

## **Living History of York [B2]**

Eboracum, Eoforwic, Jorvik, York... questa bellissima città del nord dell'Inghilterra ha avuto molti nomi nella storia. Questo fatto è legato alla sua eredità romana, anglosassone e vichinga, ancora presente nelle sue mura medievali e in una delle cattedrali più importanti d'Europa.

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# BONO

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York is a city in Yorkshire, a large northern English county covering the North York **Moors** and the Yorkshire **Wolds**, **stretching** to a **hilly** zone in the west

called the Pennines. The city is located in an area of fertile land in the east where two rivers, the Ouse and the Foss, meet.

## CHANGING NAMES

In the first century, the Romans founded a [fort](#) called Eboracum, which later became a city in the Roman province of Britannia. When the Roman Empire fell, the Angles, a Germanic [people](#), moved in and changed the Roman name to the Old English Eoforwic. In 866, the Vikings [raided](#) from Scandinavia, made it their capital in Britain and gave it the [Norse](#) name Jorvik. The city expanded, only to be [crushed](#) again with the Norman conquest of Britain in 1066.

## MEDIEVAL MARVELS

York prospered in the later medieval period. The walls were built, encircling virtually the entire city. A [breathtaking](#) cathedral, commonly called York [Minster](#), was completed in 1472, after several centuries of building. [Trade](#) with Europe [boomed](#), York merchants imported wine from France, [cloth](#), [wax](#), [canvas](#), and [oats](#) from the Low Countries, [timber](#) and [furs](#) from the Baltic, and exported grain and [wool](#). While the city suffered a period of economic decline in Tudor times, it remained a social and cultural [hub](#) throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

## STEAM AND SWEETS

In 1839, York became the headquarters and [works](#) of the North Eastern Railway. This important line linking the English and Scottish capitals was [instrumental](#) in the expansion of York's chocolate industry. By 1900, [confectionery](#) and the railway had become York's two main industries. Today, while the chocolate industry is now [foreign-owned](#), the railway continues to play a major role in the city's [fortunes](#), bringing thousands of visitors a year up from London or down from Edinburgh in just two hours.

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# Glossary

- **stretching** = estendersi
- **Norse** = scandinavo
- **cloth** = stoffe
- **instrumental** = fondamentale
- **confectionery** = dolci
- **Minster** = cattedrale
- **wax** = cera
- **hub** = centro
- **works** = cantieri
- **Moors** = brughiere
- **hilly** = montuoso
- **people** = popolo
- **raided** = saccheggiare
- **canvas** = tela
- **timber** = legno
- **Wolds** = terreno accidentato
- **fort** = fortezza
- **crushed** = schiacciare
- **brehtaking** = impressionante
- **Trade** = commercio
- **boomed** = prosperare
- **oats** = avena
- **furs** = pellicce
- **wool** = lana
- **foreign-owned** = proprietà di stranieri