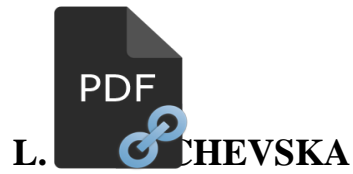


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O. SEMAK

**GLIMPSE ON THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
THE USA**

2016

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Пропонований посібник “ Glimpse on the History of Great Britain and the USA” призначений для самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності “історія”. Навчально-методичний посібник містить діапазон понять та реалії, що представляють безсумнівний інтерес для тих, хто цікавиться історією.

Практична цінність посібника полягає в представленні оригінальних тематичних текстів, які супроводжує розроблений список слів і виразів, що відбивають специфіку спілкування. Запропоновано лексичний мінімум, який був відібраний на основі спостережень над мовою історичних документів.

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What Does a Historian Do?

Someone who continually studies and writes about history is known as a historian. It is a professional occupation, and generally only those with graduate degrees are given the title. Historians spend their careers researching history and the significance of various events. Often, they aim to make a cohesive narrative of given parts of history. They usually specialize in a specific time period, but command widespread knowledge in all time periods.

A professional historian generally must have a doctorate (PhD) degree in his chosen field of study. To be successful, this person must regularly publish works based on his research, and a history student's doctoral thesis often develops into his first book. Many students get an undergraduate education in history as preparation for a different field, such as law or philosophy.

The job market for people in this field is relatively limited, as knowledge of history isn't seen as a great asset to most enterprises. An individual can usually find work at a library or university, where he can continue his work and research. Archival centers and government agencies also regularly employ historians. Many choose to teach so that they can be responsible for passing their views of history down to the rest of society, while others choose to work as freelance consultants for their clients as needed.

Some historians are more active than others, and actually visit and explore the sites of historical events of interest in order to gain more information. Others confine themselves to the archives and libraries. Either way, their research into the past provides insight about how society advanced to its present state.

A person who works in history usually chooses to specialize in the field that most interests him. This can be as broad as “medieval history” or as specific as “Civil War history.” Sometimes, individuals even specialize in “pre-history,” the time before written history. One issue of debate for historians is neutrality. Traditionally, these professionals are supposed to conduct their work as neutrally as possible to give an objective representation of historical events. Some choose to allow personal opinion to influence their choices in recording the past.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Who are historians?
2. What do historians do in the domain of history?
3. What shall a historian do to be successful?

4. When can history serve as an additional subject?
5. Where can a historian find a job?
6. What do active historians do?
7. What is the specialization of a historian?
8. How do you understand historical neutrality?
9. Why have you chosen the history as your future profession?
10. Where would you like to work in future?

Vocabulary:

1.Occupation; 2.graduate degrees; 3.research; 4.significance; 5.aim; 6.a cohesive narrative; 7.to command widespread knowledge; 8.to publish works; 9.doctoral thesis; 10.undergraduate education; 11.relatively limited; 12.a great asset; 13.to employ historians; 14.society; 15.freelance consultants; 16.to explore the sites of historical events of interest; 17.to gain more information; 18.to confine themselves to the archives; 19. insight; 20.one issue of debate; 21.neutrality; 22.to conduct their work; 23.to allow personal opinion; 24.in recording the past.

1.Заняття; 2.післядипломні ступені; 3.пошук; 4.важливість; 5.ціль; 6.послідовна оповідь; 7.володіти широкими знаннями; 8.видавати праці; 9.докторська дисертація; 10.до дипломна освіта; 11.відносно обмежений; 12.велика цінність; 13.наймати істориків; 14.суспільство; 15.вільнонаймані консультанти; 16.досліджувати цікаві історичні місця; 17.отримати більше інформації; 18.прив'язати себе до архівів; 19.погляд всередину; 20.питання обговорення; 21.нейтральність; 22.проводити роботу; 23.дозволити собі особисту оцінку; 24.записуючи, фіксуючи минуле.

Topic 2

Brief History of Great Britain

The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles between 800 and 700 BC. Two centuries later they were followed by the Brythons or ancient Britons after whom the country was called Britain.

The first Roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 BC. But Britain was not conquered until some 90 years later, under Emperor Claudius, in 43 AD. Although the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, its effects were few. The people did not adopt the Latin language and so Latin did not displace Celtic.

In the middle of the 5th century, three Germanic tribes - The Angles, Saxons and Jute's invaded Britain from the continent. From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders - the Danes and the Norsemen sometimes referred to as Vikings - who occupied parts of Britain and made some permanent settlements. The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century.

The period of feudalism started around 1066 and lasted to the 15th century. In this period the modern English nation language came into being. It was a period of struggle for power between kings and powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars. But it was also a period in which the development of the wool trade and the early decline of feudalism prepared the way for England's rise as a world power.

The period between 1485 and 1603 is known as the Tudor Period. It was a turning point in English history. England became one of the leading powers. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elisabeth I. The Elizabethan age produced the world's greatest playwright William Shakespeare.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterised as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution.

In the period of 1688 to 1760 England took the lead in European commerce. During the Industrial Revolution (1760 - 1850) Britain became the first industrial power in the world, "the workshop of the world." The Anglo - French rivalry for world domination which had started in the previous period continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803 - 1815).

The Victorian era which comprised the second half of the 19th century, called after Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. It was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterised by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EU.

Vocabulary:

1.tribes; 2.to follow; 3. ancient; 4. invasion; to invade; 5. to conquer; 6. to last; 7. to adopt; 8. to refer; 9. permanent settlements; 10. to struggle for power; 11. powerful nobles; 12. a period of frequent wars; 13. decline of feudalism; 14. a turning point 15.growing conflict;16. civil war; 17. abolition of the monarchy; 18. bourgeois

revolution; 19. rivalry for world domination; 20. previous period; 21. to comprise; 22.colonial expansion ; 23. emerged as a victor; 24. to weaken; 25. effort to adjust; 26.joining.

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1. племена; 2. слідувати; 3. слідувати; 4. вторгнення; 5. завойовувати; 6. тривати; 7. протримати; 8. відноситися; 9. постійні поселення; 10. боротися за владу; 11. Могуті; 12. Період частих воєн; 13. Занепад феодалізму; 14. переломний момент; 15. зростаючий конфлікт; 16. громадянська війна; 17. відмінення монархії; 18. буржуазна революція; 19. суперництво за домінацію у світі; 20. попередній період; 21. включати; 22. колоніальна експансія; 23. з'явилася як переможець; 24. послабити; 25. зусилля, щоб прилаштуватися; 26. приєднання.

Questions for Discussion:

1. The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles?
2. Who was the leader of the first Roman invasion?
3. How long did the Roman occupation last?
4. What was the main language in BG?
5. What are the Germanic tribes?
6. Who were Scandinavian invaders?
7. When was the period of feudalism?
8. What are the characteristic features of feudalism?
9. Who were the most famous Tudor rulers?
10. What do you know about political conflict in the 17th century?
11. When was the Industrial revolution and what are its characteristic features?
12. What is the Victorian era?

Topic 3

The Roman Times in British History

In the early days of history (50-450) England was known as Britain and the people who lived there were the Britons. There were no big towns on the British Isles at that time. People lived in small villages along the rivers or near the sea. The Britons caught fish, grew wheat and had many pigs, cows and sheep in the meadows near the rivers and on the sides of the mountains. Later they learned to make things of wool and metal and sold them to the people who came across the sea.

