

**Západočeská univerzita v Plzni**

**Fakulta filozofická**

**Bakalářská práce**

2012

Irina Proskurňa

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**British Emigration – English Minority in the  
Czech Republic**

**Irina Proskurňa**

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Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

**Studijní program**

**Filologie**

**Studijní obor Cizí jazyky pro komerční praxi**

**Kombinace angličtina – ruština**

**Bakalářská práce**

**British Emigration – English Minority in the  
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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedené prameny a literatury.

*Plzeň, duben 2012*

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## **Poděkování**

*Na tomto místě bych ráda poděkovala vedoucí mé bakalářské práce, Mgr. Janě Kašparové, za metodické vedení práce, cenné odborné rady a připomínky.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is a fascinating process in humans life. People have been migrating for centuries with a view to explore unknown places, to settle down in a new, better place to live. Contemporary migration flows are unique as mankind itself. There are thousands of books and publications that define different migration movements and it would be difficult to describe them all at once.

Presented Bachelor thesis is focused on migration movements of one of the most powerful nations of today's world – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Bachelor thesis aims to answer following questions:

*Which migration movements were the most important in the history of the United Kingdom?*

*How many Britons have emigrated and where do they live now?*

*Have Britons ever been interested in the Czech Republic or is the Czech Republic attractive enough for Britons to emigrate here?*

The paper deals with the topic in three sections. The main features of British national identity as well as history of emigration from British Isles are discussed in the first part. Czech British relations are the main topic of the second part. Many famous Britons and British organizations tend to spread a good reputation of the Czech Republic abroad. The last part shows the latest migration trends in the inflow of Britons to the Czech Republic. Statistical records clearly and accurately describe a current situation of Britons living in the Czech Republic and thereby complete the whole picture of British emigration and English minority in the Czech Republic.

## **2 HISTORY OF BRITISH MIGRATION**

### **2.1 British versus English**

Sometimes people get confused when they are speaking about something related to Britain. Is it British or English? Is it the same or not? What is the difference between Britain and England?

Official title of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or UK. The nation indwells two main islands and several smaller ones at the north-western coast of the European continent. The coastline of the islands is bathed by the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea or the Atlantic Ocean. England, Scotland and Wales comprise the biggest island of them, which is Great Britain. International borders are between the countries. [1]

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are the smallest part of the British Isles. Together they are known as 'Crown dependencies' and they are characterized by special provisions. Both Crown dependencies have their own government as well as tax system. They are headed by a Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by British Government. [2]

Using other names in relation to Britain is a common phenomenon. Calling Britain England is one of the most common mistakes, people make. As it was described above, England is only a part of Britain, one of the nations inhabiting British Isles. John O'Driscoll remarks, that political unification was not easy since the nations of four countries constantly fought each other. Finally the Irish Parliament was joined with the Parliament of England, Scotland and Wales in Westminster in 1800 and from that moment British Isles became a united country. Nevertheless continuous disagreements between Great Britain and Ireland caused that



Ireland was separated and became independent. Only a small part of Irish Island, nowadays known as the Northern Ireland remained loyal to the Crown (see Appendix 1). [3]

In prehistory, British Isles were visited by first nomads. In a period from 600 BC – AD 1066 some of European contemporary tribes successively settled in this area. Celts, Romans or Anglo-Saxons have laid the foundations of a diverse and miscellaneous population of British Isles. [4]

### **Other names and signs of national identity**

**Albion** has probably its origin in Latin (*albus* means 'white'). Romans used to call Britain this way. When travellers crossed the English Channel from European continent to the British Isles, the White Cliffs of Dover formed the first sight of the United Kingdom for them. Nowadays Albion is a literary word, not used in a common speech very frequently.

**Britannia** can be explained in two ways. Originally it was a name of southern British province given to it by Romans. The other usage of the word is as the name of the female embodiment of Britain. For centuries the figure was illustrated on the reverse side of different British coins. It was a woman wearing a helmet as a symbol of military power and holding a trident as a symbol of overseas domination (see Appendix 2). [5]

**Caledonia, Cambria and Hibernia** were as well the names given by Romans to Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Nowadays usage of these names is not very frequent as well.

**Erin** is a poetic equivalent of Ireland. Another name 'The Emerald Island' has its origin a green Irish countryside.

**John Bull** is practically a male equivalent of Britannia in nineteenth century. However his frequent appearance in contemporary cartoons adds slightly grotesque features. His figure was represented by a noble landowner, what supposed to evoke an idyll of past century as well as some specific features of English character (see Appendix 3).

**Briton** refers to a citizen of the United Kingdom. It is official name used in formal writing. In the past, during Roman occupation (AD 43 – 410), Romans used to call the race of people inhabiting England 'Ancient Britons'. In the present their children still live in Wales.

**The Union Jack** is the national flag of the United Kingdom. Every country on British Isles has its own saint and its own flag. The Union Jack combines flags of England (represented by St George's cross), Scotland (represented by St Andrew's cross) and Ireland (represented by St Patrick's cross) (see Appendix 4).

Among other national signs there are certain stereotypes of national character which are well known in Britain. For example, the Irish are recognised as brilliant speakers, the Scots have reputation for their miserly attitude to money, and the Welsh are famous for their singing capabilities. Nevertheless real individual citizens of these countries cannot be described by these caricature characteristics. [6]

Despite four nations, the rising level of immigration in the United Kingdom makes defining British identity difficult. A significant number of immigrants mostly from the countries of the Commonwealth (for example India, Pakistan) and from the European mainland (for example Slovakia,

the Czech Republic) is included into contemporary British population. The ethnic minorities as well as four nations have their own strong identity feelings. If the tendency continues, the only way how to know something about British identity in the future might be from the history books.

## **2.2 Relevant Chapters of British History**

### **2.2.1 Development from Early Settlement to the Fifteenth Century**

Considering absence of reliable sources from that period of time, it is very difficult to determine how settlement of the British Isles developed from the early beginning. Nevertheless let's make at least rough outline of the first migration movements.

The very first people in Britain were apparently Old Stone Age Nomads. They came to Britain when it was joined to the European continent. Middle Stone Age settlers had been appearing from about 8300 BC and New Stone Age habitants from 4000 BC brought progress by establishing first permanent communities. This new way of life caused remarkable population increase. Iron Age civilization was brought to the islands about 600 BC by so-called Celtic tribes. Roman expeditions to the north-West coast of Great Britain started from 55 BC and eventually turned into a military occupation which lasted from AD 43 until AD 409. After the Romans withdrew, the country was subjected to an invasion of the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles who divided country into several independent kingdoms with Celts remained in area of Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Early development of English nation was marked by an invasion of an aggressive Norman ruler, William the Conqueror. His triumph at the

battle of Hastings influenced English history. French language replaced English and became a language of aristocrats. Feudal system was introduced to British society. [7]

Changes brought by Norman invasion in 1066 were noticeable soon afterwards. England entered into contact with “cultural Europe”. Thanks to the continuous conquests, English kings were able to invade areas on the continent. The system of government introduced by Normans turned the Anglo-Norman kingdom into a powerful nation. Consequently the expansion of English monarchs continued to the other parts of British islands. [8]

The twelfth century was marked by several European expansions to Asia. Under Richard Lion Heart’s rule English set out for the Holy Land (*Terra Sancta* in Latin). These crusades were only indication of voyages that followed. Because of them the United Kingdom became one of the most powerful countries of the world. During his ten-year reign King Richard I. himself stayed in the England only for a few months. These wars against the Infidels were strongly of religious character. The main aim was to spread Christianity and to reinforce the power of European three the most powerful monarchs – English, French and German. [9]

In the next centuries it was religion again that caused emigration from the British Isles. King’s desires and ambitions were the motive force for the English revolution during the reign of Henry VIII. None of his Catholic wives gave him a son therefore it was his hunger for a male successor that caused his divorce with his first wife and therefore with the Catholic Pope. However common people hardly knew or care about the religious disruption. The social and economic standard of medieval England rapidly decreased. Abrogation of monasteries pushed events

forward. It may seem that protestant reformation was only against misbehaviours of the Church. However it showed people new view at the surrounding world. View so different from contemporary desolate life it encouraged people to look for better future for themselves and their families outside the British Isles. [10, 11]

### **2.2.2 Exploring the New World from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century**

New era of the British emigration started in the sixteenth century. English – Spain war drained the royal treasury. Therefore Queen Elizabeth I supported revelatory cruises in order to obtain new sources of income. In face of Spanish domination over the New World, Devon aristocrat Humphrey Gilbert wrote in 1576 “A Discourse to Prove a Passage by the North – West to Cataia and the East Indies”. Martin Frobisher inspired by Gilbert’s ideas sailed to look for a north – west passage to Asia and discovered Arctic coasts of Canada. Cruises of the voyagers John Hawkins and Francis Drake opened the Caribbean area up for England. [12, 13]

