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“Tea is more than tea in England”
(«Чай в Англии больше, чем чай»)

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Оглавление

Введение

1 Обоснование выбора темы

2 Цель

3 Задачи

Основная часть

1 Исторические факты, связанные с чаем в Англии

2 Исторические факты, связанные с чаем в России

Заключение

INTRODUCTION

I have chosen this topic to find out why tea drinking is so popular in Britain.

The purpose of my project is to know why tea drinking is an important tradition in Britain and to compare it with Russian traditional tea drinking.

My goals are to know

- how tea drinking tradition has formed in Britain;
- what kind of tea the British drink;
- when they drink it;
- how they prepare tea;
- what and whom they drink tea with;
- how tea drinking differs from this ceremony in my country.

TEA DRINKING TRADITIONS IN ENGLAND

HOW TEA APPEARED IN ENGLAND

English tea drinking traditions have a long history. Tea was brought to England in the 17th century by a Portuguese princess, who married king Charles II of England, and since then it has been popular in the country.

Firstly when tea was brought to England from China and India, it was very expensive. So it was a drink for the elite, for the rich, the aristocracy. These people came up with a special tea ceremony. They wanted to show that it is not just hot water with tea leaves, but a magic drink that gives cheerfulness to the body and shows the wealth of the owners.

Gradually, the amount of tea in the kingdom was growing, and the number of lovers of this drink was growing too. Ordinary people have adopted the tradition of tea drinking and have tried to keep it.

TRADITIONAL TEA TIME

According to the English tradition people drink tea 6 times a day:

For the 1st time people drink a cup of tea to cheer up between 6 and 7 a.m.

Later, about 8 o'clock in the morning they drink tea with milk for the first breakfast.

The 3rd time the English have drink tea at lunch in the midday. At lunch "English Tea №1." is traditionally taken. It is a combination of Kenya and Ceylon tea leaves with original name «Orange Pekoe».

The 4th time. It is a break during a working day. At this time people have a "tea break".

The 5th time. At about five o'clock the popular "five-o'clock" tea begins. At this time millions of English people drink tea which is called the "English afternoon tea".

The 6th time. About 7-8 p.m. after the work comes the time of "high tea". The best tea for this time is "Earl Grey". This is an aristocratic drink. This tea is served with snacks.

HOW TO MAKE ENGLISH TEA

Boil the water, put tea leaves into a pot, pour hot water into the pot, wait some minutes, place a tea strainer over the top of the cup and pour the tea in. Add some milk.

SNACKS FOR TEA

Tea in England is served with cookies, pretzels, dryers, chocolate, candies, cakes, pancakes, pies, bagels. Tea is often served with marmalade for toasts and different snacks, such as, sandwiches.

TEA DRINKING CEREMONY

The British believe that almost everything can be cured by a cup of tea. Every day in the UK, they have more than 165m cups of the stuff.

For English Tea Ceremony you need English tea, a teapot with tea, a tea cup and a saucer, a jug with milk or cream and a tea strainer.

Many traditions were laid in the royal castles, supported and continued by the British elite.

Even now, for example, in Buckingham Palace there are traditional tea parties.

Each year Queen Elisabeth II opens her private gardens at Buckingham Palace to host three afternoons, which are attended by 8.000 guests.

TEA TRADITIONS IN RUSSIA

Though England is rich in tea traditions Russia also does not stay away. But Russia has its own tea history and traditions.

HOW TEA WAS BROUGHT TO RUSSIA

Did you know? In Russia, tea was tasted earlier than in England and Holland. In Europe it was delivered by sea, to us by land caravans. The "tea road" from China to Moscow took 16 months! Being rather expensive, it almost completely replaced traditional kvass in the beginning of the 19th century! By 1567 the Cossack chieftains Petrov and Yalyshev, who were with the expedition in China, described an outlandish drink, previously unknown in Russia. After the Cossack expedition to China no one showed interest to tea, except the members of the expedition. For the first time tea was tasted in western Russia in 1618, when Chinese ambassadors presented Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich (the first king from the Romanov dynasty) several tea samples. But the real start of the history of tea drinking in Russia can be pointed in 1638, when the Russian ambassador, Vasily Starkov, brought tea as a gift from West Mongolian Altyn Khan. The eastern neighbor brought 64 kg of tea in exchange for sable skins. Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich invited the boyars to taste "dried leaves" - everyone fascinated the aromatic, invigorating drink.

