PERFORMER CULTURE & LITERATURE 1.2

Pg.78 es.1 King by divine right

In my opinion the English might haven’t been happy with the new monarch because he believed in the “divine right of the king” so he could do and said everything that he wanted without repercussion. A king like this doesn’t think to the best for his people but only the best for him imposing his will like barred Catholics from public life and fined them if they refused to attend the Church of England.

Pg.80 es.2 The gunpowder plot

1 Guy Fawkes was a Catholic volunteer who had fighting in the Low Countries and he was the man selected to prepare the gunpowder and light the fuse.

2 He and his friends organized a plotter so he smuggled a ton and a half of gunpowder in barrels into the building without causing suspicious.

3 The plot end bad for the plotters because one of them wrote a letter to his brother-in-law warning him not to attend the opening session of Parliament, the letter was shown to other members of the government and the building were searched. On the 5th November Fawkes was discovered and arrested.

es.3

Death penalty meant when someone is condemn to death for something that he did that goes against the law of his time.

Plotters meant someone that decide to do something against someone in secret with companion.

Fuse meant something that from solid is became liquid

Smuggling meant enter in somewhere, where you can’t enter, in secret without someone can see you and without causing suspicious.

Pag.130 es. 1 The Civil War

2-A Oliver Cromwell, Lord protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

3-B Puritan leaders.

4-C The execution of king Charles I, 30th January 1649.

1-D King Charles I on horseback.

es.2

The pose and the dress in the first and second images show the royal elegance of the two man, their regal posture and nobility with their armature and the man that is near the two man.  
The third image show the Puritan leaders sit on their chair, someone also in not elegancy mood, with concentrate face some of them seems also angry and seems like some of the Puritans is looking to the observer.  
In the fourth picture the images of the people isn’t focused at well but we can see the people of the parliament dressing in black near the corpse of the ex king and a public that is looking at the scene.

es.4

1 Who became king when James I died?  
Charles I, son of James I became king.

2 What did Charles I have to face when he became king?  
He had to confrontation with the Puritans that had founded a social and political movement formed by people of the middle classes.

3 Who were the Puritans?  
The Puritans were the more extreme Protestants within the Church of England who wanted to purify their national Church with the complete elimination of the Catholicism.

4 Why did the Civil War break out?  
The Civil War break out because the Puritans wanted a true balance of the power between the king and the Parliament but James I firmly believed on the divine right of the king. Then he was asked to give up his command on the armed forces but he refused and the Civil War began.

5 What factions were involved in the war?  
On a side there was the Royalist with the king and on the other side there was the Parliamentarians led by Oliver Cromwell supported by the lords, the gentry and official of the Church of England.

6 How did the war end?  
The Parliamentarians won, the king was taken prisoners, Cromwell took the control of London and expelled or arrested more than 100 members of the House of Lords and the remaining member voted for the execution of James I on 1649. His death declared also the death of the monarchy and the country was ruled as a republic called Commonwealth.

Pag.131 es. 5

An East Anglican gentleman farmer, Oliver Cromwell turned a brilliant leader in raising and training cavalry composed of 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 army, crushed a rebellion in Ireland; after which, this country was regarded as an English colony and the Irish as a conquered people. The Irish campaign, followed by the submission of Scotland, gave the army full control of the political situation.   
In 1653 Cromwell was crowned “Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland”; in the several years of his rules, he restored the lost prestige of England. Following a mercantilist policy, he reorganized the navy and, through the Navigation Acts in 1651, he stated that all English imports 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 failed to achieve his goals at home. Although he tried to rule as a constitutional statesman, 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 es.1 The development of human rights

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

es.2

The first picture represents the human right of every child to go to school and be educated.

The second picture represents the human right of everyone to be cured by expert doctors.

The third image shows the right of the adult, people over 18 or 21 years old, to vote.

The fourth photo shows a manifestation for the human right of the freedom of speech.

The fifth image shows the human right to have food to eat.

The last but not list photo represent like the second picture, the human right to be cured.

es. 3

1 The role of the State is to guarantee that the human rights are respected and not abrogated.

2 The word “right” meant that they are acquired at birth so they are something that everyone were purely given by the fact of being human.

3 The most important right of the human rights is the first that compare in the list of the text on page 141, the human dignity and for second the freedom of personality.

Pag. 142 es.4

The development of human rights:

MAGNA CARTA (1215):  
men gained some rights against the absolute rule of the king, like the right to rejected taxation and to be judged by a jury of their peers.

HOBBE’S *LEVIATHAN* (1651):  
If human wish to live peacefully, he said, they must give up most of their natural rights and create moral obligations in order to establish a political and civil society.