In the meantime, a declining industry, unsatisfactory living conditions as well as a growth of criminality strengthened ambitions of English people to emigrate from their homeland and to start new life in the overseas colonies. The first English town on the continent of North America was Jamestown, established in Chesapeake Bay, the Virginia colony, in 1607. [14]

In the same year Puritans decided to look for religious freedom outside England. Puritans were an extreme religious movement originated from Protestantism. They claim the Church needs to be reformed and since their lectures attracted more and more people,

English monarchs persecuted their leaders as well as the followers. At first Puritans immigrated to Leyden in Netherlands. Nevertheless fear from a war between Spain and the Netherlands influenced them to look for a new home overseas. In September 1620 thirty five members of Leyden community boarded the ship directed from English Plymouth to American coastline. The ship Mayflower touched at the coast of Cap Cod after two and a half months. The new town, a cornerstone of New England, was named Plymouth. [15]

Britons have been moving to the American continent during the first half of the seventeenth century. In the first decades of this mass emigration over eighty thousands of citizens from English speaking countries moved overseas. A lot of different cultures and nations were joined in the New World. Still the British influence was the most significant. Until 1640 five main English colonies were established in North America: Virginia, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Colonies, they settled, were according to the law governed by the Crown. Nevertheless since the motherland did not intervene in the local life, the colonists have early learned to rule themselves. English Cabinet tried to claim sovereignty of the Crown by establishing new colonies in Carolina and Pennsylvania. New Netherlands was also gained by Britons. [16, 17, 18]

All American colonies have been providing a safe refuge to British political and religious emigrants from the beginning of the seventeenth century and during the seventeenth century. French North America and Spanish Florida were incorporated to the British Empire due to the victory of British army in the seven-year war in 1763. Colonies Newfoundland, New Scotland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick prospered

during the eighteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century – in 1790 – British Columbia was established by rejecting Spanish demands. [19, 20]

Georgia – the last one from all the thirteen colonies – was established at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Religious freedom (except for Catholicism) declared by local colonists attracted English debtors, Jews, Salzburg Protestants, Moravian Brothers from Germany or highlanders from Isle of Skye. The mission of John Wesley – English founder of Methodism – started here as well. Although emigration from England decreased, new colonists came all across the Europe. At the end of seventeenth century North America was flooded by emigrants from Ireland and Scotland. Reasons for emigration were mainly political and economical. Scots and Irish left their countries because English Parliament precluded their business activities. Among other countries the most numerous waves of emigrants came from Germany or France [21]

Meanwhile on the other side of the world a numerous community of English had arisen. The East India Trading Company was originally established as a business firm. However it was quickly transformed into the monumental territorial empire. For about 15 000 English lived in India around the year 1700. One hundred years later British officials as well as thousands of soldiers headed by British Governor-General ruled over spacious provinces. English had to fight with Indian protests as well as with French units which also wanted to gain control over the area. After a several battles for the Indian Subcontinent, the British East India Trading Company took three quarters of India. [22, 23]

In 1770 James Cook discovered Australia. English knew about this land only few things - it is deserted, far away and commercially useful.

Shortly after the North-American colonies declared independence and refused to accept prisoners from overcrowded prisons in the United Kingdom. Suddenly there was a very good reason why to keep Terra Australis (Latin for 'the unknown land of the South). The first ship with prisoners on the board put out in 1787 and after 252 days, in January 1788, touched at the Botany Bay. Northwards the governor established the Sydney Cove Prison and the small group of prisoners and warders laid foundations of a new country and a new nation. [24]

By 1800 the settlement in the Colony of New South Wales was growing and prospering. In order to attract more skilled workers and farmers who would be able to sustain the growing population Australians started to support emigration from the British Isles. An opportunity to colonise the new continent and to make profit from agricultural export were the main reasons why Britons consider emigrating from Great Britain to Australia.

Since travelling costs were for most of people too expensive, a supporting project was initiated for British migrants in 1830. Colonial land was purchased and the money was used to pay travelling cost of the poorest migrants to Australia Thanks to the Assisted Passage Scheme around 187 000 free settlers had migrated to Australia by the year 1850. [25]

Ireland has always been a specific part of the United Kingdom. The Irish Sea separates not only two different islands but also different nations with different characters, different history and most importantly different religion. Ireland was a rural land therefore agriculture was the main source of food and income. Most of the farms owned by Protestants prospered, nevertheless weak inefficient economy influenced Irish



farmers' decision to emigrate. Although there were no precise records about number of people departed to England, numerous English cities were influenced by newly established Irish communities. In between years 1841 – 1925 these communities have been appearing overseas, when over 75 percent of Irish immigrated to the USA, 70 000 people immigrated to Canada and more than 370 000 immigrated to Australia. [26]

### **2.3 Migrating Trends from the Twentieth Century until Present**

Due to the historical development the twentieth century has been experiencing unremitting migration movements. Timothy J. Hatton from the University of Essex divides British emigration in twentieth century into two eras (1870 – 1913 and 1950 – 1998). Since 1853 to 1913 almost 13 million Britons left the UK. These people were not real emigrants yet and many of them returned to the motherland. In fact nearly 10 million of them departed just after 1870. Net outflow of British citizens came to 6 million people. [27]

Part of this development is illustrated in figure 1 (see Appendix 5). Great Britain together with Ireland had emigration ratio for nineteen years from 1880 until 1899. Gross emigration from British–Irish Isles during this period was 2 219 430 people. British emigration reached its peak in between 1880 – 1889, when over 800 000 people left Great Britain. In the next decade emigration ratio rapidly decreased to average 300 000 people and this trend (except for a slight increase at the very beginning of the twentieth century) remained until 1919.

Irish emigration pattern is similar to the British progress, only

numbers of people are lower. Irish emigration also reached its peak in between 1880 – 1889. The gross outflow was over 650 000 people. The next three decades are characterized by a gradient movement.

All together nearly four million people immigrated from Great Britain and Ireland to the USA from 1880 to 1919. Most of these people had economical and political reasons for emigration. Poverty and political persecution forced millions of Europeans to leave Europe. Dangerous diseases, natural disasters as well as a threat of war were also common reasons for emigration which turned transatlantic transport into a great business. [28]

The United States was one of four main destinations British emigrants were heading to. Canada, Australia and New Zealand were the other three. British emigration to the United States was much more significant than to the other three countries.

The second era of British mass migration started after the period of the Second World War. By fiftieth years of twentieth century the statistics from International Passenger Survey registered British citizens' movements as a part of Commonwealth travelling records and only since 1964 Britons can be identified separately. From the mid-1960s British migrating trends show remarkable downwards trends. Average gross migration fell from of 199 thousand to 76 thousand per year. The net figure fell from 124 thousand to small 10 thousand. Preferences to emigrate to four the most popular destinations did not changed, however decline of the emigration caused that the United Kingdom became a country of net immigration.

For the first half of the twentieth century, the USA was the most

popular destination of the United Kingdom emigrants. From 1966 it was Australia, which experienced the highest inflow of the United Kingdom citizens. In fact more than 50 percent of emigrants directed to the top four countries were heading to Australia. [29]

As shown in figure (see Appendix 5), the highest outflow of the UK citizens in between 1966 to 2005 was in late mid-1960s. In two years almost half million people left the United Kingdom. Decline in the outflow in 1970s and 1980s was caused by falling employment rate in the United Kingdom on one side and tightening the immigration policies (especially those of Australia and Canada) on the other. In the 1990s the emigration trends increased and this movement (with minor fluctuations) continues until present. The most popular destination countries of recent years are Spain and Australia (see Appendix 6). In 2005 nearly 200 thousand Britons left the United Kingdom. Despite included returns, average loss of 40 years makes 67 000 Britons every year. [30, 31]

The key to this trend can also be found in the age of emigrants. Figure 4 (see Appendix 7) shows this aspect of British emigration. People in mid life make the highest percentage of all British emigrants. Especially in the late 1990s a sharp rise of emigration suggests that over 50 percent of emigration total were people in between 25 to 44 years, which is economically the most productive age. Therefore people in mid life are more likely to travel or emigrate for better vocational opportunities. Contemporary emigration levels are supported by cheap travelling costs, better reliable ways of communication and freedom of movement. [32]

The migration flows in the twenty-first century are characterized by a high level of both series of immigration and emigration. Figure 5 (see Appendix 8) shows that level of immigration to the United Kingdom is nearly twice as high as the level of emigration from the United Kingdom.