So tea appeared in Russia and began to penetrate into the Russian routine, but because of its rarity it was available only to the highest strata of society. After 30-40 years after the first tea party the Russians could already buy tea at fairs.

A good reason for cheaper tea and satisfaction of demand was the Nerchinsky trade agreement signed in 1698, according to which the border between Russia and China along the Argun river was defined. A little later, a new trade agreement was signed with China implying private duty-free trade between states. Through

Kyakhta, mainly furs were exported to China and tea from China. Silk and cotton fabrics and porcelain products were delivered in small quantities. For about a century, it was Kyakhta that supplied tea to all of Russia. Despite the trade union, the cost of tea remained high, that is why it was available only to the rich Russians.

Only after the death of Catherine the Great (1796), the price of Chinese tea fell. That's why it spread throughout the Russian. Gradually replacing the traditional Russian drink - kvass. It was almost completely replaced only at the beginning of the 19th century.

Tea, or rather the method of its preparation, ideally fit into the Russian mentality: warmth and closeness - all this created its own national tradition of tea drinking.

In 1814, Russia attempted to cultivate tea in the Crimea, but the new ant was not rooted. The second attempt was made in 1847 in Ozurgeti (now South-West Georgia) and was crowned with success Shortly thereafter, tea began to be grown in the regions of the North Caucasus (now it is Krasnodar tea).

WHO AND HOW DRANK TEA IN RUSSIA

As soon as tea firmly entered the life of the upper strata of society, the tradition of tea drinking began to form in Russia.

NOBLE TEA PARTY

The nobles were among the first to drink tea. They copied the customs of the English. In noble families to tea table was served twice a day at the table with a white tablecloth. On the table there was expensive porcelain tea wear to emphasize the elegance of the ceremony. Often tea was drunk at the open summer terraces. Drinking tea, guests talked on various topics.

TEA DRINKING AT LANDOWNERS AND MERCHANTS

The culture of tea drinking in these estates is known to the most. It is a tea party with a samovar and a lot of food, so that the table was bursting with pies, pretzels, bagels. Tea party was an enchanting sight without a hint of noble elegance. The table was covered with a colorful tablecloth to show all their

wealth. Drinking tea from a saucer with a bit of sugar. It was believed that at such a rich table merchants spent several hours talk, made deals, drinking 20 cups of tea.

ORDINARY PEOPLE AND TEA

Before the October revolution a few families had a samovar. It was expensive. Tea was expensive too. That's why many people used to drink herbal teas brewed from mint, St. John's wort, Ivan-tea, oregano. Drinks on the basis of spices and honey were also popular.

After 1917, tea became more affordable, but ordinary people went on saving it by adding hot water to a tea pot several times.

THE ELEMENTS OF A RUSSIAN TEA PARTY

1. A samovar – a potbelly, polished to shine. It is the main thing on the table. Earlier it was inflated with a boot then it became electric, but remained the most important element of the tea feast.
2. A teapot with a doll. Tea leaves were poured in a small teapot, and a rag doll was put on the top. It played the role of a heating pad for steaming tea. This method in the East would be considered blasphemous. At the end some tea was poured into cups and water was added. Everyone could choose the strength of the drink.
3. Tea things: in wealthy homes they used porcelain tea ware, the poor drank it from what they had in the house.

In the Soviet years tea was drunk from glasses. The main invention of the time was a cup holder. It allowed not to burn hands, enjoying a hot drink from a glass. Cup holders were made of a copper-nickel alloy for ordinary people and silver for richer ones. Cup holders were especially widespread on the Russian railway. So far in trains tea is served in such glasses.

4. Candy. Tea is served with jam or butter sandwiches or cookies and cakes, pies jam, candies. Be sure to serve sugar in a vase so that everyone can put in a Cup as much as necessary, using his teaspoon.

Every class in Russia ambiguous attitude to tea, so tea drinking tradition have established them in different ways.

CONCLUSION

Some people can say, «Tea is not so important for our family to arrange the whole family for it, sipping warm or hot tea with cookies.» But there are those who say, « My family and I love and honor tea in our family.»

Everyone is right in the own way. Everyone chooses to arrange «evening tea» in his family or not. These evenings are arranged to sit, talk and find out how the day was, ask for advice or just to talk.

There is no such tradition in my family, and I don't regret it. We can talk about everything at any time convenient for us.

I have studied the tea appearance in Britain, the introduction of the drinking tea tradition, how it is prepared and what it is drunk with. I compared British and Russian tea drinking tradition.

I came to the conclusion that, despite the differences, tea was and remains a great part of the cultural tradition of both countries.