FROM PERFORMER CULTURE & LITERATURE 1+2

P.78 <u>KING BY DIVINE RIGHT</u>

es.1-2
The policy of the new king was based on "the love of his people" which he didn't respect; he had a bad relationship with the parliament which didn't give much importance, but the most problem ramains the religion: James I was a Protestant and he prevented to profess Chatolicism to Christians while extreme Protestant called Puritains with a hight sense of duty and morality, disapproved the rites and bishops of the English Curch. Some Chatolichics plotted to blow up the king in the house of Parliament, but it was a failure. This event is still remembered on 5th November.

P.79-80

es.1
- What traditional celebrations take place in Italy in November?
- In Italy on the first November we celebrete the dead; as tradiction dictates that day you go to cemeteries and priest throws holy water on the grave to commemorate the dead.

es.2
1. Who was Guy Fawkes?
   He was a Chatolic volunteer who was selected to prepare the gunpowder and light fuse for the "Gunpowder Plot" attack.
2. What did he and his friends organise?
   He and his friends organised an attack on the Parliament: their plan was to blow up the parliament with the king, his family and governors the day of the inaugural session. They his 36 barrels of gunpowder were hidden in the basement of the bulding.
3. How did the plot end?
   Guy Fawkes and his friends were caught, convicted and executed, in particular he was imprisoned and tortured in the tower of London.
4. The "Gunpowder plot" it was a revolutionary act by some Catholics.

PAG.130-131 <u>THE CIVIL WAR</u>

es.1
- A – 2
- B – 3
- C – 4
- D – 1

es.2

The immediately notice the differences in the various images; in the picture number 1 which depicts king Charles I on horseback, we can see him wearing the armor, with a proud look and a straight posture like a image number 2.

In the image number 3 we can see the Puritains leader around a table, in poses inelegant and with little fine clothes.

es.5 <u>OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE IRONSIDES</u>

An East Anglian gentleman farmer, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) showed a brillant leader in raising and training cavalry composed of brave soldies, 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 England colony and the Irish as a conquered people. The Irish compaign, followed by the submission of Scotland, gave the army full control of the political situation. In 1653 Cromwell was called 'Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland'; in the several years of his rule (1654-58), he restored the lost prestige of England. Following a mercantilist policy, he reorganised the navy and, through the Navigation Actsbin 1651, he stated that all English imports ahould 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 tired 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.

p.141-142-143 <u>THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS</u>

es.1

The human rights are an individual rights to protection against violation by the state.

es.2
1. right to education
2. right to health
3. right to vote
4. right to speak
5. right to human dignity
6. right to career and job freedom

es.3

The rights protect people from state violations. Referral to these rights as 'acquired at birth' and 'inalienable derives from the period during the fight against absolutism. The most importante rights are human rights: right to freedom, to human dignity, right to education and health.

es.4-5

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
MAGNA CARTA(1215)	Rights against the absolute rule of the king: right to reject taxation and to be judged by a jury of their peers.
HOBBES'S LEVIATHAN(1651)	Humans coexisted before the first societies had developed, contrasting this with a situation of anarchy; peace
LOCKES TWO TREATISES ON GOVERNAMENT(1690)	Crucial intellectual breakthrough towards the idea of inealienable human rights. In contrast with Hobbes, he considered life, freedom and property as being the unchanging natural rights of people.

es.6-7

I living in a civilized styate,the rights of citizens are many, in particular: the right to freedom of speach, religion, love and to vote.In many estearn countries, human rights are still being denied though the rest of the world. Many humans rights organizations help these countries to enforce these rights, by going to the place and bulding schools, hospitals and other buldings that help local people.

PAG.143

es. 4

A much discuss human rightin my opinion is the same-sex marriage; I think it is very important to love whomever you want: this right has already spread to many countries of the world, but in others countries this is not possible. I think that we can fighst by creating more tolerance in the countries so that this will lead to a better future.

PAG.144-145

es.1

This is applied in maths and in scientific subjects.

es.2

NEW SCIENTIFIC METHODS

The concept of method probably came from the Greek philosopher Socrates. The Socratic method was applied in philosophical conversations with puplis 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 physic, chemistry and biology, this is founded on the formulation of hypotheses and their verification through experience. The third is the metod of classfication, typical of biology, which is based on placing any organism into a group,

class or family according to its biochemivcal, anatomical or physiological characteristics.

The process that we now call the scientific methos, the study of the physical world by sensory observation and experiment, by mathematical measurement and inuctive reasoning – had many established by the activies of men like the Italian astronomer Galileo Galieli and the German mathematician Johannes Kepler. This first age of science culminated in England with his demonstration of the laws of gravity and motion by which the planets move in their orderly courses.

The experimental method goes futher from that by making a hypothesis, that is, the description of what has been observed. Predictions are tasted by experiments or further observation, and finally there is the clarification of the thory concerning the phenomenon. Therefore the experimental method moves around the particular to the universal.

es.3

There are three different approaches to the study of phenomena in nature: deductive method, experimental method and method of classification; the scientific method is characterized by approach the problems of thuth and knowledge. The experimental method goes further than the scientific method because it is based on experimentation and then something concrete.

es.4

The members of the Royal Society challenge the dependence of the old philosophy on written authorities.The typical features of the English character emerge the useful and the simple replaced the ornate , the rich and the complex, which had characterised the previous age.

es.5

The experiment means to try to do something new, while the experience is to understand something old.

es.8

- 1 – E
- 2 – B
- 3 – F
- 4 – D
- 5 - A
- 6 – G

PAG.146 THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY

es.1
3 - 2 – 4 – 1

es.2

The Restoration is characterized by two devasting catastrophes: the palgue and the Great Fire and these were seen as God's punishment. This period is also characterized by tolerance between Christians and Protestants of England and the economic progress,