**EXERCISES FROM THE CONTEXT:**

EX 1 PAGE 28.

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 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.

**EXERCISES FROM THE PERFORMER:**

EX. 1, PAG 79.

In Italy in November the traditional celebration is “all saints” . This celebration takes place every first November.

EX. 2, PAG 80.

1. 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.
2. 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 by other members of the government and the buildings were searched. On the morning of 5th November , soldiers discovered Fawkes and arrested him.
3. He intended to assassinate King James I because James was guilty of having betrayed the expectations of the people.

EX. 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

EX. 2, PAG 130.

The poses and the clothes of the portraits of the king wants to show the beauty of the sovereign.

The paintings that represent the people or some Puritan leaders are represented with simpler and opaque colors.

EX. 5, PAG 13.

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.

Ex. 2, PAG. 141.

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

Ex. 3, PAG. 141.

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

Ex. 4, PAG. 142.

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

Ex. 7, PAG. 142.

In Siria, Iran and lots countries of Africa and Asia the human rights are denied.

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. -
9. The first age of science culminated in England with the work of Newton.
10. -
11. Predictions are tested by experiments.
12. The experimental method moves to the particular to the universal.

EX. 3, PAG. 144.

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, PAG 144

1. The motto of the Society “nothing by word” was a direct challenge to the dependence of the old philosophy on written authorities.
2. Began to emerge the traits of the practical mind, tolerance, reasonableness and common sense.

EX. 5, PAG. 145.

The experiment is an experience that we want to do.

The experience instead, is an experiment that we doesn’t want to do, and it happens for case.

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

EX. 9, PAG. 145.

The period from the 16th to the 17th century is a period of transition; in this years lived Galileo, Bacon and Newton, that were the founders and the promoters of the scientific revolution.

Due to the development of the technology and the build of instruments that help the human senses, there were lots of new discoveries: the most important and the one that did more scandal was the Galileo Galilei’s discovers; he said that the Earth around the sun and this was inconceivable for the church, because this idea went against the principles of the bible.

During the 17th century the church began to separate from the science.

EX. 1, PAG. 146.

4-3-2-1