The decline of the level of immigration in between 2002 to 2003 was followed by its peak in period from December 2004 to June 2005. Since this year the level of immigration has not rapidly changed. The level of emigration was generally constant. After years of mild rise in between 2005 and 2006, emigration total decreased. In between December 2007 and December 2008 the level of emigration increased to its peak with over 400 thousand people left the United Kingdom. The last three years are characterized by a gradual decline of emigration level and mild increase of immigration level. [33]

### **3 BRITONS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

#### **3.1 Help for British**

Many things may go wrong during the residence in the different country. This chapter shows most important and interesting British or Czech organizations and institutions that help the British nationals on the territory of the Czech Republic. There also associations and organizations that associate British nationals and also some interesting and useful websites are included in the list.

##### **3.1.1 British Organizations and Institutions**

###### **British Embassy**

British Embassy and an ambassadress have its residency in the Thun Palace, the historical building located in the middle of the Lesser Town of Prague.

When a diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and the Czechoslovak Republic were established in 1919, The United Kingdom leased the Thun Palace as a Residence for the Minister and the Legation office. The building has been the Legation and then the Embassy ever since. In 1925 the United Kingdom bought the Thun Palace.

The British Embassy represents the British Government in its relation with the Czech Government and promotes the range of British interests in the Czech Republic. The embassy has several sections concerning political relations, business and some other issues. The head of the embassy is the ambassadress. She is to the Czech Republic the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen. She is also responsible for the

relationship between our two countries. Current Ambassador is Sian MacLeod.

At the website of the British embassy all relevant information in English and in Czech about living in the Czech Republic and what should people do in various situations can be easily found. [34]

### **The Prague Post**

Covering the Czech Republic and Central and Eastern Europe the Prague Post is an English language weekly newspaper. It is the most well-known English-language newspaper in the Czech Republic. It focuses on English speaking expatriates living in the Czech Republic or neighbouring countries, Czech readers interested in news from an international perspective and of course tourists coming to the Czech Republic. Current Editor-in-Chief is Benjamin Cunningham.

The print edition of the Prague Post is published every Wednesday. With a print run of about 19 000 copies, the newspaper reaches approximately 40 000 readers a week. The history of the newspaper began in 1991 in Prague.

The Prague Post debuted with a twelve-page issue and covered news and business and among other things it included a regular pub guide. Over the years new sections about culture or travelling were added. In 1997 the Prague Post launched a website on the World Wide Web ([www.praguepost.com](http://www.praguepost.com)). Nowadays the website of the Prague Post has more than 40 000 users generating over 150 000 page views per month. [35]

### **The British Chamber of Commerce**

The British Chamber of Commerce was formed in the Czech Republic in 1997. Since then membership has grown to over 240 companies representing a broad spectrum of British interests in the Czech Republic, from major investors to individual entrepreneurs. The primary mission of the Chamber are to promote business relations between the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom, to help improve the competitive and business environment in the Czech Republic, and to provide a platform for creating new business opportunities.

The Chamber works independently on the British Embassy in the Czech Republic, but maintains very good relations with the British Embassy and its Trade & Investment department. [36]

### **The British Council**

The British Council is the United Kingdom's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities. Form a small office, established in 1930's; it has developed into a worldwide organization in more than one hundred countries.

The British Council in the Czech Republic was established in 1945, closed after five years and reopened in 1963. The Council in the Czech Republic runs English courses, offers internationally-recognised English exams, cooperates on international project related to the areas of climate change, multicultural dialogue and knowledge and creative economy. [37]

### **Prague Barbarians Cricket Club**

Prague Barbarians C.C. is a cricket club which, since its beginnings in 2007, has become firmly established in the Czech Republic. The club

has two teams in the Czech Cricket League, consisting of players from many parts of the world, including Czech nationals. It also arranges friendly matches of all kinds throughout the summer.

The club plays its matches at Vypich - a venue on the outskirts of Prague. The club's policy is to promote the game in any way it can and is happy to welcome anyone who has an interest in the game, whatever his or her level might be. [38]

## **The Internet**

A lot of information about the life in the Czech Republic for Britons living abroad could be easily found online. On the websites [www.expats.com](http://www.expats.com) or [www.direct.gov.uk](http://www.direct.gov.uk) or <http://www.britsabroad.com/> Britons can find all relevant details about what to do before they leave the country and what to do after arrival to the destination. Information about the capital city of the Czech Republic, tips for trips or just how is the weather in the Czech Republic.

### **3.1.2 Czech Organizations and Institutions**

#### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic**

This department was established in 1918. Since 1934 the residence of the department is in Černín Palace. Main mission of the department is supporting international relationships between the Czech Republic and other states and providing services for foreigners living in the Czech Republic.

At the website of the department ([www.mzv.cz](http://www.mzv.cz)) foreign nationals can find information about how to travel in the Schengen Area, how to



submit the visa application or what health insurance is recommended. Current Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic is Karel Schwarzenberg. [39]

### **Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic**

This department is a governmental authority for home affairs. Among others it solves problems of migration and immigration. Statistics shows that, in recent years, the Czech Republic has become a destination country for foreign nationals from all around the world. The department supports legal migration as it is one of the tools for economic development of the country. The department deals with asylum and refugees issues.

At the website ([www.mvcr.cz](http://www.mvcr.cz)) foreign nationals can find information about travel documents, granting residence to foreign nationals and granting refugee status. Current Minister of Interior is Radek John. [40]

### **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**

This department was established in 1990. It is responsible for social policy, social security, employment (including employment for foreigners), labour legislation, migration and integration of foreign nationals.

There is a common project of Department of the Interior of the Czech Republic and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs called "Foreigners in the Czech Republic". On the website [www.cizinci.cz](http://www.cizinci.cz) foreign nationals can find information about the integration or a list of offices providing services for the foreign nationals at the territory of the Czech Republic.

The websites is mainly for people from the third world countries. However British nationals may although find useful information. [41]

### **Local Institutions**

Besides the organizations mentioned above there are many local British centres or English libraries that are providing services nor only for British national but also for example for the students of English. Local job centres and the Czech Foreign Policy also provide services for foreigners in the Czech Republic.

### **3.2 British Personalities**

The next chapter presents particular personalities of British origin who dedicated their work to the Czech Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia) and aimed to spread a good reputation of the country all around the world. These people remarkably contributed to the consolidation of the Czech – British relationships and most of them were justly honoured with various types of awards.

#### **PhDr. Deryck Viney**

The youngest child of a chartered accountant and a housewife, Deryck, was born on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1921 in Beckenham, Kent County. After his graduation from private Dulwich College, he was accepted to the Cambridge University. His field of study was natural science: physiology, zoology and botany. During the Second World War he worked as a sharpener in a factory, where he met a Czechoslovak emigrant from whom he started to learn Czech and German languages. He failed to become a member of paradesant brigade (acceptance of new members was forbidden after a campaign in Arnheim), therefore he entered military news agency. After his graduation of the Cambridge University, he was

accepted as a postgraduate student to the Philosophical Faculty at the Charles University. He defended his habilitated doctoral thesis on literary work of Karel Čapek. Afterwards he shortly worked in BBC and in a foreign service. Then he entered Radio Free Europe in Munich. In the second half of the 1960s he re-entered BBC, where he rose to become a director of the Czechoslovak editor's office. Deryck Viney retired in 1981, nevertheless he never stopped working. In between 1981 – 1988 he taught mathematics at the Downs school in Dartford. For some time he lived in Cyprus, where he wrote several books about the local fauna. Currently he lives in Olney, in the north of London. [42]

### **David Short**

He was born on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1943 in Prestbury, in Cheshire County, England. His father was a Unitarian chaplain. As a child, David attended Quarry Bank High School for Boys in Liverpool. He continued his studies at the University of Birmingham, where he studied Russian and French languages. Then he studied linguistics in London. In between 1966 – 1969 he studied Czech language in Prague. In the next five years he worked for three years as a translator and for two years as an assistant professor at the department of linguistics and phonetics at the Charles University. From 1973 he lectures Czech and Slovak languages at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES) in London. David Short wrote famous course book of Czech language for self – taught persons: *Teach Yourself Czech: a Complete Course for Beginners*. The book was firstly published in 1993, followed by six re-editions. In 1996 he published *Essays in Czech and Slovak Literature (Eseje na český a slovenský jazyk a literaturu)* and *Customs and Etiquette in the Czech Republic (Zvyky a etiketa v České republice)*. He also translated

prose *Valerie a týden divů* by Vítězslav Nezval. The book was published in 2005 with English title: *Valerie and Her Weeks of Wonders*. The author was honoured for spreading Czech and Slovak culture abroad with *Artis Bohemia Amicis Medal* and *Memorable Medal* of the Jan Amos Komenský University. Currently he lives in Windsor, England. [43]

