EX. 1 pag. 28

1) F

2) F

3) T

4) T

5)F

6) T

7)F

8)F

9)T

EX. 2 pag. 29

1) reign

2) Roses

3) stability

4) England

5) Supremacy

6) Catholicism

7) abolished

8) confiscated

9) refused

10) death

11) restore

12) persecuted

13) Catholics

14) caution

15) passed

16) people

17) enclosure

18) powerful

19) defeated

20) founded

EX. 3 pag. 29

1) Scotland

2) England

3) monarch

4) Parliament

5) Catholics

6) believed

7) kings

8) taxes

9) society

10) Civil

11) Puritan

12) royal

13) aristocracy

14) middle classes

15) army

16) king

17) Commonwealth

18) death

19) throne

20) plague

21) impose

22) deposed

EX. 3 pag. 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 king and Parliament were threatened by the Gunpowder Plot, organised by Catholics , which failed. Like his father, Charles I belived 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 businessmen 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.

EX. 1 pag. 40

1) a) Henry VII b) Elizabeth I

2) humanism

3) a) Renaissance b) classical cultures

4) a) gammar 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

EX.2 pag.40

1) The authorized version of the Bible

The book of Commom Prayer

Protestant

2) Partners

Arts

Flemish

Painters

3) Moral

Playhouses

Destroyed

Closed

Portrait

Concerts

4) Restoration

Amusement

Theatres

5) Dido and Aeneas

6) Reconstruction

Saint Paul’s cathedral

7) Royal society

Isaac Newton

Gravity

8) Argumentative

Book and pamplets

Issues

9) Colloquial

Vocabulary

Latinate words

10) British Isles

Scots

Gaelic

EX. 3 pag.41

1) Courtly love

Metaphysical

Epic

2) Elizabethian

Playwrights

Commonwealth

Restoration

3) Prose

English

4) Religious

Book of martyrs

Pilgrim’s Progress

5) Classical

6) Chronicles

7) John Lyly

8) Essays

9) Aeropagitica

10) Latin

EX. 2 pag. 78

1) The role of the Parliament was to approve laws.

2) There were lots of religious as Protestantism, Catholicism and Puritanism.

4) King’s interests were witchcraft and the supernatural as black magic.

5) The Pilgrim Fathers were Puritans that in 1620 left England for America.

6) In the House of Parliament some radical Catholics plotted to blow up the king in 1605.

EX. 1 pag. 79

In Italy on the 1st November we have the Saints’ Day.

EX. 2 pag. 80

1 Guy Fawkes was the man selected to prepare the gunpowder and light the fuse.

2 They introduced barrels into the House of Lords without causing suspicion.

3 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.

4 The plotters attempted to blow up the King in the House of Parliament.

EX. 3 pag. 80

-Death penalty: accuse that imposed to kill a person for strong crimes.

-Sheltering: place where people can hide from someone is searching them.

-Plotters: people who organise something illegal against someone.

-Gunpowder: powder use in guns to gun.

-Fuse: thing that you use to blow up something.

-Smuggling: illegal commerce of something.

EX. 1 pag. 130

A-2

B-3

C- 4

D- 1

EX.4 pag. 130

1) Charles I succeeded his father James I.

2) 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.

3) The Puritans were more extreme Protestants. They wanted to purify their national Church by eliminating every trace of Catholic influence.

4) In 1642 the king was asked to give up his command of the armed forces; he refused and the Civil War broke out.

6) Cromwell took control of London and the king was taken prisoner in 1647.

EX. 5 pag.131

1) Turned

2) As

3) Gave

4) Crowned

5) Few

6) Had

7) Managed

8) Although

EX.1 pag.141

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

EX.2 pag.141

1-to information and education  
2-to freedom of religion, conscience and opinion

3-to freedom and paceful assembly, to freedom of personality and press

4- to human dignity, to equality before the law and to equal rights

5-to freedom of movement, to career and job freedom

EX.3 pag.141

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

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

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

EX.4 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 governament(1690): idea of the freedom of the men and equality among them.

EX. 1 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.

EX. 2 pag. 144

1) and

2) be

3) which

4) which

5) be

6) like

7) be

8) from

EX. 3 pag. 144

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

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

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

EX. 1 pag. 145

1-E

2-H

3-A

4-G

5-B

6-F

7-D