Ex 1 page 28 by “The Context”

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

Ex 2 page 29

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.

Ex 1 page 79 by “Performer”

The traditional Italian celebrations which take place in November are “All Saints” on the first of November, the day of the deaths on the second of November and the day of military forces on the fourth of November.

Ex 2 page 80

1. Guy Fawkes was a Catholic conspirator. He attempted to kill James I.
2. He and his friends organized an explosion.
3. The plot didn’t succeed in its objective because of a treason.

Ex 1 page 130

1. King Charles on horseback.
2. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.
3. Puritan leaders.
4. The execution of King Charles, 30th January 1649.

Ex 5 page 131

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, gave the army full control of the political situation. In 1653 Cromwell was appointed “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 organized   the navy and, through the Navigation Acts in 1651, he started 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 power. Shortly after he died in 1658, the Protectorate collapsed.

Ex 1 page 141

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

Right of:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Vote
4. Free opinion
5. Take a meal
6. Buy medicines

Ex 4 page 142

The development of human rights:

Magna Charta (1215) people could reject taxation and be judged by a jury of their peers.

Hobbes’s Leviathan (1651) people must give up most of their rights and create moral obligations

Locke’s Two Treaties on Government (1690) the purpose of each state is to grant

Ex 6

Examples of our rights are education, freedom of personality or religion.

Ex 7

the most relevant places where human rights are denied are Middle East, Asian South- East, South America and Africa.

Ex 2 page 144

1. And
2. be
3. It
4. process
5. been
6. like
7. better
8. from

Ex 3

1. There are three different approaches to the study of phenomena in nature.

The first is the deductive method, employed in logic, mathematic and geometry, the second is the experimental method, applies to physics, chemistry and biology and last but not least there is the method of classification, typical of biology, which is based on placing the organism into groups, class or family according to its biochemical, anatomical or physiological characteristics.

1. The scientific method, founded by Galileo Galilei is the study of the physical world by sensory observation and experiment, by mathematical measurement and inductive reasoning.
2. The experimental method goes further than the scientific method because, in the first method , at first we make a hypothesis and then they are tested by experiments and finally there is the clarification of the theory.

Ex 4

1. They challenged the old philosophy.
2. New features were born: materialistic mind, tolerance, reasonableness and common sense.

Ex 8 page 145

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

Ex 1 page 146

4

3

2

1