The Romans with Julius Caesar at the head invaded the British Isles and forced the population to pay tribute. The Romans kept their armies in Britain. They built roads and had the country protected by the walls which they built across Britain. You can see the Roman walls in Britain even now. Here is Hadrian's Wall which was built by the emperor Hadrian in the year 122. The Romans left the country only in the second half of the 5th century. The Roman armies were called back where they defended the country from barbaric peoples.

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The English Kingdoms

The Britons could not keep their land free for a long time. The Germanic tribes from Western Europe – the Angles, Saxons and Jutes – attacked the coasts of Britain and after long wars with the Britons settled on the British Isles. The Britons fought bravely against the enemies and defended their land. But the enemies were stronger. They took houses, fields and cattle from the Britons. The Angles got most of the land and became the strongest tribe. The Britons went to the mountains in the west of the Isles and settled there. This part of Britain is called Wales now. As time went on the two peoples – the Angles and the Saxons – grew into one and were called Anglo-Saxons. They called their speech English, and their country England – that is, the Land of the English.

The Anglo-Saxons formed many kingdoms – Kent, Essex, Wessex, which now are counties of Great Britain. These kingdoms were at war with one another. The stronger kings took the land from the smaller kingdoms.

Vocabulary:

1. a kingdom; 2. to force; 3. population; 4. tribute; 5. barbaric; 6. a coast; 7. to form; 8. to settle on; 9. to fight bravely against the enemies; 10. to defend the land; 11. a county;

1. королівство; 2. змусити; 3. населення; 4. данина; 5. варварський; 6. побережжя; 7. формувати; 8. поселитися; 9. боротися сміливо проти ворогів; 10. захищати землю; 11. графство.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What are the most ancient people in England known as?
2. What did Britons do in their lands and sea?
3. Who was at the head of Roman invaders?
4. What did the Britons pay to Romans?
5. Why did Roman build walls?
6. When did Romans leave British Isles?

7. What are the Germanic tribes?
 8. When did English appear?
 9. How many kingdoms were formed by Anglo-Saxons?
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For two hundred years the English people were at war with the Danes who came from Denmark and the Northmen who came from Scandinavia. King Alfred when he was a boy of sixteen took part in the battles with the enemies. At twenty he became king of Wessex and began to prepare for the defence of the country. He built a fleet of ships and fortifications on the coasts. The small kingdoms were united to fight against the invaders. After the victory over the Danes, King Alfred did much for his people. He opened schools, asked scholars to translate into English the bestworks of world literature and worked out the English code. The English people named him Alfred the Great.

England under Foreign Kings

The Danes returned again and again to attack England. The English people had to pay tribute. But the Danes wanted to rule over the country and after many battles took the crown from the English. They held it for twenty-four years. Three Danish kings, one after the other, ruled over England. One of these kings – Canute was at the same time king of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The rule of Danish kings over England came to an end soon after Canute’s death in 1035.

Now the Normans began to attack the coasts of England from Normandy (France). In 1066 the Normans won the victory and William, Duke of Normandy, was crowned king of England and called William the Conqueror.

The invaders burnt houses and killed people. The land was taken from the English and given to the Normans. The invaders spoke French, and it was the language of the upper classes and the government. English was the language of the lower classes.

Vocabulary:

1.to rule; 2.the Normans; 3.a crown; 4.Norway; 5.Sweden; 6.death ; 7.a duke; 8. to crown; 9.a conqueror; 10. to burn (burnt; burnt) ; 11.to kill ; 12.upper classes;

1.керувати; 2. Нормани; 3. корона; 4. Норвегія; 5. Швеція; 6. смерть; 7. граф; 8.коронувати; 9. завойовник; 10. палити; 11. вбивати; 12. вищі класи.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Where did the Danes come from?

2. Where and when did King Alfred first take part?
3. What did the victory over the Danes do for the people?
4. How did English people view the king?
5. What did the Danes force English people to do?
6. How many Danish kings did England have?
7. Who started to attack the coasts of England after the death of Canute?
8. What was the new title of Duke of Normandy?
9. What languages did prevail in England of that time?

Topic 5

Feudalism in England

Feudalism was introduced in England in 1066 following the Battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest. The Normans, led by William the Conqueror who was crowned King William I of England.

Feudalism was based on the exchange of land for military service. William the Conqueror claimed all the land in England and divide the land between himself (about 20%), the church (about 25%) and the remainder of English land was given to Norman soldiers and nobles (barons).

Following the Norman Conquest William the Conqueror ordered a full survey of England which was called the Domesday Book. It gave the new King of England full details of the land, the people and how much taxes and dues would be paid to the Normans.

Only two Englishmen were left as landowners in England, both of them had turned traitor to the English. Rebellions were led by the mother and family of the deposed King Harold. Hereward the Wake also led a rebellion against the Normans. They were defeated.

Medieval Serfs were peasants who worked his lord's land and paid him certain dues in return for the use of land, the possession (not the ownership) of which was heritable. When the land changed owners the peasants were obliged to work for the new owners – the Normans.

Under feudalism in England the Lord of the Manor had certain rights which included hunting, judicial and taxes.

Feudalism in England was based on a pyramid of power. The Normans split up the English land maintained their power by building castles as power bases to control the English population.

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The Decline of Feudalism in England occurred due to many events including the Black Death, changes from a land-based economy to a money based economy and the establishment of Centralised government.

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Vocabulary:

1.was introduced; 2.to follow; 3.conquest; 4.responsible for; 5.was crowned; 6.exchange of land; 7.claim; 8.reason; 9.meaning; 10. to order a full survey; 11. taxes and dues; 11.landowners; 12.traitor; 13.rebellion; 14.were defeated; 15.peasants; 16.Medieval Serfs; 17.possession; 18.heritable; 19.were obliged; 20.judicial; 21.to maintain; 22.to split up; 23.Decline of Feudalism.

1. бути введеним; 2. слідувати; 3. загарбнення; 4.відповідальний за; 5.бути коронованим; 6. обмін землею; 7. вимога; 8. причина; 9.значення; 10. замовити повний огляд; 11. податки та мито; 12. зрадник; 13.повстання; 14. зазнати поразку; 15. селяни; 16. середньовічні наймити; 17. володіння; 18. спадкові; 19. бути забов'язаним; 20. судочинство; 21. забезпечити; 22.розколоти; 23. занепад феодалізму.

Questions for Discussion:

1. When was feudalism introduced in England?
2. Who was responsible for introducing feudalism in England?
3. What did the introduction of feudalism mean to the England and the Anglo Saxons?
4. What was the meaning of Feudalism in England and the reason for the Domesday Book?
5. What did feudalism in England mean to the English?
6. Did the Anglo Saxons fight against the Normans and feudalism in England?
7. What did feudalism in England mean to the peasants?
8. How did the Normans maintain feudalism in England?

Topic 6

Robin Hood Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free

After Duke William conquered England and took Waverly lands and houses, money and cattle from the Anglo-Saxons and gave them to the Normans. Many poor Anglo-Saxons became the serfs of the Normans. Two different peoples lived in England at that time: each spoke its own language and each hated the other. This went on for a very long time.

Robin Hood was a legendary hero of those times. He was well-known and loved by the poor people of England. He was tall strong handsome, and his songs were heard everywhere. He was brave too and there was no better archer in that part of the country. He was also kind and never hurt the weak or the poor. One day the Normans came with many soldiers to Robin's house. There was a terrible fight in which Robin's father was killed. The Normans took everything from the house and burnt it down. Only Robin was saved, because he fought so bravely that no soldier could go near him, kill him or take him prisoner. But when Robin saw that his father was dead and that his house was burnt down he stopped fighting and ran away to the great forest of Sherwood.