LOCKE’S *TWO TREATRISER ON GOVERNMENT* (1690):   
For Locke no one ought to harm another in his life, liberty or possession. He considered life, freedom and property as being the unchanging natural rights of people. The purpose of all states was the protection of these natural rights.  
It assumed that governments were given their authority by popular consent so that a government could be rightly removed if it acted against the common good.

es. 6

As a citizen my granted rights is my freedom in the limits to not harm others life, freedom and possession, than I’m protect by the state and by the policy, I can go to the hospital to be cured and go to school to be educated. I can profess the religion I prefer and can have my own opinion without be discriminate.

es. 7

The human rights are denied in the part of world more poor so ad example north Africa and the state of the East. In there the people aren’t freedom, can’t profess the religion they preferred, they haven’t hospital to be cured and often neither the food to live. The human organization first is occupied to bring food, water and medicine and then they fight they fight for the rights of this people.

Pag.144 es.2 The Scientific Revolution

NEW SCIENTIFIC METHODS

The concept of method probably came from the Greek philosopher Socrates. The Socratic method was applied in philosophical conversation with pupils to clarify thinking both on ethics and on politics.  
Three different approaches to the study of phenomena in nature can be identified. The first is the deductive method, employed in logic, mathematics and geometry, in which the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.  
The second is the experimental method, applied to physics, chemistry and biology, it’s founded on the formulation of hypotheses and their verification through experience.   
The third is the method of classification, typical of biology , which is based on placing any organism into a group, class or family according to its biochemical, anatomical or physiological characteristics.  
 The process that we now call the scientific method - that is, the study of the physical world by sensory observation and experiment, by mathematical measurement and inductive reasoning – had been established by the activities of men like the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei and the German mathematician Johannes Kepler. This first age of science culminated in England with the work of Isaac Newton, with his demonstration of the laws of gravity and motion by which the planets move in their orderly courses.  
The experimental method goes further of that making a hypothesis, that is, the description of what has been observed. Predictions are texted by experiments or further observation, and finally there is the clarification of the theory concerning the phenomenon. Therefore the experimental method moves from the particular to the universal.

es.3

1 There are three different method to study the phenomena and these are:  
-the deductive method, employed in logic, mathematics and geometry, in which the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.  
-the second is the experimental method, applied to physics, chemistry and biology, it’s founded on the formulation of hypotheses and their verification through experience.   
- the third is the method of classification, typical of biology , which is based on placing any organism into a group, class or family according to its biochemical, anatomical or physiological characteristics.

2 The scientific method is the study of the physical world by sensory observation and experiment, by mathematical measurement and inductive reasoning.

3 The experimental method goes further than the scientific method because it’s the description of what has been observed. Predictions are texted by experiments or further observation, and finally there is the clarification of the theory concerning the phenomenon.

es.4

The members of the Royal Society challenge the dependence of the old philosophy on written authorities.

2 The typical features of the English character that began to emerge was the materialistic and practical mind, tolerance, reasonableness and common sense.

Pag.145 es.5

In my opinion, experiment meant something that we want to verify with a practical process while experience is something that we live and with this we learn something.

es.6

Experimental science meant when we do a practical process to understand the laws of something and I think it’s started with the English scientist Isaac Newton.

es.8

NEWTON’S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

The most widely influential change in 17th – and 18th- century Europe was the so-called “scientific revolution”. 1-E We usually associate this revolution with natural science and technological change, but it was indeed a series of changes in the structure of European through itself. 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 scientific method. First there were the Aristotelians, who preferred to analyze the nature of things. They used little mathematics and few experiments but tried to build their system by logical arguments starting from a few basic premises. 2-A Their aim was more to explain why things happen than to describe how they happen. A second school, led by the English philosopher Francis Bacon, favored the inductive method. He argued that the scientist should collect all the data possible through experimentation and observation.  
3-C Bacon attacked traditional knowledge by arguing that all the old systems of understanding should be abandoned. The mathematical, deductive approach was the third system advocated at that time.  
Isaac Newton’s work *The* *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*. The fundamental arguments of the book were the following: the universe could be explained completely through the use of mathematics. 4-B Therefore mathematical models were accurate physical descriptions of the universe. The universe operated in a completely rational and predictable way, it was, then, mechanist. 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 inertia. 5-F Every object remain at rest until moved by another object; every object in motion stays in motion until redirected or stopped by another object. Newton’s mechanist view of the universe would soon be applied to other phenomena as well.  
6-G Once assembled, they would lead to the correct conclusion. While Galileo trained his new optical device on the stars and discovered new worlds, another optical device was being used to discover equally immense worlds in drops of the water: the microscope.

Pag. 146 es.1 The Restoration of Monarchy

3 Charles II’s cavalcade through the city of London.

2 The Great Fire of London.

4 King James II.

1 The arrival of William of Orange on 5th November 1688.