### **Andrew Gardner**

Journalist Andrew Gardner was born at November 28<sup>th</sup> 1969 in Wusase, Nigeria. His English parents were serving in mission there. Young Andrew studied in England, he graduated from Christ Church Hospital High School. He studied Czech and Russian languages and consequently international relations at the University of Cambridge. Andrew Gardner worked as a financial editor in Prague and Brno. Since 2001 he works as managing editor a chief editorial writer of an internet magazine TOL (Transitions Onlines). Due to his remarkable covering of twenty eight countries in middle and east Europe, Balkans and former Soviet Union he was nominated for European of the Year in 2005. [44]

### **Tim Haughton**

Tim Haughton was born on November 14<sup>th</sup> 1972 in Oldham in Lancashire County. He was raised in Stroud, Gloucestershire County. Haughton studied political science at London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) as well as at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES). His doctoral dissertation thesis was concerned in political development of Slovakia in its first five years of independence in between 1993 – 1998. Currently he lectures political studies in England. Firstly he worked at the University of Sheffield, then at SSEES and now in Birmingham. In 1995 he decided to move to the

Czech Republic and to learn Czech language. His first place of residence was Pilsen. After his visit of Slovakia he started to be interested in Slovak history and political development. Nowadays He is one of the most reputable British experts at the topics concerning Vladimír Mečiar and speaks Czech and Slovak languages. His book *Omezení a příležitosti vůdců v post-komunistické Evropě* (Constraints and Opportunities of Leadership in Post-Communist Europe), that was published in 2004, analyses Vladimír Mečiar's government and his party. He published number of papers about Slovak parliament, a change of a political system, Slovak communist party and many other topics concerning Slovak political life and development. He is an author of a humoristic novel *Tajný cíl cesty* (Secret Destination) where his own life experience is reflected. The book was published in 1999 and partly takes place in Prague. [45]

### **Kieran Williams**

As a child of British parents, Kieran Williams was born on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1967 in Virginia, USA. He studied at the University of Princeton and at the Oxford University in England. The topic of his dissertation thesis was Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the next years. In between 1993 – 2002 he lectured political sciences at the SSEES (the School of Slavonic and East European Studies). In 1997 he published a book titled *Pražské jaro a jeho následky: československá politika 1968 – 1970* (The Prague Spring and its Consequences: Czechoslovak policy in between 1968 – 1970). The book was honoured with BASEES-Orbis prize in 1998. He participated in publishing other books about political changes in the post-communist Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania. In his publications he also compared a democratic electoral system and a communist electoral

system. Currently he cooperates with the SSEES as a research worker and at the same time he lectures political science at the Drake University in Iowa. Since 2002 he lives in USA. [46]

### **Andrew Lance**

A long-standing employee of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office was born on August 13<sup>th</sup> 1943. He studied at the Dulwich University and the University of Cambridge. In between 1969 – 1972 he worked as a Press Secretary at the British Embassy in Prague. As a research worker he specialized in the Czech and Slovak policies. During his employment he covered and analysed the Czech and Slovak political development. Andrew Lance also cooperated in preparation of the Queen Elizabeth's II visit in 1996. On this occasion he published a brochure about British–Czech foreign relations. Nowadays he lives in the South West of England. [47]

### **Sir Michael Burton**

Former British Ambassador in the Czech Republic was born in Guilford on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1937. He spent his childhood in the south of England. He studied political science, philosophy and economics at the University of Oxford. During his diplomatic career he travelled to Jordan, Kuwait and Dubai. Therefore he speaks Arabic as well as French and German languages. In early 1990s he worked as an assistant of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office delegates for the Middle East. He represented the United Kingdom as the last British Minister before the fall of Berlin Wall and for the next two years afterwards. He was the first British Ambassador in the Czech Republic in between 1994 – 1997.

Although he is retired by now, he still acts as a Chairman of British Czech and Slovak Association (BCSA) in the United Kingdom. [48]

### **Mike Ivory**

He was born on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1940 in Folkestone in the south of England. After graduation from Sir Roger Marwoods Grammar School in Sandwich, Kent County, he studied languages. During the study at the University of Oxford, he learned French, German and Italian languages. Afterwards he studied an urbanism and a landscape gardening in Newcastle. He is an author of numerous number of traveller's guides. He wrote several publications about the Czech Republic – Green Guide to Prague (Zelený průvodce Prahou), Essential Czech Republic (Podstatné fakty o České Republice), then Explorer Prague (Objevovatel Prahy) and Citypack Prague. Currently he lives in Cheltenham in the south England and works as an Events Coordinator for British Czech and Slovak Association. [49]

### **Roger Darlington**

British writer Roger Darlington was born on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1948 in Sedgley. He had multicultural roots, since his father was British and his mother was Italian. He attended Xaverian College in Manchester and graduated from management at the University of Manchester. In the 1980's he had been appearing in various political functions. He is an author of a book about the Czech pilots in the Great Britain. Night Hawk was translated into Czech in 1993 and published as Noční jestřáb. [50]

### **Ewald Osers**

Translator and poet Ewald Osers was born on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1917. He moved to the Great Britain in 1938, where he studied chemistry and then

languages at the University of London. He worked for nearly forty years for BBC Monitoring Service. He translated hundreds of poems from Czech, Slovak, Russian, German and Macedonian languages into English. His most remarkable translator success was translation of Jaroslav Seifert's poems. According to Seifert's opinion quality of this translation helped him to win Nobel Prize in Literature. Nevertheless Ewald Osers translated and poeticized poems of Vítězslav Nezval, František Halas, Josef Hora, Josef Hanzlík and other remarkable Czech and Slovak poets. He also translated Czech prosaic literary works of Karel Čapek, Josef Klíma, Jiří Mucha, Egon Hostovský and Arnošt Lustig. Member of the British Royal Society of Literature wrote his own poems as well. During his life he obtained sixty two literary awards from different countries, including the Czech Republic. His literary archive was in 2000 stored in Památník národního písemnictví in Prague. Ewald Osers died in October 2011. [51]



#### **4 ENGLISH MINORITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

Migration trends explained in previous chapters influenced also development of English minority in the Czech Republic. International relationships between the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic exist since twentieth years of twentieth century. The first president of the former Czechoslovakia, Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, as well as the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovakia Edvard Beneš, maintained good diplomatic relations between the countries. During the Second World War Britons and Czech fought shoulder to shoulder against Nazis. Individual stories of people who contributed to formation of British and Czech (Czechoslovak) history will be mentioned later.

The main issue of this chapter is to introduce current situation of English minority in the Czech Republic in terms of statistical records. Figures and charts presented in the chapter compare number of Britons, Irishmen, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders and Canadians during selected years from 2003 to 2011.

The term “English minority” could have two different explanations:

- 1) it is a minority of people who originally come from England*
- 2) it is a minority of people from English-speaking countries which are unified by the same language*

In the next chapter this term is used in both meanings in order to comprise data collected by Office of National Statistics about English-speaking countries and to describe movements of Britons in the Czech Republic

#### **4. 1 Statistics**

Prestigious British newspapers The Guardian and the Observer together held in 2000 a public inquiry about which countries and cities are among Britons popular. The Czech Republic was at the first place between popular European countries. Prague was ninth between top ten popular cities of the world. Excluding non-European cities, Prague took the second place right after Italian Venice. Beautiful countryside, historical architecture or cheap living costs are some of the reasons that Britons are attracted by in the Czech Republic.

The latest development of British migration to the Czech Republic is described by figures taken from the annual reports of the Czech Statistical Office that are available on their website. Selected data come from the years of 2003 2006, 2009 and 2011. All figures include statistical records about six English-speaking countries (Australia, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, the United States of America and the United Kingdom) so the numbers could be compared.

#### **2003**

Following figures present various aspects of life of English minority in 2003. Figure 1 describes how many residents from English-speaking countries lived in which district. In general 5 989 English-speaking residents lived in the Czech Republic. The biggest group of them were 3 264 Americans, followed by 1 709 Britons, 544 Canadians, 289 Australians, 134 Irishmen and 49 New Zealanders. The most popular district to live was Prague. From total number of 5 989 residents living in the Czech Republic, 3 555 of them resided in Prague. The second most popular district to live was Středočeský with total number 602 residents. 28% of the English minority in the Czech Republic in 2003 was of British

origin. Total majority of them, 1 004, resided in Prague. Australians, Canadians, Americans and Britons resided in all fourteen districts. Whereas Irish resided in eleven districts and New Zealanders resided in mere six districts.