Many other Saxons, who were oppressed by the Normans, soon learned that Robin was in Sherwood Forest. A great number of poor men joined him. In short time there were very many men in the forest who wanted to take revenge upon the oppressors. They made Robin Hood their leader. The poor people loved Robin and his men whom they called the Merry Men. Robin became known as Robin of Sherwood Forest or Robin Hood. We do not know how he got the name Hood. Some people say that he was called Hood because he and his men wore green hoods. He became known not only in England, but in many other countries as Robin Hood. And now we know him also as Robin Hood.

Vocabulary: 1. to join; 2. to take revenge upon; 3. a hood; 4. a serf; 5. to go on; 6. handsome; 7. an archer; 8. hurt (hurt;hurt); 9. weak; 10. to take smb. prisoner

1.приєднатися; 2. помститися; 3. каптур; 4.кріпосний; 5. продовжити; 6. красивий; 7. лучник; 8. спричиняти біль; 9. слабкий; 10.ув'язнити.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What did Robin Hood do?
2. How did different peoples who lived in England of that time behave?
3. What kind of person was Robin Hood?
4. Who killed Robin's father?
5. After his house was burnt down where did Robin start to live?

6. Who and why did join Robin?

7. How did people call the hero?

8. Why was he called Hood?

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Fascinating facts about the Tudors! Fact 1 - The powerful Tudor family started when Owen Tudor married Catherine of Valois, the widow of Henry VI. Their son was Edmund Tudor and their grandson was Henry Tudor who became King Henry VII, the first Tudor King;

Fact 2 - Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field which started the House of Tudor;

Fact 3 - The Lancastrian Henry Tudor's victory over the Yorkist Richard III was in 1485;

Fact 4 - Five - Three Kings and Two Queens;

Fact 5 - The royal dynasty of the Tudors were: King Henry VII (1457 - 1509); King Henry VIII (1491 - 1547); King Edward VI (1537 - 1553); Queen Mary I (Bloody Mary - 1516 - 1558); Queen Elizabeth I (1533 - 1603);

Fact 6 - 1485 - 1603. The Tudor period started with the reign of Henry VII in 1485 and ended with the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603;

Fact 7 - On 18 January 1486 Henry VII married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster, ending the Wars of the Roses;

Fact 8 - The Tudor Rose was the emblem;

Fact 9 - To represent the fusion of the Lancastrian and Yorkist nobles the Tudor rose was formed by combining the red rose which was the emblem of the House of Lancaster and the white rose which was the emblem of the House of York;

Fact 10 - The father of King Henry VII, Edmund Tudor, died before he was born and Henry was raised by his uncle Jasper Tudor;

Fact 11 - Edmund Tudor married Margaret Beaufort who was a descendent of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford;

Fact 12 - The Lancastrian rebellion against the Yorkist King Richard III followed the disappearance of the Princes in the Tower (the two young brothers of Elizabeth of York);

Fact 13 - Henry VIII was a second son and was originally destined for life in the clergy - this changed when his brother Arthur died at the age of fifteen;

Fact 14 - The **six wives of Henry VIII** were: Katherine of Aragon the mother of Bloody Mary; Anne Boleyn the mother of Elizabeth I, Jane Seymour the mother of Edward VI; Anne of Cleves; Catherine Howard; Katherine Parr;

Fact 15 - Katherine of Aragon was a princess, the daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain;

Fact 16 - 19 May 1536 Anne Boleyn was beheaded on charges of treason, witchcraft, adultery and incest;

Fact 17 - Jane Seymour died just twelve days after giving birth to her son from fever on 24 October 1537;

Fact 18 - The tragic Catherine Howard was thirty years younger than King Henry VIII and was only 21 when she was beheaded on February 13th, 1542;

Fact 19 - King Edward VI was only 15 when he died and named Lady Jane Grey, as his heir and successor to the throne of England - Lady Jane Grey ruled for just 9 days;

Fact 20 - Catholic Queen Mary I was given the nickname Bloody Mary because of the number of Protestant Tudors who were executed during her reign. In fact there were only 287 Protestant executions whereas her father, King Henry VIII, had been responsible for 57,000!;

Fact 21 - Queen Elizabeth I reigned for 45 years from 1558 – 1603;

Fact 22 - The throne of England passed to the Protestant King James VI of Scotland who became King James I of England and started the dynasty of the Stuarts

Vocabulary:

1. fascinating facts; 2. powerful; 3. to defeat; 4. to rule; 5. to reign; 6. to unite; 7. a fusion; 8. noble; 9. descendent; 10. rebellion against; 11. disappearance; 12. destiny; 13. treason, adultery and incest; 14. heir and successor; 15. nickname; 16. were executed. 1. дивовижні факти; 2. могутні; 3. зазнавати поразки; 4. керувати; 5. царювати; 6. об'єднуватися; 7. злиття; 8. знатний; 9. наступник; 10. повстання проти; 11. зникнення; 12. доля; 13. зрада, подружня невірність, кровозмішення; 14. наслідник і спадкоємець; 15. кличка; 16. бути страченим.

Questions for Discussion:

1. How did the Tudors start?
2. When did the Tudors start?
3. How many Tudors ruled Britain?

4. Who were Kings and Queens of the Tudors dynasty?
5. How long did the Tudors rule?
6. What was the Tudor family emblem?
7. Why was the Tudor rose formed?

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The Stuart dynasty was descended from Marjorie, daughter of Robert I (the Bruce) by her marriage to Walter Stewart. Their son, Robert II, became king of Scotland in 1371, but the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw a succession of weak monarchs and a policy dominated by rebellious nobles. James IV (ruled 1488–1513) was killed fighting against the English but had, in 1503, married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII (ruled 1485–1509). Thus the Stuarts had a legitimate claim to the English throne. This became especially important during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots (ruled 1542–1567), a schemer who was deposed by her subjects in 1567. Her scheming to depose Elizabeth I of England led to her execution in 1587, but her son, James VI of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth in 1603 as James I of England.

The Stuart dual monarchy never came to terms with ruling two very different realms, and James's son, Charles I, was executed by his English subjects in 1649. The Stuarts were restored in 1660 but both Charles II (ruled 1660–1685) and his Catholic brother, James VII and II (ruled 1685–1688), proved less than effective rulers. James was deposed in 1688 and replaced by William III (ruled 1689–1702) and Mary II (ruled 1689–1694). William, the Dutch prince of Orange, was the grandson of Charles I, and Mary was the daughter of James II, but, more importantly, they were Protestants. William and Mary had no children, and the thrones of England and Scotland passed to Anne (ruled 1702–1714), younger daughter of James II. Anne also died childless, and while the English succession had been settled in 1701 on the Protestant Sophie of Hanover, granddaughter of James VI and I, many Scots continued to support the exiled Catholic descendents of James VII and II. In 1714 Sophie's son, the Hanoverian George I, became king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, thus ending the rule of the Stuarts. The Stuarts still pressed their claim to the throne; however, any pretensions were effectively ended when the pretender Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," was defeated at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.

Vocabulary:

1.a succession of weak monarchs; 2.rebellious nobles; 3. fighting against; 4. legitimate claim; 5. a schemer; 6. to depose; 7. subjects; 8. succeeded; 9.realms; 10.

to restore; 11. to prove; 12. to support the exiled Catholic descendents; 13. claim to the throne; 14. pretender;

1. низка слабких монархів; 2. повстала знать; 3. боротьба проти; 4. легітимна заява на трон; 5. інтрига; 6. усувати; 7. підлегли; 8. бути спадкоємцем; 9. царство; 10. відновлювати; 11. доводити; 12. підтримувати ув'язнених прихильників католицизму; 13. претензія на трон; 14. самозванці.

