Es. 1 pag 78

In my opinion the English wasn’t so happy with the new monarch because James V| was an enigmatic sovereign, he was interested in witchcraft and the supernatural. In addiction he believed that he was the representative of God on earth, and he was not able to govern so the people didn’t like James V| for his qualities.

Es. 1 pag 79

In Italy in November the traditional celebration is “all saints” . This celebration takes place every first November , on this day we celebrate all the deceased, such as relatives or friends who are no longer with us.

Es. 2 pag 80

* Guy Fawkes was a member of a group of English Catholic conspirators , he with his friends attempted to assassinate King James I with an explosion of England and all the British Parliament members gathered in the House of Lords for the opening of the parliamentary session of the year 1605.
* But 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.
* 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.

Es. 1 pag 130

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. 🡪 2

Puritan leaders. 🡪 3

The execution of King Charles |, 30th January 1649. 🡪 4

King Charles | on horseback. 🡪 1

Es. 2 pag 130

The poses and the clothes of the portraits of the king wants to show the magnificence of the sovereign , his power must remain in time as the beauty depicted in the painting.

While the paintings that represent the people or some Puritan leaders come represented in a simpler and opaque colors, as if they lived in the shadow of the king.

Es. 5 pag 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 pag 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 pag 141

Right of:

1. Education
2. Sanity
3. Voting
4. Freedom of opinion
5. Eating
6. Getting medicines

Ex. 3 pag 141

* The state cannot restrict human rights because they are given purely by the fact of being human.
* The word ‘right’ derives from the period during the fight against absolutism.
* The most important rights are: freedom of opinion, conscience, religion, information, education, career.

Ex. 4 pag 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 pag 142

In my town we have lots of rights: education, information, equality, freedom of personality,… practically all the Fundamental Human Rights.

Ex. 7 pag 142

In Siria, Iran, Sudan Iraq and many countries of Africa and Asia human rights are denied but there are many organisations that try to face these problems for example Amnesty International or Emergency.

Ex. 2 pag 144

1. The concept of method probably came from the Greek philosopher Socrates.
2. On ethics and on politics.
3. Three different approaches can be identified.
4. It is founded on formulation of hypothesis.
5. Is based on placing the organism.
6. It is the study of the word.
7. Had been established by and inductive reasoning.
8. The first age of science culminated in England with the work of Newton.
9. Predictions are tested by experiments.
10. The experimental method moves to the particular to the universal.

Ex. 3 pag 144

* 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 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.
* 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.
* The experimental method goes further than the scientific method because, we make a hypothesis and then they are tested by experiments and finally there is the clarification of the theory.

Ex. 5 pag 145

Experiment : trial or special observation, made to confirm or disprove something uncertain.

Experience: the effect upon the judgment or feelings produced by any event, whether witnessed or participated in.

Ex. 6 pag 145

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

Ex. 8 pag 145

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

Ex. 1 pag 146

4-3-2-1

Ex. 1 pag 28 by The Context

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

Ex. 2 pag 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 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, 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.