Context

Pag. 28-29 The Tudors

Ex. 1

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. T

Ex. 2

The Tudors began to reign with Henry VII. He ended the War of the Roses and provided financial and governmental stability to England. Under Henry VIII the connection between England and the Pope in Rome was ended. The Act of Supremacy made the king head of the Church of England. Catholicism was replaced with Anglicanism. Catholic monasteries and convents were abolished and the clergy’s properties were confiscated by the Crown. Thomas More, a Chancellor of the king who refused to take the oath of supremacy, was put to death. Mary Tudor, one of Henry VIII’s successors, attempted to restore the Catholic religion in the country and persecuted Protestants. Elizabeth I re-established Anglicanism and kept Catholics and Puritans under control. She ruled with great caution and skill for a long period. At home, she passed the “Poor Law” which took care of deprived people; many of them were peasants impoverished by the enclosure movement. Abroad, Elizabeth made England one of the most powerful nations in Europe and in the world. Her fleet defeated the Spanish Armada. Companies for overseas trade were founded in Africa and India.

Ex. 3

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, organized by Catholics, which failed. 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 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.

Performer

Pag. 78

Ex. 1

English people weren’t happy with the new monarch because James VI was one of the enigmatic monarch in England in the VI century. He was a Protestant and based the rule “love of his people”, he based it on the theory of the “divine right of kings”. He was the representative of God on The Earth. He didn’t represent English people and he summoned Parliament only to ask for money.

Pag. 79

Ex. 1

In Italy in November we have the traditional celebration of “all saints”. This celebration takes place on the first of November. We celebrate all the deceased for example friends or relatives.

Pag. 80

Ex. 2

1. Guy Fawkes was a member of English Catholic conspirators; he attempted to assassinate King James I with an explosion in the House of Lords for the opening of the parliamentary session of the year 1605.
2. He rented a house that was next to the House of Lords and succeeded in smuggling a ton and a half of gunpowder in barrels into the building without causing suspicion.
3. One of the plotters wrote a letter to his brother-in-low warning him not to attend the opening session of Parliament, the letter was shown other members of the government and buildings were searched. On the morning of 5th November , soldiers discovered Fawkes and arrested him.
4. He intended to assassinate King James I because James was guilty of having betrayed the expectations of the people after he succeeded Elizabeth I, and replace it with his daughter.

Pag. 130-131

Ex. 1

A-2

B-3

C-4

D-1

Ex. 5

An East Anglian gentleman farmer, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) proved 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, led the army full control of the political situation. In 1653 Cromwell was crowned ‘Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland’; in the few years of his rule (1654-58), 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, Cromwell managed 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. 141-142-143

Ex. 1

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

Ex.2

1. School Education
2. Sanity
3. Vote
4. Freedom of speech and expression
5. Eating
6. Medicine

Ex. 3

1. The therm ‘right’ derives from the period during the fight against absolutism.
2. The most important rights are: conscience, information, education, freedom to seek asylum, freedom of opinion, religion, career.

Ex. 4

The development of human rights:

1. Magna Charta (1215): people could reject taxation and be judged by a jury of their peers.
2. Hobbes’s Leviathan (1651): people must give up most of their rights and create moral obligations
3. Locke’s Two Treaties on Government(1690): the purpose of each state is to grant rights to everyone.

Ex. 6

In my town I have these rights: freedom of opinion, education, sanity, information.

Ex. 7

In many countries in Africa or Asia and in particular in the Middle East, human rights are denied. There are many organizations in the world that are trying to help these people.

Pag. 144-145

Ex. 1

It is applied in the scientific method.

Ex. 2

1. and

2. be

3. It

1. -
2. been
3. like
4. than
5. from

Ex.5

The experiment is an experience that we face with a method.

The experience, is an experiment that can happen for case, but also without a specific method.

Ex. 6

The experimental science started with Newton and it is based on the experience: at first we make an hypothesis and then we test its theory.

Ex. 8

1. H
2. G
3. A
4. F
5. C
6. E
7. D

Pag. 146

Ex. 1

4-3-2-1