Questions for Discussion:



1. How was the Stuart dynasty descended?
2. When did a succession of weak monarchs rule the country?
3. Why did the Stuarts start their legitimate claim to the English throne?
4. What did lead Queen of Scots to her execution?
5. When were the Stuarts restored their reign?
6. When was James deposed?
7. Who did support the exiled Catholic descendents of James VII and II?
8. When was the pretender Charles Edward Stuart defeated?

Topic 9

Henry VIII

Henry VIII is remembered in history as one of the most powerful kings of England. Except for getting married six times, desperate for a male heir, Henry changed the face of England, passing the *Acts of Union with Wales* (1536-1543), thus becoming the first English King of Wales, then changing his title of Lord of Ireland into that of (also first) King of Ireland (1541).

In 1533, Henry divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon to remarry Anne Boleyn, the Pope Henry, and in return, Henry proclaimed himself head of the *Church of England*. To assure the control over the clergy, Henry dissolved all the monasteries in the country (1536-1540) and nationalised them, becoming immensely rich in the process.

Henry VIII was the last English king to claim the title of King of France, as he lost his last possession there, the port of.

It was also under Henry VIII that England started exploring the globe and trading outside Europe, although this would only develop to colonial proportions under his daughters, Mary I and especially Elizabeth I (after whom Virginia was named).

Henry VIII's children

The 10-year old Edward VI inherited the throne at his father's death in 1547, but died 6 years later and was succeeded by his elder half-daughter Mary. **Mary I** (1516-

1558), a Catholic, intended to restore Roman Catholicism to England, executing over 300 religious dissenters in her 5-year reign (which earned her the nickname of *Bloody Mary*). She married the powerful King Philip II of Spain, who also ruled over the Netherlands, the Spanish Americas, and the Philippines (named after him), and was the champion of the Counter-Reform. Mary died childless of cancer in 1558, and her half-sister Elizabeth ascended the throne.

The great Virgin Queen **Elizabeth I** (1558-1603) saw the first golden age of England. It was an age of great navigators such as Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, an age of enlightenment with the philosopher Francis Bacon (1561-1626), and playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) and William Shakespeare (1564-1616).

Her reign was also marked by conflicts with France and Scotland (bound by a common queen, Mary Stuart), then Spain and Ireland. Elizabeth was a prudent ruler. She never married, and when Mary Stuart tried and failed to take over the throne of England, Elizabeth kept her imprisoned for 19 years, before finally signing her act of execution.

Elizabeth died in 1603, and ironically, Mary Stuart's son, James VI of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth as King James I of England - thus creating the United Kingdom.

Vocabulary: 1. heir; 2. excommunicate; 3. assure; 4. clergy; 5. dissolve; 6. staunch; 7. dissenter; 8. ascend; 9. enlightenment; 10. prudent; 11. execution; 12. possession; 13. navigator; 14. immensely.

1. спадкоємець; 2. відлучити від церкви; 3. забезпечувати; 4. духовенство; 5. розпустити; 6. твердий; 7. інакодумець; 8. сходити на трон; 9. філософія просвітителів; 10. зухвалий; 11. страта; 12. володіння; 13. мореплавець; 14. надзвичайно.

Questions for Discussion:

1. How did Henry change the face of England?
2. Why did Henry dissolve all the monasteries in the country?
3. Who married the powerful King Philip II of Spain?
4. What did Mary I (1516-1558) want to do?
5. When was the first golden age of England?
6. What kind of ruler was Elizabeth?
7. Who created the United Kingdom?
- 8.

Topic 10

The 17th century: Religious troubles & Civil War

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James I (1566-1625) was a Protestant, like Elizabeth, and aimed at improving relations with the Catholics. But 2 years after he was crowned, a group of Catholic extremists led by Guy Fawkes attempted to place a bomb at the parliament's state opening, when the king and his entire family would be present, so as to get rid of all the Protestant aristocracy in one swoop. The conspirators were betrayed by one of their number just hours before the plan's enactment. The failure of the *Gunpowder Plot* is still celebrated throughout Britain on Guy Fawkes' night (5th November), with fireworks and bonfires burning effigies of the conspirators' leader.

The difference between Catholics and Protestant worsened after this incident. James's successor **Charles I** (1600-1649) was eager to unify Britain and Ireland, and wanted to do so as an absolute ruler of divine right, like his French counter-part Louis XIV. Despite being an (Anglican) Protestant, his marriage with a French Roman Catholic combined with policies with Calvinist ideals and his totalitarian handling of the Parliament eventually culminated in the *English Civil War* (1642-1651). The country was torn between Royalist and Parliamentary troops, and most of the medieval castles still standing were destroyed during that period.

Charles was beheaded, and the puritan leader of the Parliamentarians, **Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658), ruled the country as a dictator from 1649 to his death. He was briefly succeeded by his son Richard at the head of the Protectorate, but his political inability prompted the Parliament to restore the monarchy in 1660, calling in Charles I' exiled son, **Charles II** (1630-1685).

Vocabulary:

1. swoop; 2. betray; 3. enactment; 4. bonfire; 5. worsen; 6. unify; 7. odd; 8. culminate; 9. prompt; 10. effigy; 11. divine; 12. Gunpowder; 13. plot; 14. counter-part.

1. раптовий напад; 2. зраджувати; 3. впровадження; 4. багаття; 5. погіршуватися; 6. об'єднувати; 7. випадково; 8. досягти найвищої точки; 9. спонукати; 10. статуя; 11. божественний; 12. порох; 13. змова; 14. двійник.

Questions for Discussion:

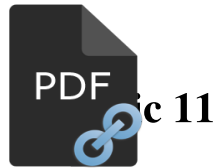
1. What did James I (1566-1625) aim at?
2. How were the conspirators betrayed?
3. What is still celebrated throughout Britain on Guy Fawkes' night?
4. When did the difference between Catholics and Protestant worsen?
5. When were most of the medieval castles still standing destroyed?

6. What happened to Charles?

7. Who ruled the country from 1649?

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8. When was the monarchy restored?
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The House of Hanover

German Georges

When **George I** (1660-1727) arrived in England, he couldn't speak a word of English, and the legend has it that he was mistakenly arrested while strolling around his palace's garden when questioned by his staff who weren't familiar with his appearance.

The king's inability to communicate well with his government and subjects led him to appoint a *de facto* Prime Minister in the person of **Robert Walpole** (1676-1745). This marked a turning point in British politics, as future monarchs were also to remain more passive figures, letting the reins of the government to the Prime Minister.

George II (1683-1760) was also German born, and combined the title of Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Archtreasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire to that of King of Great-Britain and Ireland. He was a powerful ruler, and the last British monarch to personally lead his troops into battle. Hanoverian composer G.F. Handel was commissioned to compose his coronation anthem ("Zadok the Priest"), which has been sung at every coronation since.

The British Empire expanded considerably during his reign and the song "God Save the King" also developed during that period. Some other notable changes include the replacement of the Julian Calendar by the Gregorian Calendar in 1752, and the New Year was officially moved from 25 March to 1 January.

Vocabulary: 1. stroll; 2. anthem; 3. coronation; 4. Julian Calendar; 5. Gregorian Calendar; 6. inability; 7. expand; 8. composer; 9. replacement; 10. notable.

1. прогулюватися; 2. гімн; 3. коронування; 4. юліанський календар; 5. григоріанський календар; 6. неспроможність; 7. розширювати; 8. автор; 9. заміна; 10. видатний.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Who was mistakenly arrested while strolling around his palace's garden?
2. What was a turning point in British politics?
3. What title did George II (1683-1760) have?
4. When was the song "God Save the King" developed?