Figure 1:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship and Place of Residence (Districts); 31 December 2003</i>															
<i>Citizenship/ District</i>	<i>Praha</i>	<i>Středočeský</i>	<i>Jihočeský</i>	<i>Plzeňský</i>	<i>Karlovarský</i>	<i>Ústecký</i>	<i>Liberecký</i>	<i>Královéhradecký</i>	<i>Pardubický</i>	<i>Vysočina</i>	<i>Jihomoravský</i>	<i>Olomoucký</i>	<i>Zlínský</i>	<i>Moravskoslezský</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 555</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>5 989</b>
Australia	146	32	16	12	2	7	4	9	6	8	24	11	6	6	289
Ireland	88	14	7	1	-	1	-	6	1	1	8	4	-	3	134
Canada	321	50	18	15	12	16	7	17	7	5	27	19	14	16	544
New Zealand	39	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	49
USA	1 957	317	106	76	42	79	48	69	59	33	191	103	70	114	3 264
UK	1 004	185	50	38	20	27	32	72	44	19	116	46	25	31	1 709

Source: ČSÚ[online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/tabulky/ciz\\_pocet\\_cizincu-00230](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/tabulky/ciz_pocet_cizincu-00230)

The next Figure 2 shows foreigners' type of residence permit. From total number of 5 989 residents, 2 341 of them had a residence permit for permanent stay which makes 39% of all English-speaking residents. From total number of 1 709 Britons, only 505 decided to stay permanently in the Czech Republic. Most of the residents preferred long-term visa over 90 days, however nearly 60% of Australians chose permanent stay over long-term visa in 2003.

Figure 2:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship and Type of Residence Permit; 31 December 2003</i>				
<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Permanent stay</i>	<i>% of permanently residing persons</i>	<i>Long-term visa over 90 days</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 989</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>39,1</b>	<b>3 648</b>
Australia	289	169	58,5	120
Ireland	134	28	20,9	106
Canada	544	227	41,7	317
New Zealand	49	9	18,4	40
USA	3 264	1 403	43,0	1 861
UK	1 709	505	29,5	1 204

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/0700401129/\\$File/c01a11t.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/0700401129/$File/c01a11t.pdf)

The previous figure showed two different types of residence permit for foreigners. The next two figures explain the most common reasons of stay for each type. Figure 3 includes numbers of English emigrants with Czech citizenship and the most common reasons of stay. The most frequent reason of stay in the Czech Republic in 2003 was Reunification of the family with Czech citizen. It was given as a reason by 76 % of all residents. The second most frequent reason of stay was Czech origin, closely followed by Humanitarian reasons.

After the Czech Republic joined the European Union in 2004 conditions of naturalization has changed for citizens of the European Union. Currently the citizens from the European Union countries can apply for naturalization just after five years of permanent stay. This fact simplified inflow of British emigrants as well as emigrants from other English-speaking countries. The number of English minority increased.

Figure 3:

<i>Permanently Residing Foreigners by Citizenship and Reason of Stay; 31 December 2003</i>							
<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Czech origin</i>	<i>Humanitarian</i>	<i>Reunification of the family (with the family (with Czech citizen)</i>	<i>Reunification of the family (with foreigner)</i>	<i>Permanent residence permit after 10 years of stay</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1 764</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2 352</b>
Australia	169	14	14	112	28	-	1
Ireland	28	-	-	27	1	-	-
Canada	227	10	12	182	17	2	4
New Zealand	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
USA	1 403	129	104	967	162	20	21
UK	505	4	8	467	10	8	8

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/070041182C/\\$File/c01a15t.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/070041182C/$File/c01a15t.pdf)

The next figure 4 is focused on the second type of residence, long-term visa, or more precisely the most common reasons of visas. Employment was by far the most common reason of stay. From total number of 3 688, 1 828 applied for a long-term visa because of work related reasons. From 1 204 Britons holding long-term visas, 624 of them gave Employment as the reason of stay. Other popular reasons were Business, Participation in legal person and Study. Whereas the second most common reason of stay of American residents was Reunification of the family - with foreigner. In fact this was in total the second most common reason. Training and Culture were three the less common reasons of visas in 2003.

Figure 4:

<i>Foreigners Holding Visas over 90 Days by Citizenship and Reason of Visas; 31 December 2003</i>											
<i>Country of citizenship/purpose of migration</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Participation in legal person</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>Training</i>	<i>Reunification of the family - with Czech citizen</i>	<i>Reunification of the family - with foreigner</i>	<i>Culture</i>	<i>Sport</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 688</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>199</b>
Australia	120	5	13	74	3	-	1	22	-	-	2
Ireland	106	8	21	51	9	-	-	15	-	-	2
Canada	317	20	35	156	35	-	-	68	-	-	3
New Zealand	40	3	1	30	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
USA	1 861	103	184	893	117	-	2	405	9	1	147
UK	1 204	74	179	624	101	7	1	173	-	-	45

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/070041523C/\\$File/c01a80t.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/070041523C/$File/c01a80t.pdf)

## 2006

Three years later immigration level increased for all six countries. Figure 5 describes situation of English minority in 2006. Total number of expats from English-speaking countries increased from 5 989 in 2003 up to total number of 8 468 expats. 2 873 of them were of British origin. Comparing data from 2003 and 2006 indicates that the British net immigration level increased twice during three years. In 2006 Prague and district Středočeský were again the most popular districts to live. 5 133 expats resided in Prague in 2006, 1 801 of them were British.

The less popular districts to live in 2006 were again district Karlovarský and district Vysočina. Except for New Zealanders, every other district was resided by expats from Australia, Canada, Ireland, the USA and the United Kingdom.

Figure 6 from the same year describes type of residence by citizenship. Approximately half of the expats stayed permanently in the Czech Republic, which makes 251 Australians (out of 358), 103 Irish (out of 319), 340 Canadians (out of 623), 35 New Zealanders (out of 83), 2 275 Americans (out of 4 212) and 1 088 Britons (out of 2 873). Migration policy of the Czech Republic changed since the country joined the European Union. Liberal attitude to the international migration caused massive decrease in 90-days-and-over visa applications. In 2006 only 922 expats stayed in the Czech Republic with this type of residence.

Figure 5:

<i>Foreigners by District and Citizenship; 31 December 2006</i>															
<i>Citizenship/ District</i>	<i>Praha</i>	<i>Středočeský</i>	<i>Jihočeský</i>	<i>Plzeňský</i>	<i>Karlovarský</i>	<i>Ústecký</i>	<i>Liberecký</i>	<i>Královéhradecký</i>	<i>Pardubický</i>	<i>Vysočina</i>	<i>Jihomoravský</i>	<i>Olomoucký</i>	<i>Zlínský</i>	<i>Moravskoslezský</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 133</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>8 468</b>
Australia	175	43	19	13	2	11	7	14	8	12	28	11	6	9	358
Ireland	245	28	9	2	1	3	1	5	4	2	11	2	4	2	319
Canada	321	66	33	22	13	17	6	27	11	6	43	18	18	22	623
New Zealand	47	10	-	3	-	1	3	2	1	-	5	2	2	4	83
USA	2 544	433	118	77	49	102	69	80	61	42	282	113	85	156	4 212
UK	1 801	335	65	47	21	73	56	48	57	29	154	76	56	53	2 873

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/B9003194D8/\\$File/c01a63t.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/B9003194D8/$File/c01a63t.pdf)

Figure 6:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship and Type of Residence; 31 December 2006</i>				
<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Permanent residence</i>	<i>Temporary EU/ /Long-term residence</i>	<i>90-days-and- -over visa</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 468</b>	<b>4 092</b>	<b>3 454</b>	<b>922</b>
Australia	358	251	71	36
Ireland	319	103	216	-
Canada	623	340	198	85
New Zealand	83	35	29	19
USA	4 212	2 275	1 155	782
UK	2 873	1 088	1 785	-

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/B9002F5A08/\\$File/c01a60t.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/B9002F5A08/$File/c01a60t.pdf)

## 2009

The next figure 7 describes the same features as figures 5 three years later. Total number of English-speaking expats grew up to 12 555 people. Growing trends continued with separate nationalities. The most popular districts remained incomparable. 62% of whole English minority resided in 2009 in Prague. The British minority increased to total number of 4 363, 62% (2 684) of whom lived in Prague.



