Performer

 Pag. 78

After the death of Elizabeth I in 1603, James VI of Scotland was crowned with the name of James I. During his reign, political and religious problems were not solved. Indeed, he was Protestant, he barred Catholics from public life, and he fined them if they refused to attend the Church of England. Furthermore, he increased problems with Parliament because he summoned it only to ask for money, but its members refused to levy any taxes unless the money was needed for war. Some radical Catholics also plotted to blow him up in the Houses of Parliament; therefore, we know that his reign was not an easy one and that the people did not love him.

The role of parliament was to ask for money.

Catholics were barred from public life, and they were fined if they refused to attend the Church of England.

The king was interested in witchcraft and the supernatural.

In order to kill the king, some radical Catholics plotted the “Gunpowder Plot”.

Pag 80

Guy Fawkes also known as Guido Fawkes, was the name he adopted while fighting for the Spanish, was a member of a group of provincial English Catholics who planned the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605. All seemed to be going according to plan, but then one of the plotters wrote a letter to his brother-in- law warning him not to attend the opening session of the Parliament. The letter was shown to the members of the government and the buildings were searched.

Death penalty: government sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime.

Sheltering something, especially a structure that provides cover or protection, as from the weather.

Plotters: people who plot a plot

Gunpowder: powder that keeps fire. You can find it in the guns

Fuse: thing that you use to blow up something.

Smuggling: illegal commerce of something.

Pag 130/131

Charles I succeeded his father James I.

He couldn’t avoid direct confrontation with the Puritan party, which had given rise to a social and political movement holding a considerable majority in Parliament. The Puritans were more extreme Protestants. They wanted to purify their national Church by eliminating every trace of Catholic influence. In 1642 the king was asked to give up his command of the armed forces; he refused and the Civil War broke out. The forces were divided into Royalists and Parliamentarians, led by Oliver Cromwell. The first part was composed by the lords, the gentry and officials of the Church of England; the second part was composed by London, the ports, the navy, the new gentry and landowners, artisans and Puritans. Cromwell took control of London and the king was taken prisoner in 1647.

An East Anglian gentleman farmer, Oliver Cromwell proved a brilliant leader in raising and training cavalry composed CF brave soldiers, who were called “Ironsides”. They were educated, Puritan men who believed that God was fighting on their Side. In 1649 Cromwell, now commander-in-chief of the (3) Army crushed a rebellion in Ireland; after which, this country was regarded (4) as an English colony and the Irish as a conquered people. The Irish (5) campaign, followed by the submission of Scotland, (6) gave the army full control of the political situation. In 1653 Cromwell was (7) appointed ‘Lord Protector of England, Scotland and 'Ireland'; in the (8) few years of his rule (1654-58), he restored the lost prestige of England. Following a mercantilist (9) policy, he reorganised the navy and, through the Navigation Acts in 1651, he stated that all English imports (10) had to be carried in ships owned by England, thus depriving the Dutch of their control of trade routes. In contrast with his successful foreign policy, Cromwell (11) failed to achieve his goals at home. (12) Although he tried to rule as a constitutional political leader, he had to rely more and more on the army, which had brought him to power. Shortly after he died in 1658, the Protectorate collapsed.

Pag. 141

Human rights are the fundamental rights that humans have by the fact of being human, and that neither are created nor can be abrogated by any government.

To information and education

To freedom of religion, conscience and opinion

To freedom and peaceful assembly, to freedom of personality and press

To human dignity, to equality before the law and to equal rights

To freedom of movement, to career and job freedom

The term human rights is used to describe an individual's rights to protection against violation by the state.

These rights derives from the period during the fight against absolutism.

3The most important rights are to human dignity, to freedom of personality, to equality before the law and to equal rights, to freedom of religion, conscience and opinion.

Pag 142

The development of human rights:

-Magna Carta (1215): idea of the balance between human rights and the divine right of the king

-Hobbes's Leviathan (1651): idea of peace and liberty

-Locke's two treatises on government (1690): idea of the freedom of the men and equality among them.