5. What were some other notable changes?

6. Who composed the anthem?

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Topic 12

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George III : American, French & Industrial Revolutions

The first Hanoverian king to be born in England with English as his native language, George III (1738-1820) had one of the most troubled and interesting reigns in British history. He ascended the throne during the *Seven Years' War* (1756-1763) opposing almost all the major Western powers in two teams, chiefly British against French, and ended in a *de facto* victory for the UK, which acquired New France (Quebec), Florida, and most of French India in the process.

However, 13 years later, the *American War of Independence* (1776-1782) started after the British government imposed a series of taxes on the colonies. The 13 American colonies were finally granted their independence in 1782 and formed the United States of America. 7 years later, the French Revolution broke out, and Louis XVI was guillotined. George III suffered from an hereditary disease known as porphyria, and his mental health seriously deteriorated from 1788. By 1811 he was permanently insane. In 1800, the *Act of Union* merged the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

During that time, Britain had to face the ambitions of Napoleon to conquer the whole of Europe. Admiral Nelson's naval victory at Trafalgar (off the coast of Spain) in 1805, and Wellington's decisive victory at Waterloo saved the UK, and further reinforced its international position. The 19th century would be dominated by the British Empire, spreading on all five continents, from Canada and the Caribbeans to Australia and New Zealand, via Africa, India and South-East Asia.

Another notable fact of George III's reign was the start of the *Industrial Revolution*, with James Watt's famous steam engine and the mechanisation of the manufacturing industry transforming the face of England to this day. Great industrial cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield emerged as the new economic centres of the country, their population booming several fold. The gap between the rich and the poor increased considerably, as was poignantly described by Charles Dickens in such novels as *David Copperfield* or *Oliver Twist*.

Vocabulary:

1. impose; 2. grant; 3. break out; 4. guillotine; 5. hereditary; 6. porphyria; 7. deteriorate; 8. insane; 9. merge; 10. conquer; 11. decisive; 12. reinforce; 13. boom; 14. poignantly.

1. накладати; 2. наділяти; 3. вибухати; 4. гільйотинувати; 5. спадковий; 6. порфірія; 7. погіршувати; 8. душевнохворий; 9. об'єднувати; 10. завойовувати; 11. переконливий; 12. посилювати; 13. зростати; 14. зворушливо.

Questions for Discussion:

1. When did George III (1738-1820) ascend the throne?
2. When did the American War of Independence (1776-1782) start?
3. When were the United States of America formed?
4. When did the French Revolution break out?
5. Who was guillotined?
6. When did the Industrial Revolution start?
7. What were great industrial cities?
8. Who described the gap between the rich and the poor?

Topic 13

Regency & Reforms

During George III's insanity (1811-1820), the Prince of Wales was appointed as Regent, then became King **George IV** (1762-1830) at his father's death. The Regent was known for his extravagance and liking for women. He was more often diverting himself in his magnificent Oriental-style pavilion in Brighton than worrying about the affairs of state in London, leaving the power to the Prime Minister, **Lord Liverpool** (1770-1828), during most of his reign.

George IV notoriously had poor relationships with his father, and especially his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, refusing to recognise her as Queen and seeking to divorce her.

The King and Lord Liverpool were opposed to the Catholic Emancipation, i.e. the issue of reducing restrictions on the political rights of Roman Catholics. The Duke of Wellington, however, passed the Catholic Relief Act in 1829 during his term as Prime Minister (1828-1830).

George IV died in 1830, and was replaced by his brother, **William IV** (1765-1837). In 1831, the Whig party came back to power and **Earl Grey** (1764-1845), the new Prime Minister (after whom the tea is named), reformed the electoral system.

On the cultural scene, the early 19th century was highly prolific. It was the Romantic period, with poets like Lord Byron (1788-1824), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) or John Keats (1795-1821) and novelist Jane Austen (1775-1817). Also worth noting is that the world's first steam train was launched on the Stockton and Darlington railway (North-East England) in 1825 by George Stephenson (1781-1848).

Vocabulary: 1. insanity; 2. extravagance; 3. divert; 4. notoriously; 5. prolific 6. Oriental-style; 7. electoral system; 8. steam train; 9. launch; 10. restrictions; 11. pavilion.

1. божевілля; 2. марнотратство; 3. розважати; 4. горезвісний; 5. плідний; 6. східний стиль; 7. виборча система; 8. паровоз; 9. запускати; 10. обмеження; 11. альтанка.

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Questions for Discussion: [\(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark\)](#)

1. How was the Regent known?
2. What do you know about George IV?
3. When was the Catholic Relief Act passed?
4. Who reformed the electoral system?
5. When did the Romantic period start?
6. When was the first steam train launched?
7. What are poets of the Romantic period?

Topic 14

The British Empire & Victorian England

In 1837, William IV died of liver disease and the throne passed to the next in line, his 18-year old niece **Victoria** (1819-1901), although she did not inherit the Kingdom of Hanover, where the Salic Law forbid women to rule.

Victoria didn't expect to become queen, was still unmarried and inexperienced in politics, and had to rely on her Prime Minister, **Lord Melbourne** (1779-1848), after whom the Australian city is named. She finally got married to her first cousin, **Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha** (1819-1861), and both were respectively niece and nephew of the first King of the Belgians, Leopold I (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).

Prince Albert organised the *Great Exhibition* (the first World Fair) in 1851, and the profits were used to found the great South Kensington Museum (later renamed the Victoria and Albert Museum) in London.

Britain asserted its hegemony on virtually every part of the globe, although this resulted in numerous wars, as for example the *Opium Wars* (1839-42 & 1856-60) with Qing China, or the *Boer Wars* (1880-81 & 1899-1902) with the Dutch-speaking settlers of South Africa.

In 1854, the the United Kingdom was brought into the *Crimean War* (1854-56) on the side of the Ottoman Empire and against Russia. One of the best known figure of that war was Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), who fought for the improvement of the women's condition and pioneered modern nursing.

In 1861, Albert died prematurely at the age of 42. Victoria was retired in a state of mourning. She nevertheless started a romantic relationship with her Scottish servant **John Brown** (1826-1883), and there were even talks of a secret marriage.

The latter years of her reign were dominated by two influential Prime Ministers, **Benjamin Disraeli** (1808-1881) and his rival **William Ewart Gladstone** (1809-1898).

Queen Victoria was to have the longest reign of any British monarch (64 years), but also the most glorious, as she ruled over 40% of the globe and a quarter of the world's population.

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Vocabulary: 1. to inherit; 2. to forbid; 3. to rule; 4. respectively; 5. profit; 6. asserted its hegemony; 7. nursing; 8. prematurely; 9. nevertheless; 10. influential.

1. успадкувати; 2. заборонити; 3. керувати; 4. відповідно; 5. дохід; 6. ----; 7. сестринська справа; 8. передчасно; 9. не менше; 10. впливовий.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What was the reason of William IV death?
2. Who was the the next in line to take the throne?
3. Whom did Victoria rely on and why?
4. What did Prince Albert organize in 1851?
5. Which wars were led in Victorin era?
6. When and why did Victori retire?
7. Who were the most influential Prime Ministers of the time?
8. What are the characteristic features of the Victoria's reign?

Topic 15

The Two World Wars

Victoria's numerous children married in about all European Royal families, which owned her the affectionate title of "grandmother of Europe". Her son, **Edward VII** (1841-1910) was the uncle of German Emperor Wilhelm II, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, King Alphonso XIII of Spain, and Carl Eduard, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while George I of the Hellenes and King Frederick VIII of Denmark were his brothers-in-law; and King Albert I of Belgium, Manuel II of Portugal, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and Prince Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, were his cousins.