Figure 7:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship and District; 31 December 2009</i>															
<i>District / Citizenship</i>	<i>Praha</i>	<i>Středočeský</i>	<i>Jihočeský</i>	<i>Plzeňský</i>	<i>Karlovarský</i>	<i>Ústecký</i>	<i>Liberecký</i>	<i>Královéhradecký</i>	<i>Pardubický</i>	<i>Vysočina</i>	<i>Jihomoravský</i>	<i>Olomoucký</i>	<i>Zlínský</i>	<i>Moravskoslezský</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	7 585	1 239	305	227	119	267	193	223	207	109	861	291	235	391	12 255
Australia	246	52	29	14	3	10	14	17	11	12	34	12	9	18	481
Ireland	426	39	8	4	3	4	4	6	5	3	21	7	9	6	545
Canada	397	107	38	21	15	26	11	24	12	8	60	27	21	37	804
New Zealand	62	19	1	-	-	2	4	2	4	-	11	4	4	8	121
USA	3 770	552	144	107	64	120	95	103	91	51	395	139	114	196	5 941
UK	2 684	470	85	81	34	105	65	71	84	38	340	102	78	126	4 363

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/C0004B7446/\\$File/c01a05.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/C0004B7446/$File/c01a05.pdf)

## 2011

The data from the last year introduce English minority the best. Therefore numbers from this year are selected more precisely in order to illustrate better migration movements. There is also a new category – sex, which divides all expats into males and females and thereby brings the whole new view at the topic of this chapter.

The figures f8 - 12 from 2011 explain current situation of English minority in selected months of the year. Figure 8 shows that in January total number of English minority was 13 060 people. That is a remarkable rise since 2009 that is presented. in Figure 7. In January 6 192 Americans resided in the Czech Republic, 3 756 of whom were males. 2 387 of the whole American minority were females. Total number of British minority, 4 863 residents, was made from 3 675 males and 1 101 females .

Figure 8:

<i>Foreigners: by Citizenship, Type of Residence and Sex; 31 January 2011</i>							
Citizenship	<i>Foreigners , total</i>	<i>Permanent stay</i>			<i>Other types of stay</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 060</b>	<b>5 006</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>8 054</b>	<b>5 334</b>	<b>2 720</b>
Australia	<b>494</b>	291	196	95	203	121	82
Ireland	<b>599</b>	133	105	28	466	361	105
Canada	<b>835</b>	445	263	182	390	229	161
New Zealand	<b>126</b>	53	37	16	73	51	22
USA	<b>6 143</b>	2 773	1 837	936	3 370	1 919	1 451
UK	<b>4 863</b>	1 311	1 109	202	3 552	2 653	899

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/8400437612/\\$File/c01t01.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/8400437612/$File/c01t01.pdf)

In March emigration level experienced mild decline. Total number of English minority decreased to 12 978 residents. Number of British residents decreased to 4 470, Number of New Zealanders decreased from 126 in January to 124 in March. Number of Australians declined as well from 494 in January to 475 in March. However the other nationalities experienced mild increase. Total number of Irish grew up from 599 in January to 605 in March. Number of Canadian residents grew up from original 835 in January to 842 in March. American minority experienced inflow of residents as well. During three months number of Americans increased from 6 143 to 6 192.

Figure 9:

<i>Foreigners: by Citizenship, Type of Residence and Sex; 31 March 2011</i>							
Citizenship	Foreigners , total	Permanent stay			Other types of stay		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 978</b>	<b>5 030</b>	<b>3 565</b>	<b>1 465</b>	<b>7 948</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>2 719</b>
Australia	<b>475</b>	291	196	95	184	110	74
Ireland	<b>605</b>	133	105	28	472	365	107
Canada	<b>842</b>	446	263	183	396	231	165
New Zealand	<b>124</b>	54	37	17	70	49	21
USA	<b>6 192</b>	2 781	1 843	938	3 411	1 920	1 491
UK	<b>4 740</b>	1 325	1 121	204	3 415	2 554	861

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/84004268BF/\\$File/c01t01.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/84004268BF/$File/c01t01.pdf)

Declining trend of immigration level continued in June, when the total numbers were the lowest from all five months. Total number of English minority decreased to 12 548, 8 639 of whom were males and 3 909 of whom were females. The most significant decline experienced American minority when total number of Americans fell to 5 718 residents. Number of Britons slightly increased to 4 784 Britons. Numbers of the other nations did not changed rapidly as well.

Figure 10:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship, Type of Residence and Sex; 30 June 2011</i>							
Citizenship	Foreigners , total	Permanent stay			Other types of stay		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 548</b>	<b>5 089</b>	<b>3 607</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>7 459</b>	<b>5 032</b>	<b>2 427</b>
Australia	<b>470</b>	293	197	96	177	107	70
Ireland	<b>611</b>	134	106	28	477	369	108
Canada	<b>836</b>	451	265	186	385	222	163
New Zealand	<b>129</b>	56	39	17	73	53	20
USA	<b>5 718</b>	2 816	1 868	948	2 902	1 704	1 198
UK	<b>4 784</b>	1 339	1 132	207	3 445	2 577	868

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/E600458AC3/\\$File/c01t01.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/E600458AC3/$File/c01t01.pdf)

After the “summer fall” numbers in Figure 11 shows a mild growth in September. Total number of English minority was 12 712. In September of 2011, 8 712 males from English-speaking countries resided in the Czech Republic. Number of females from from English-speaking countries was exactly 4 000 women. The biggest number of males and females was of American and British origin.

Figure 11:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship, Type of Residence and Sex; 30 September 2011</i>							
Citizenship	Foreigners , total	Permanent stay			Other types of stay		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 712</b>	<b>5 123</b>	<b>3 629</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>7 589</b>	<b>5 083</b>	<b>2 506</b>
Australia	471	298	199	99	173	108	65
Ireland	617	135	107	28	482	372	110
Canada	795	454	269	185	341	193	148
New Zealand	129	57	40	17	72	50	22
USA	5 860	2 833	1 876	957	3 027	1 744	1 283
UK	4 840	1 346	1 138	208	3 494	2 616	878

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/48003775DE/\\$File/c01t01.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/48003775DE/$File/c01t01.pdf)

Figure 12 presents the latest numbers of English minority in the Czech Republic according to the statistical records of National Statistical Office. At the end of the year of 2011 13 334 residents from English-speaking countries lived in the Czech Republic. The number of Americans was in total 6 385, 3 842 of them were males and 2 543 of them were females. The second biggest group were British expats with 4 007 males and 1 099 females. The third place took Canada with total number of 820 residents, while 476 of them were males and 344 of them were females. Ireland was represented by total number of 622 residents, 484 of them were males and 138 of them were females. With 315 males and 170

females Australians made in total 485 residents. The smallest group of the whole English minority were New Zealanders with total number of 124 residents, while 87 of them were males, only 36 of them were females.

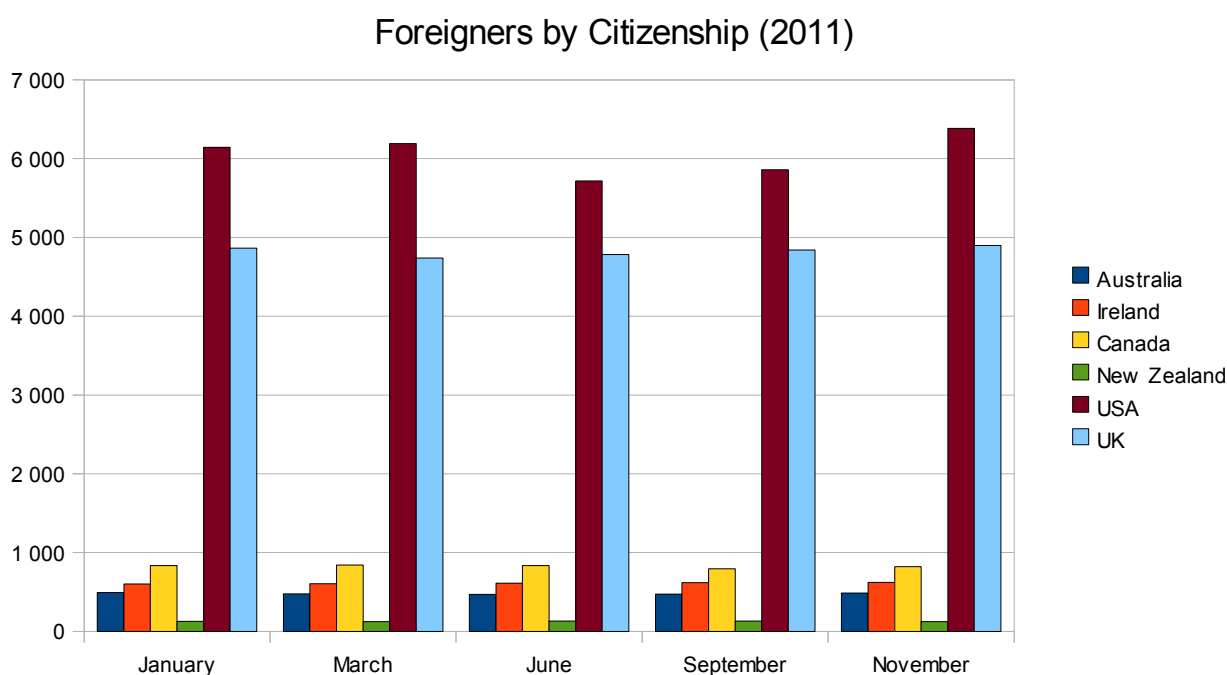
Figure 12:

<i>Foreigners by Citizenship, Type of Residence and Sex; 30 November 2011</i>							
Citizenship	Foreigners , total	Permanent stay			Other types of stay		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 334</b>	<b>5 144</b>	<b>3 650</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>8 190</b>	<b>5 353</b>	<b>2 837</b>
Australia	485	299	200	99	186	115	71
Ireland	622	135	107	28	487	377	110
Canada	820	455	272	183	365	204	161
New Zealand	124	56	40	16	68	47	21
USA	6 385	2 852	1 892	960	3 533	1 950	1 583
UK	4 898	1 347	1 139	208	3 551	2 660	891

Source: ČSÚ [online]: [http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/84003FF6B6/\\$File/c01t01.pdf](http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/t/84003FF6B6/$File/c01t01.pdf)

The last figure presented in this chapter is a chart that summarises development of migration inflow and outflows of English minority in the year of 2011.

Figure 13:



Continually growing migration level of citizens from English-speaking countries is characteristic feature of all figures presented in this chapter. In between 2003 and 2011 inflow of Britons, Americans, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and Irish increased several times. In 2003 English minority was small and insignificant. Total number of all nations combined was mere 2 431 residents. However liberal development of Czech migration policy allowed to change this fact. At the end of the last year English minority was six times bigger than it was in 2003. Americans and Britons were two the most common nationalities among the English-speaking countries. during all presented years. Approximately a half of all residents stayed in the Czech Republic permanently. Work opportunities and family reunification were given as reasons of that fact. Figures showed another interesting fact about the migration movements, most of the residents are male. Females make only a small part of English-minority living in the Czech Republic. It is difficult to predict whether these trends continue and whether the future migration movements of English minority will influence the Czech population. Nevertheless growing English community is fascinating an inherent part of contemporary Czech demography.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

The newest statistical records from the last year brought this Bachelor thesis to an end. British migration movements from the prehistory until present were introduced to the reader. British minority was presented by examples of British cultural and political personalities and relevant organizations and institutions. Numbers from statistical records showed main aspects of the British life in the Czech Republic.

This Bachelor thesis is composed from many small chapters with different topics. Therefore obtaining of proper sources was the first task I had to deal with. Finding publications about that specific topic was not easy. Since the chapters describe different views at the topic, coherence was essential to attract readers and encourage their interest in further reading. Nevertheless the most difficult part was to find Britons who would like to bring their own opinions and experience of life in the Czech Republic. After many unsuccessful and few successful attempts to create my own project I decided to change the original concept and stayed with the theory.

Despite all the difficulties, the concept of this Bachelor thesis uniquely combines theoretical finding from history, demography and statistics in order to extend general knowledge about expansion of British nation. This fact gives a great opportunity of different approaches and provides a wide range of possible extensions. Past as well as present migration movements are bottomless source of discussions and questions for further research.

## 6 ENDNOTES

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## SOURCES OF APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 – Picture 1

*Geografická mapa Velké Británie.* *Cestování.cz* [online]. 6 April 1999 [Retrieved 2012-04-19]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW: [http://www.poutnik.cz/evropa/britanie/mapy/mapa\\_hl/](http://www.poutnik.cz/evropa/britanie/mapy/mapa_hl/)

### Appendix 2 – Picture 2

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### Appendix 3 – Picture 3

*John Bull.* *England* [online]. [Retrieved 2012-04-19]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW: [http://www.uk.filo.pl/england\\_introduction.htm](http://www.uk.filo.pl/england_introduction.htm)

#### Appendix 4 – Picture 4

*The Union Jack*. 1<sup>st</sup> Choice Au Pairs [online]. [Retrieved 2012-04-19].

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#### Appendix 5 – Figure 5

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#### Appendix 6 – Figure 6

CASCIANI , Dominic. Q&A: Brits Abroad revealed . *BBC News* [online]. 11 December 2006, [Retrieved 2011-04-27]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW: <[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/5239054.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/5239054.stm)>.

#### Appendix 7 – Figure 7

Brits Abroad : World overview. *BBC News* [online]. [Retrieved 2011-04-27]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW: <[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/in\\_depth/brits\\_abroad/html/](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/brits_abroad/html/)>.

#### Appendix 8 – Figure 8

SRIHKAHDARAJAH D., Drew C. Viewpoint: Expats chasing dreams. *BBC News* [online]. 11 December 2006, [Retrieved 2011-04-27]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/6163219.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6163219.stm)

#### Appendix 9 – Figure 9

*What are the latest total figures of international migration?* Office for National statistics [online]. 23 February 2012 [Retrieved 2012-04-19]. AVAILABLE FROM WWW:



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## **8 ABSTRACT**

Migratory processes have always been connected with human population. One of the most powerful countries of today world - The United Kingdom - is no exception. The country has been experiencing massive emigration for centuries. Expansive wars as well as exploratory cruises are also the reasons of the power it has. From ancient time until the present, millions of people left the British Isle and settled all around the world. The main purpose of this Bachelor thesis is to explain history of British migration with special emphasis on twentieth century and a present situation. Nowadays number of British expats lives in the Czech Republic as well. The other main purpose of the thesis is to describe situation of British minority. The stress is laid on English minority as a main bearer of English language as well as English culture. The thesis is completed by the part in which famous Britons connected in any way to the Czech Republic are listed. Combination of findings from history, demography, and statistics brings the whole new and unique perspective view of British emigration.

## 9 RESUMÉ

Emigrace z Britských ostrovů a anglická menšina žijící na území České republiky jsou hlavními tématy této práce. Práce přináší ve své první části přehled nejdůležitějších kapitol z historie britské emigrace, přičemž zvláštní pozornost je věnována vývoji ve století dvacátém a situaci v současnosti. V úvodu je také vysvětleno problematiku určení britské identity, jež je způsobeno historickým vývojem. V druhé části práce, věnované vlivu Britů na život v ČR, se nachází přehled významných osob britského původu, jež se nejrůznějšími způsoby zasloužily o šíření povědomí o České republice v zahraničí. Třetí a poslední část předkládané bakalářské práce představuje anglickou menšinu, žijící na území České republiky. Statistické údaje jsou přeformulovány do přehledných tabulek, které tak jednoduchým způsobem zahrnují údaje, přibližující život anglické komunity na českém území.