Pag 144

Method means a procedure, technique or a set of rules employed in an activity or to approach the problems of truth and knowledge.

And, be, which, which, be, like, be, from

There are two kinds of approaches to study phenomena. The first is the deductive method and the second is the experimental method.

The scientific method is the study of the physical world by sensory observation and experiment.

The experimental method goes further than the scientific method because it moves from the particular to the universal.

Pag 145

The most widely influential change in 17th- and 18th-century Europe They implied was the so-called 'scientific revolution'. (1)E They implied systematic doubt, empirical and sensory verification, the division of human knowledge into separate sciences and the view that the world works like a machine. There were three sides in the debate concerning the proper They used little mathematics and scientific method. (2)H They used little mathematics and few experiments but tried to build their system by logical arguments starting from a few basic premises. (3) A A second school, led by the English philosopher Francis Bacon (1561—1626), favoured the inductive method. He argued that the scientist should collect all the data possible through experimentation and observation. (4) G The mathematical, deductive approach was the third system advocated at that time. The mechanical universe in all its glory would emerge from Isaac Newton's (1642—1727) work The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1687). The fundamental arguments of the book were the following: the universe could be explained completely through the use of mathematics. (5)B The universe operated in a completely rational and predictable way, it was, then, mechanistic. Religion or theology were no longer needed to explain any physical phenomena of the universe; all the planets and other objects moved according to a physical attraction between them, that is, gravity. Newton based his view of the universe on the concept of Newton's mechanistic view of the universe inertia. (6) F would soon be applied to other phenomena as well. While Galileo trained his new optical device on the (7) D stars and discovered new worlds, another optical device was being used to discover equally immense worlds in drops of water: the microscope.

The context

Page 29

At Elizabeth's death, James VI of Scotland became also James I of England.  He tried to rule as an absolute monarch causing hostility between Parliament and himself. The Gunpowder Plot, organised by Catholics, which failed, threatened the king and Parliament. Like his father, Charles I believed in the principle of the divine right of kings.  Parliament's Petition of Rights opposed the king's attempt to impose taxes without parliamentary consent. Under Charles I English, society was divided by many religious differences. A Civil War broke out in 1642 because the Puritan leaders in the House of Commons wanted to limit royal authority. Royalist forces included the Catholics, the gentry and the aristocracy. Parliamentary forces included the wealthy middle classes of businesspersons and merchants. The Parliamentary army, led by Oliver Cromwell, defeated the Royalists in 1645. The King was executed in 1649. A republic, called the Commonwealth, was instituted under Cromwell's rule, but it collapsed at his death   . Charles II was restored to the English throne in 1660. During his reign, two catastrophes hit the city, a fire and the plague. The king's successor, James II, wanted to impose Catholicism on an Anglican nation. For this reason, he was deposed in 1688.

Page 40

1. a) Henry VII b) Elizabeth I
2. a) Humanism
3. a) Renaissance b) Classical cultures
4. a) Grammar schools b) Cambridge c) Oxford
5. a) Court b) Literary c) Artistic
6. a) Drama b) Theatres
7. a) Puritan b) Actors c) Playhouses
8. a) Musical instruments b) Musicians
9. a) Portrait painting b) Fashionable
10. a) Language b) Latin c) New words

The authorized version of the Bible

; The book of Common Prayer; Protestant; Partners; Arts; Flemish; Painters; Moral; Playhouses; Destroyed; Closed; Portrait; Concerts; Restoration; Amusement; Theatres; Dido and Aeneas; Reconstruction; Saint Paul’s cathedral; Royal society; Isaac Newton ; Gravity; Argumentative; Book and pamphlets; Issues; Colloquial; Vocabulary; Latinate words; British Isles; Scots; Gaelic

Page 41

Courtly love; Metaphysical; Epic; Elizabethan; Playwrights; Commonwealth; Restoration; Prose; English; Religious; Book of martyrs; Pilgrim’s Progress; Classical; Chronicles; John; Lyly; Essays; Aeropagitica; Latin