The alliances between these related monarchs escalated in the *Great War* (WWI) of 1914-1918 when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo, and Austria declared war on Serbia, which in turn was allied to France, Russia and the UK. The First World War left over 9 million dead (including nearly 1 million Britons) throughout Europe, and financially ruined most of the countries involved. The monarchies in Germany, Austria, Russia and the Ottoman Empire all fell, and the map of central and eastern Europe was redesigned.

The consequences in Britain were disillusionment with the government and monarchy, and the creation of the Labour Party.

In 1936, **Edward VIII** (1894-1972) succeeded to his father George V, but married Wallis Simpson, a twice divorced American woman. His brother then unexpectedly became **George VI** (1895-1952) after the scandal.

Nazi Germany was becoming more menacing as Hitler grew more powerful and aggressive. Finally Britain and France were forced to declare war on Germany after the invasion of Poland in September 1939, and so started the *Second World War*. The

charismatic **Winston Churchill** (1874-1965) became the war-time Prime Minister in 1940 and his speeches encouraged the British to fight off the attempted German invasion. In one of his most patriotic speeches before the Battle of Britain (1940), Churchill address the British people with "*We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.*" And indeed, Britain did not surrender.

Vocabulary: 1.numerous; 2. affected; 3.alliances; 4.related; 5.to be assassinated; 6. to declare war on; 7.to be involved; 8. involved; 9.to be redesigned; 10.consequences; 11. to succeed to; 12.unexpectedly; 13. menacing; 14.to encourage; 15. to attempt; 16.invasion.

1.численні; 2. люб'язно; 3.союзи; 4.пов'язані; 5.бути вбитим; 6. Проголосити війну; 7.бути союзником з; 8.втягнений; 9. переформатований; 10. Наслідки; 11. Слідувати за; 12. неочікуваний; 13.загрозливий; 14.юзаохочувати; 15. Робити спроби; 16.вторгнення.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Where were all Victori's children married?
2. What was the reason for WWI?
3. What were the results of WWI?
4. Why did the Labour Party appear?
5. Which countries declare war to Nazi Germany?
6. Who was Churchill?
7. What are famous words of Churchill?

Topic 16

The Postwar

In 1945, the UK was bankrupt and its industry destroyed by the Blitz war, and the British Empire was ruined little by little, first granting the independence to India and Pakistan in 1947, then to the other Asian, African and Caribbean colonies in the 1950's and 60's (in the 70's and 80's for the smaller islands of the eastern Caribbean). Most of these ex-colonies formed the British Commonwealth, now known as the Commonwealth of Nations. 53 states are now members of the Commonwealth.

In 1952, **Elizabeth II** (b. 1926) ascended the throne at the age of 26. Although she somewhat rehabilitated the image of the monarchy, her children did not, and their sentimental lives have made the headlines of the tabloid newspapers at least since the marriage of Charles, Prince of Wales, with Lady Diana Spencer in 1981.

Pop and Rock music replaced colonial remembrances in the 1960's with bands like the Beatles, Pink Floyd, the Rolling Stones or Black Sabbath. The Hippie subculture also developed at that time.

The 70's brought the oil crisis and the collapse of the British industry. Conservative PM **Margaret Thatcher** was elected in 1979 and stayed until 1990. She privatised

the railways and shut down inefficient factories, but also increased the gap between the rich and the poor by cutting on the social security. Her methods were so harsh that she was nicknamed the 'Iron Lady'.

Thatcher was succeeded in her party by the unpopular John Major, but in 1997, the "New Labour" came back to power with Tony Blair. Blair's liberal policies and unwavering support of neo-conservative US President George W. Bush disappointed many Leftists, who really saw in Blair a Rightist in disguise. But Blair has also positively surprised many by his intelligence and remarkable skills as an orator and negotiator.

Nowadays, the English economy relies heavily on services. The main industries are travel (discount airlines and travel agencies), education (apart from Oxford and Cambridge universities and textbooks, hundreds of language schools for learners of English), music, prestige cars (Rolls Royce, Bentley, Jaguar, Lotus, Aston Martin, MG...), fashion (Burberry, Dunhill, Paul Smith, Vivienne Westwood, French Connection...), and surprisingly to some, food (well especially tea, biscuits, chocolates and jam or companies like Unilever and Cadbury-Schweppes).

Vocabulary: 1.bankrupt; 2. to ruin little by little; 3.the British Commonwealth; 4. to ascend the throne; 5. to rehabilitate the image of the monarchy; 6. the headlines of the tabloid newspapers; 7. to shut down inefficient factories; 8. to increase the gap; 9.harsh; 10. in disguise; 11. to rely heavily on; 12. remarkable skills.

1.банкрот; 2.по-троє руйнувати; 3. Британська співдружність; 4.зійти на трон; 5. Відновити імідж монархії; 6. Заголовки таблоїдів; 7. закрити неефективні фабрики; 8.збільшити різницю; 9. жорсткий; 10. прихований; 11. сильно покладатися на; 12. неабиякі здібності.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why and when was the British Empire ruined?
2. Which countries were granted the independence by the British Empire?
3. How many members do constitute the Commonwealth of Nations?
4. When did Elizabeth II ascend the throne?
5. What do you know about Conservative PM Margaret Thatcher?
6. What was politics Tony Blair famous for?
7. What are the main services of the English economy?

ADDITIONAL READING

Maidan in Ukraine

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issue of The New York Review.

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The students were the first to protest against the regime of President Viktor Yanukovich on the Maidan, the central square in Kiev, last November. These were the Ukrainians with the most to lose, young people who unreflectively thought of themselves as Europeans and who had for themselves a life, and a Ukrainian homeland, that were European. Most of them were politically on the left, some of them radically so. After years of negotiation and months of promises, their government, under President Yanukovich, had at the last moment failed to sign a major trade agreement with the European Union.

When the riot police came and beat the students in late November, a new group, the Afghan veterans, came to the Maidan. These men of middle age, former soldiers and officers of the Red Army, many of them bearing the scars of battlefield wounds, came to protect “their children,” as they put it. They didn’t mean their own sons and daughters: they meant the best of the youth, the pride and future of the country. After the Afghan veterans came many others, tens of thousands, then hundreds of thousands, now **not so much in favor of Europe but in defense of decency.**

What does it mean to come to the Maidan? The square is located close to some of the major buildings of government, and is now a traditional site of protest. Interestingly, the word *maidan* exists in Ukrainian but not in Russian, but even people speaking Russian use it because of its special implications. In origin it is just the Arabic word for “square,” a public place. But a *maidan* now means in Ukrainian what the Greek word *agora* means in English: not just a marketplace where people happen to meet, but a place where they deliberately meet, precisely in order to deliberate, to speak, and to create a political society. During the protests the word *maidan* has come to mean the act of public politics itself, so that for example people who use their cars to organize public actions and protect other protestors are called the *automaidan*.

On January 16, the Ukrainian government, headed by President Yanukovich, tried to put an end to Ukrainian civil society. A series of laws passed hastily and without following normal procedure did away with freedom of speech and assembly, and removed the few remaining checks on executive authority. This was intended to turn Ukraine into a dictatorship and to make all participants in the Maidan, by then probably numbering in the low millions, into criminals. The result was that the protests, until then entirely peaceful, became violent. Yanukovich lost support, even in his political base in the southeast, near the Russian border.

