,000 people lived in London.

### **BY 1300:**

London had grown into one of the world's biggest cities, with around 80,000 people. The south bank of the Thames was crammed with rowdy inns and London's twisting streets were alive with shops and stalls.

### **1665 - 1666:**

The Great Plague ravaged London, killing around 100,000 people. The next year, the Great Fire of London broke out, destroying most of the city. Later, the Monument was built to remember those dark days.

### **IN THE 1700s:**

London was quickly rebuilt after the fire. Elegant houses were laid around spacious gardens. St. Paul's Cathedral was built as well as the Bank of England and the British Museum. The city's population swelled to around a million.



**EARLY IN THE 1800s:**

London was the heart of the vast British Empire. The riverbanks were crowded with factories, and the population boomed to around 6 million. Parts of the city became miserable slums.

**1863s:**

The world's first underground train line opened in London. Around the same time, steam trains rumbled over London's bridges, bringing thousands of new people into the city.

**1940s:**

At that time, the city was devastated by a series of air raids known as the Blitz. Over 20,000 Londoners died, and millions were left homeless. As the bombs fell, the British government met in the secret underground Cabinet War Rooms.

**LONDON TODAY:**

London recovered from the war, and got bigger. Around 8 million people now live there. Striking new office buildings such as City Hall, the Lloyd's Building and 30 St. Mary Axe sit side-by-side with famous places from the past.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS:**

1. When was the Great Fire of London? */1666/*
2. What happened 2,000 years ago? */Romans invaded Britain/*
3. Where was William the Conqueror from? */Normandy/*
4. What was Blitz? */series of air raids/*
5. When there were a million, 8 million, 15,000 people in London? */1770s, now, 1066/*
6. What does the Monument commemorates? */Plague and Fire/*
7. Who worked in Cabinet War Rooms? And when? */Government, WW II/*
8. What was the biggest town in Britain in 200? */Londinium/*  
etc.