# 10 APENDICES

## APPENDIX 1



Picture 1: Map of the United Kingdom

APPENDIX 2



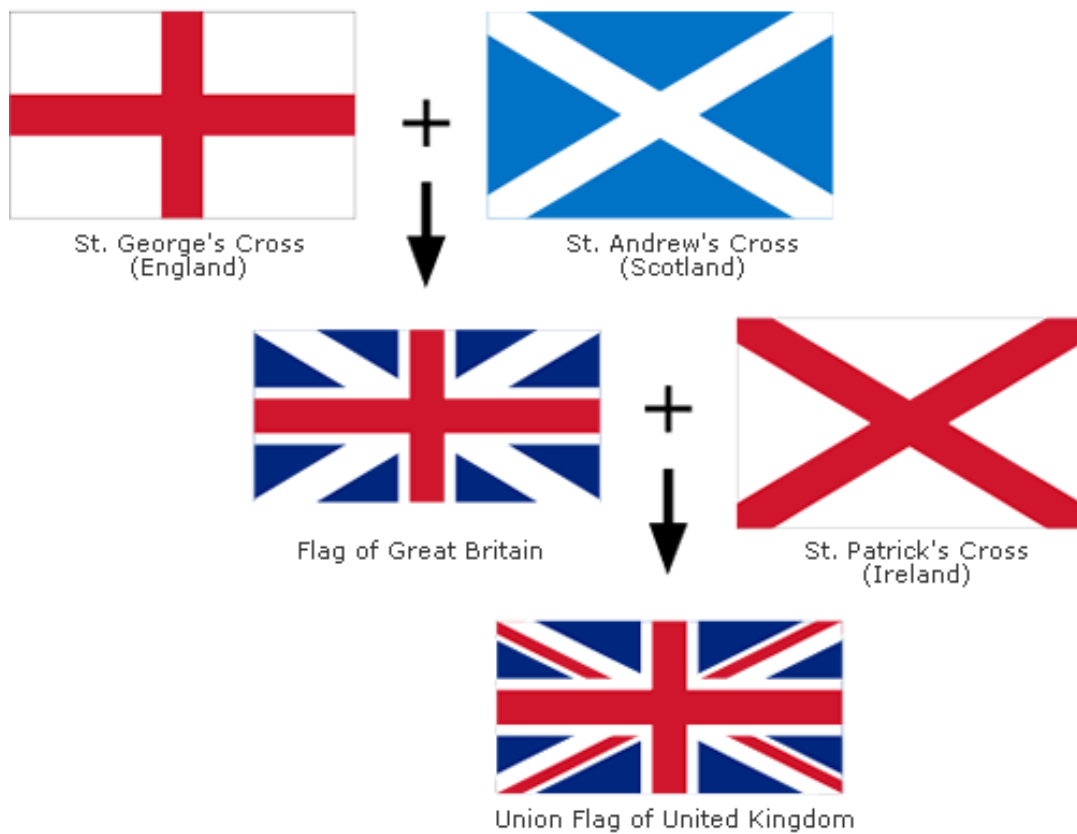
*Picture 2: Britannia – female embodiment of the United Kingdom*

APPENDIX 3



*Picture 3: John Bull – fictional character representing “Englishness”*

APPENDIX 4



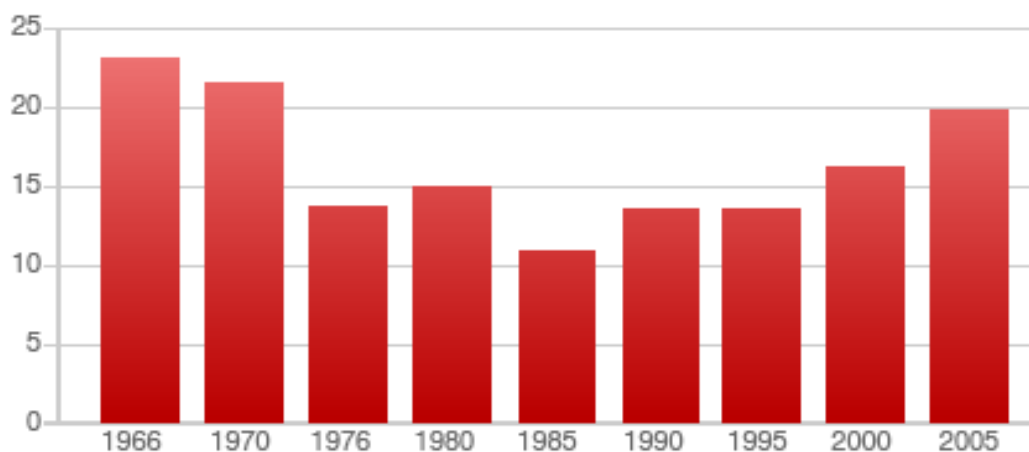
Picture 4: The Union Jack – Flag of the UK

## APPENDIX 5

Emigration to the USA during decades				
	1880 - 89	1890 - 99	1900 - 09	1910 - 19
Great Britain	810 900	328 759	469 578	371 878
Ireland	674 061	405 710	344 940	166 445
Scandinavia	671 783	390 729	488 208	238 275
France	48 193	35 616	67 735	60 335
German Empire	1 445 181	579 072	328 722	174 227
Poland	42 910	107 793	not specified	
Austria-Hungary	314 787	534 059	2 001 376	1 154 727
Russia	182 698	450 101	1 501 301	1 106 998
Romania	5 842	8 808	57 322	13 566
Greece	1 807	12 732	145 402	198 108
Italy	267 660	603 761	1 930 475	1 229 916

*Figure 5: Emigration to the USA during 1880 – 1919*

## APPENDIX 6

**BRITISH EMIGRATION 1966 – 2005**

Note: Data does not take into account returning British citizens in same year

SOURCE: ONS

*Figure 6: British Emigration 1966 - 2005*

## APPENDIX 7

**BRITS ABROAD: THE TOP COUNTRIES**

Country name	Resident Britons
Australia	1,300,000
Spain	761,000
United States	678,000
Canada	603,000
Ireland	291,000
New Zealand	215,000
South Africa	212,000
France	200,000

*Figure 7: Top Ten Countries of Britons Abroad*



APPENDIX 8

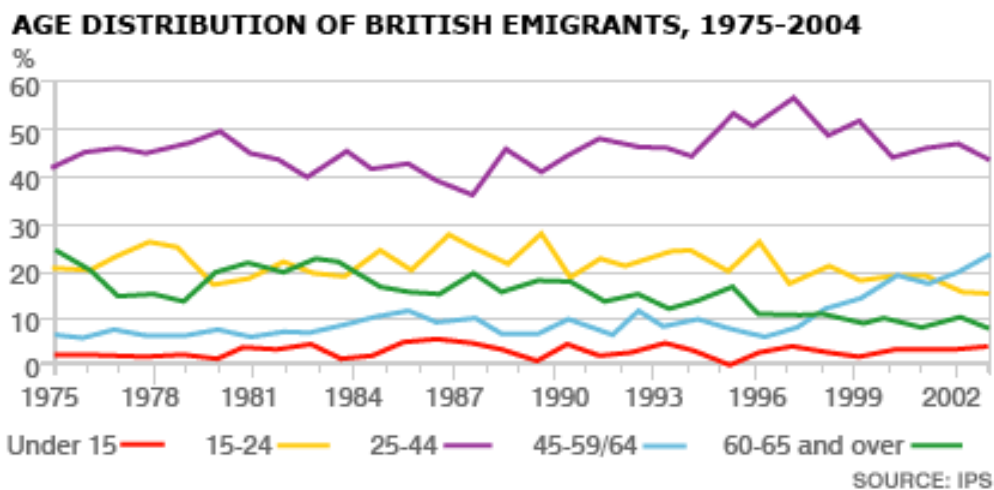


Figure 8: Age Distribution of British Emigrants

APPENDIX 9

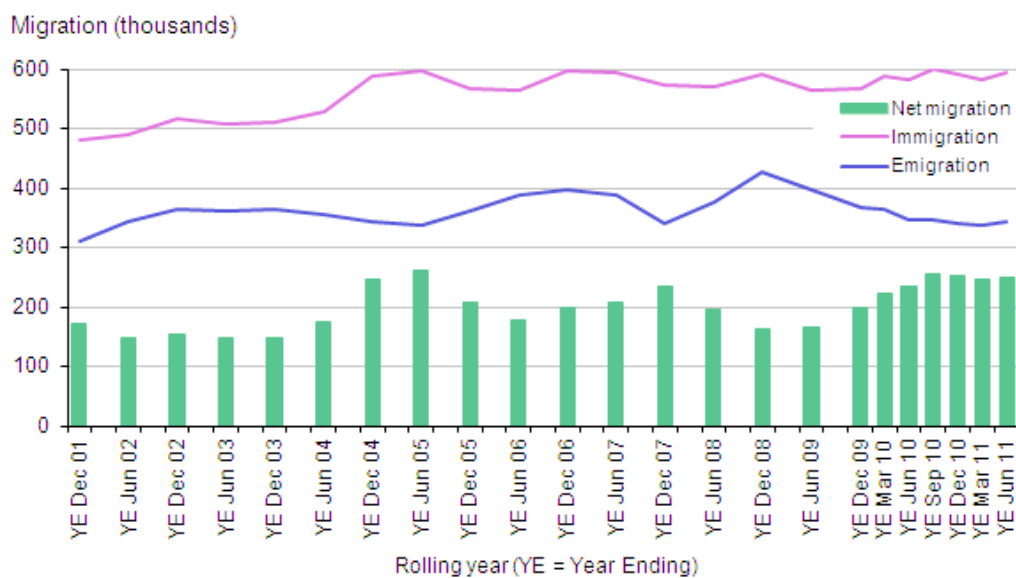


Figure 9: Long Term Migration