After weeks of responding peacefully to arrests and beatings by the riot police, many Ukrainians had had enough. A fraction of the protesters, some but by no means all representatives of the political right and far right, decided to take the fight to the police. Among them were members of the far-right party Svoboda and a new conglomeration of nationalists who call themselves the Right Sector (Pravyi Sektor). Young men, some of them from right-wing groups and others not, tried to take by force the public spaces claimed by the riot police.

Although Yanukovich rescinded most of the dictatorship laws, lawless violence by the regime, which started in November, continued into February. Members of the

opposition were shot and killed, or hosed down in freezing temperatures to die of hypothermia. Others were tortured and left in the woods to die.

During the first two weeks of February, the Yanukovich regime sought to restore some of the dictatorship laws through decrees, bureaucratic shortcuts, and new legislation. On February 18, an announced parliamentary debate on constitutional reform was abruptly canceled. Instead, the government sent thousands of riot police against the protesters of Kiev. Hundreds of people were wounded by rubber bullets, tear gas, and truncheons. Dozens were killed.

The future of this protest movement will be decided by Ukrainians. And yet it began with the hope that Ukraine could one day join the European Union, an aspiration that for many Ukrainians means something like the rule of law, the absence of fear, the end of corruption, the social welfare state, and free markets without intimidation from syndicates controlled by the president.

The course of the protest has very much been influenced by the presence of a rival project, based in Moscow, called **the Eurasian Union**. This is an international commercial and political union that does not yet exist but that is to come into being in January 2015. The Eurasian Union, unlike the European Union, is not based on the principles of the equality and democracy of member states, the rule of law, or human rights. On the contrary, it is a hierarchical organization, which by its nature seems unlikely to admit any members that are democracies with the rule of law and human rights. Any democracy within the Eurasian Union would pose a threat to Putin's rule in Russia. Putin wants Ukraine in his Eurasian Union, which means that Ukraine must be authoritarian, which means that **the Maidan must be crushed**. The dictatorship laws of January 16 were **obviously based on Russian models**, and were proposed by Ukrainian legislators with close ties to Moscow. They seem to have been Russia's condition for financial support of the Yanukovich regime. Before they were announced, Putin offered Ukraine a large loan and promised reductions in the price of Russian natural gas. But in January the result was not a capitulation to Russia. The people of the Maidan defended themselves, and the protests continue. Where this will lead is anyone's guess; only the Kremlin expresses certainty about what it all means. In fact, Ukrainians are in a struggle against both the concentration of wealth and the concentration of armed force in the hands of Viktor Yanukovich and his close allies. The protesters might be seen as setting an example of courage for Americans of both the left and the right. Ukrainians make real sacrifices for the hope of joining the European Union. Might there be something to be learned from that among Euroskeptics in London or elsewhere? This is a dialogue that is not taking place.

Political System of the USA

The United States of America is a federative republic. Since 1959 the Federation comprises 50 states. The president is the head of the state and executive body. He is also the commander-in-chief of the army and Navy of the USA. The president and vice-president are elected for a term of four years. All the legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators and 435 members in the House of Representatives.

Two Senators from each state are elected by popular vote for a term of six years, the Representatives are elected for two-year term. Both houses must approve the bill for it to become a law. An essential role in the US political system is played by the Supreme Court, which may declare a law, passed by Congress, to be contradictory to the Constitution of the country. The various states have legislative and executive bodies of their own. Their structure, function and competence are determined by the Constitution of each state. There is an elected governor at the head of each state. States enjoy independence in their domestic affairs, including financial matters. However, state laws and actions of state authorities must not conflict with the Constitution of the USA.

UK Political System

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. The power of Queen Elizabeth II is not absolute. It is limited by Parliament. The legislative body, Parliament, consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The executive body consists of the central Government that is the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers, who are responsible for initiating and directing the national policy. The judiciary body is independent of both the legislative and the executive ones. The Government derives its authority from the elected House of Commons. General elections, for all seats in the House of Commons, must be held at least every five years. The Government is normally formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The leader of the party is appointed the Prime Minister by the Queen and chooses a team of ministers. The second largest party becomes the Official Opposition with its own leader and the 'Shadow Cabinet'. The House of Lords is a hereditary chamber. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs and traditions.

State System of Ukraine

The government of Ukraine underwent rapid change in the early 1990s. The independence of Ukraine was proclaimed on the 24th of August, 1991. Its sovereignty is now recognized by all the countries of the world. Ukraine has its own state symbols, Constitution, currency and government. According to the Constitution of Ukraine its territory is one and indivisible. Only the laws of Ukraine act on its territory. The power in the country is divided into legislative, executive and judiciary. The main legislative body of Ukraine is the Verkhovna Rada, which consists of 450 deputies. The elections to the Verkhovna Rada are held every 4 years on the last week of March. The deputies are elected by equal, secret or direct ballot. The head of the state is the president. He can veto any decision of the Verkhovna Rada. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Ukraine. He also represents the state in the international relations. The highest executive body is the Cabinet of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers coordinates the daily administration of the government and may introduce bills to the Verkhovna Rada. The judiciary power belongs to the Supreme Court and regional courts. The state

symbols of Ukraine are the national flag and emblem. They root deeply in ancient times and have symbolic meaning. Azure-yellow state flag symbolizes the unity of blue sky and yellow wheat field. The little state emblem — trident — appeared first on the seals in times of Volodymyr the Great. The largest parties are the People's Union 'Our Ukraine', the Joint Social Democratic party, the Regions' party and the People's Democratic party.

Relations between Ukraine and English Speaking Countries

There is no denying the fact that not long ago Ukraine had very weak connections with other countries in the world. But at present the situation has changed for the better. As now Ukraine is a sovereign state it establishes new relations with the Countries throughout the world. Ukraine is one of the members of the United Nations Organization and Participates in the work of many international organizations. We have wide relations with Canada, the USA and Great Britain in policy, economics and culture. Foreign Embassies of these countries work in Kyiv. We have sortie joint political projects with the United States of America and Canada. A lot of joint ventures have appeared Ukraine recently Such big plants of ours as Cherkasy joint-stock company "Azot", Gorlivka chemical plant "Stirol", Kharkiv aircraft plant sell their products at the international market. Scientific cooperation is also very important. We have joint projects for space exploration with the USA and Canada. Cooperation in culture, education and sport is very important, too. We exchange students and teachers with these countries. The Ukrainian orchestra's pop and opera singers, ballet dancers are warmly received abroad. A lot of tourists from English-speaking countries visit Ukraine every year. It's very important to mention that many people who are Ukrainians by origin live in Canada. So we have particular relations with this country. Canada was the first among the western states that recognized the state independence of Ukraine. Many of the Ukrainians living now in Canada and other English-speaking countries don't lose connections with Ukraine. A lot of public organizations, educational establishments, religious organizations make considerable contribution to the development of our culture, literature and art.

Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

Ukraine has wide relations with Canada, the USA, Great Britain and many other countries of the world. Recently a great number of various ventures and economic, cultural, political projects have appeared n Ukraine. Our specialists in different scientific fields improve their qualification abroad. We also have programmes of students' and schoolchildren's exchange. English, Canadian and American children visit Ukrainian families, go to Ukrainian schools, while Ukrainian Children stay at their host families broad. These exchange programmes help us to understand each other better, to study culture and traditions of their countries. Lot of Ukrainians have emigrated to Great Britain. That's why in 1947 the Association Ukrainians in Great Britain was founded. This association has some help: funds that sponsor different Important actions. The association gives help to the Ukrainian students who study in British Universities. The same associations and societies exist in many other countries.

