

Homework for 12.12.2016

Read, study and analyses the following. Make sure you do the homework and upload them on the net.

Exercises by "The Context"

Exercise 1 page 28

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. False
9. True

Exercise 2 page 29 (The text has been completed with bold type words)

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.

Exercise 3 page 29 (The text has been completed with bold type words)

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.

Exercise 2 page 40 (Phrases have been completed with bold type words)

1. The most influential books on the English language in the 17th century were **The Authorized Version of the Bible** and **The Book of Common Prayer**. They were read in every **Protestant** family every day.
2. **Artists** acquired the status of gentleman under Charles I, who was a patron of the **arts**. Two famous **painters** worked at his Court, Rubens and Van Dyck.
3. During the Commonwealth, a strict **moral** code of behavior was imposed: **playhouses** were closed down, church organs were **destroyed**, and the Royal Chapel was **closed**. However, **portrait** painting continued and the fashion for private **concerts** began.
4. In the Restoration, Charles II and the aristocracy led a life devoted to **amusement**. The **theatres** and the Royal Chapel were opened again.
5. Purcell composed a short opera, **Dido and Aeneas**, which is still famous nowadays.
6. Christopher Wren contributed to the **reconstruction** of London after the Great Fire: he is the architect of **St Paul's Cathedral**.
7. The **Royal Society** was a scientific society founded in 1642; its most prestigious president was **Isaac Newton**, who discovered the law of **gravity**.
8. In the 17th century, argumentative literature produced thirty thousand **books**. A lot of **issues** were discussed such as equality, women's suffrage, divorce, etc.
9. English included a **colloquial** language with a predominance of simple Anglo-Saxon **vocabulary**, and an elevated style with **Latinate words**.
10. Other dialects were spoken in the **British Isles**: **Scots** in Scotland and **Gaelic Irish** in Ireland.

Exercises by "Performer Culture & Literature 1"

Exercise 1 page 78

In my opinion, English people weren't happy with the new monarch because James VI was an enigmatic sovereign, he was interested in witchcraft and the supernatural. In addition he believed that he was the representative of God on earth and didn't represent the English people: this is why he was not so acclaimed.

Exercise 1 page 79

In Italy in November we have the traditional celebration of "all saints". This celebration takes place every first of November, on this day we celebrate all the deceased, for example relatives or friends who are no longer with us.

Exercise 2 page 80

- Who was Guy Fawkes?
 1. Guy Fawkes was a member of a group of English Catholic conspirators; he attempted to assassinate King James I thanks to an explosion in the House of Lords for the opening of the parliamentary session of the year 1605.
- What did he and his friends organize?
 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.
- How did the plot end?

3. But one of the plotters wrote a letter to his brother-in-law 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.
- What was the real reason behind the plot?
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.

Exercise 1 page 130

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

Puritan leaders. → Picture 3

The execution of King Charles I, 30th January 1649. → Picture 4

King Charles I on horseback. → Picture 1

Exercise 2 page 130

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

The paintings of the people or some Puritan leaders are represented in a simpler and opaque colors, as if they lived in the shadow of the king.

Exercise 5 page 131 (The text has been completed with bold type words)

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.

Exercise 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.

Exercise 2 page 141

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

6. Getting medicines

Exercise 3 page 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, conscience, religion; information, education, career, freedom to seek asylum.

Exercise 4 page 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 rights to everyone.

Exercise 1 page 144

It is applied in the scientific method.

Exercise 2 page 144

0. from
1. and
2. be
3. It
4. -
5. been
6. like
7. than
8. from

Exercise 3 page 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

Exercise 4 page 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. The traits of a materialistic practical mind, tolerance, reasonableness and common sense began to emerge.

Exercise 8 page 145

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

Exercise 9 page 145

The period from the 16th to the 17th century is a period of transition; in this years Galileo, Bacon and Newton lived, they 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 ones that did more scandal were the Galileo Galilei's ones; he said that the Earth spins 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.

Exercise 1 page 146

Figure 4-Figure 3-Figure 2-Figure 1