From year to year the number of spheres of our relations with different countries abroad grow. Every year a lot of tourists visit Ukraine, while the Ukrainians go to the countries abroad. We hope that our relations with other countries will go on growing.

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Outstanding Events from the History of America (Watermark)

The first voyages along the coast of modern South and Central America were made by Amerigo Vespucci. That is why this fourth part of the world after Europe was named after him. In the 16th century a German cartographer named Martin Waldseemüller named this territory of the modern USA. In 1620 first European colonies were founded at Plymouth Rock. They came from England on board the “Mayflower”. Most of them were Puritans or former Anglicans who were called pilgrims. Their hopes were connected with the promises of the Bible about the land “of honey and milk”, and America was thought to be this land. Later on Dutch, Spanish and Swedish colonies appeared (з'явилися). People who came to America were mostly farmers, who wanted to exploit new lands. The development of trade, industry and agriculture in the colonies constantly conflicted with the economic policy of Britain. After constant pressure on the colonies on July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress declared the United Colonies to be independent of Great Britain. The new state was called the United States of America and July 4 became its national holiday. The Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The Battle at Saratoga in 1777 when the Americans forced a large British army to capitulate was a turning point in the long War for Independence. In this war the Americans were supported by France. In 1783 Britain finally recognized American independence. At the beginning of 1861 the Southern states left the Union and founded the Confederation. That was the beginning of the war between the South and the North. The results of the war were the abolishing (скасування) of slavery (рабства) and establishment of “Indivisible union of indivisible states”. The states lost their right to leave the union.

Ukrainian Hetmans

The famous Cossacks appeared in the 16th century. They undertook the defense of the Ukrainian people. The original Cossacks were *adventurous*. They left masters and gathered together in the southern Ukrainian steppes. They lived in a no-man's land between Poland, Moskow, and the Crimean Khanate. The Cossacks protected the growing communities of free peasants. In 1557, the Cossacks built a *permanent* fortress. It was called there in a strict military brotherhood. From the Sich they attacked the Crimean Khanate and the Turkish *Empire*. They protected free peasants of southern Ukraine against Polish landlords and Tatar slave trades. The Cossacks were independent, freedom-loving and courageous. They had perfect military skills and clever commanders. The commanders of the Ukrainian Cossacks were originally known as Chieftains (ватажки). At the end of the 16th century they became known as Hetman. Hetman comes from German Hauptman — Headman. The first Ukrainian Hetmans were Kryshtof Kosynskyi, Severyn Nalyvaiko, Petro Sahaidachnyi, Marko Zhmailo, Mykhailo Doroshenko, Varas Fedorovych, Bohdan Khmelnytskyi.

Petro Sahaidachnyi was a clever and brave Hetman and an outstanding military leader. The Cossacks under Hetman Sahaidachnyi led a number of successful campaigns against the Crimean Khanate and Turkey in 1614—1616 and 1620. In 1621 he commanded the Cossacks at the battle of Khotyn. Sahaidachnyi was deadly wounded in the battle. He died in April, 1622.

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An Outstanding Event in Ukrainian History

There are such events in the life of our country that are kept through the passing centuries. Ukraine has a long history which reflects (відображає) different stages of its historical development, numerous periods of its prosperity (процвітання) and decay (занепад). For a long period our country lived under the rule of Poland, Lithuania and Russia. Ukraine formed part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the name of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic from 1922 to 1991. On the 16th of July 1990 the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian republic adopted “The Declaration of the State Sovereignty of Ukraine”. Then on the 24th of August 1991 the Supreme Soviet adopted the Act of the Independence of Ukraine”. It was a document of a great historical importance. This document proclaimed the formation of the independent Ukrainian state. From the moment of adoption of this act only the laws of Ukraine remained in action. This historical decision was approved by the all-Ukrainian referendum which was held on the 1st of December 1991. The Ukrainian people confirmed their wish to live in the sovereign and independent country. Thus a new period in the history of Ukraine started. It was the third attempt to achieve independence. The first one was made by Bohdan Khmeinytsky in 1648—1654. The second one may be considered the proclamation of the Ukrainian Peoples Republic in 1917—1919

From the History of the USA An Episode from the History of the USA

The most prominent episode from the history of the USA is the formation of the state itself. The growing independence and economic strength of colonies disturbed Great Britain. The colonies were viewed as a source of raw materials and a market for England alone. After the Seven Years' War (1756—1763) the British Government increased its pressure on the colonies and put all possible obstacles in the way of their independent industrial development and trade. It imposed new taxes and duties, which affected the interests of the colonists. As a result in Philadelphia in 1774 merchants, ship-owners, lawyers and others revolted and decided to stop trade with Britain and boycott the British goods. A prologue to the War for Independence in the North America was the “Boston tea-party” (1773), as it was called. The British Government granted the East India Company the right of tax-free export of tea to the colonies. It caused indignation (обурення) among the colonists, and especially the merchants involved in the sale of tea. In December 1773 a group of members of the organization called the “Sons of Liberty” boarded the British ships in the port of Boston and dumped the whole cargo of tea into the harbour. Soon after that the port was closed, all kinds of public gatherings were prohibited. All these measures further sharpened the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies. The War for Independence of the American colonies began with a battle of colonists against British troops in April 1775 at Concord and at Lexington not far from

Boston. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress declared the united colonies to be independent of Great Britain. The new state was called the United States of America and the 4th of July became its national holiday. The Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence proclaiming the equality of all people. Thomas Jefferson, a follower of the British philosophers, was the author of the Declaration.

The battle at Saratoga (1777), where the Americans forced a large British army to capitulate, was a turning point in the long, hard War for Independence. The Americans were supported by France. In 1783 Britain finally and formally recognized American independence. George Washington was elected the first president of the new republic. Later on his name was given to the capital which was built in the federal District of Columbia.

Life of Youth in Great Britain and the USA

Youth and youth movement over decades have become important factors in the life of both countries. Numerous youth organizations have been formed since the Second World War, uniting young people from all classes and sections of the population. In the USA there exist Young Republican Federation, Young Christian Association, some religious organizations for Jewish youth. There also exist some political organizations like Students' Coordinative Committee of Non-Violent Action and Students For Democratic Society. Youth organization Greenpeace deals with the most urgent ecological problems of today's world. It protests, against nuclear weapon tests, sea and soil pollution, etc. Some young people work in their church organizations: help elderly people or work in hospitals. There are even some groups, where young people help released prisoners to start their life anew. Sports clubs are characteristic youth organizations in the US and UK. They unite people, who are interested in baseball, football, basketball, golf, etc. There also exist interest clubs. You can attend any club: from theatre clubs to bird-watching clubs. Bird-watching clubs are very popular, especially in Great Britain. At the age of 14 children have regular part-time job to earn some pocket money. You can see now, our youth is mostly similar to the youth abroad in many aspects of life.

Globalization

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world. Globalization is deeply controversial, however. Proponents of globalization argue that it allows poor countries and their citizens to develop economically and raise their standards of living, while opponents of globalization claim that the creation of an international free market has benefited multinational corporations in the Western world at the expense of local enterprises, local cultures, and common people. The process of globalization gives great economical, political, ecological opportunities to the world. They are low tariffs, free trade zone, and reduction of capital control.

Technological innovative devices can be spread throughout nations to modernize the health system. Global environmental problems: climate changes, water and air pollution, over-fishing and over-exploitation of rare species may be solved with international cooperation. Intellectual property law is applied across the majority of states. Increase in information flows between geographically remote places is made by means of optic communication, satellites, telephone and internet. Such world organisation as International Crime Court and International Justice Movement help in universe crime fighting efforts.

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