

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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ФАКУЛЬТЕТ РОМАНО ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

КАФЕДРА ТЕОРІЇ ТА ПРАКТИКИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ

МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 035 Філологія спеціалізації 035.041 Германські
мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,
освітньої програми "Переклад з англійської мови та другої
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Л59 **Лінгвокраїнознавство Великої Британії:** метод. посібник до практичних занять та самостійної роботи для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, ОП Переклад з англійської мови та другої іноземної українською / уклад. О. П. Матузкова. Одеса : видавець Букаєв Вадим Васильович, 2025. 106 с.

Методичний посібник до практичних занять та самостійної роботи містить рекомендації, інструкції, поради для виконання практичних завдань та самостійних робіт. Він також може бути корисним для осіб, які удосконалюють свої навички в галузі теорії та практики перекладу та знання англійської мови.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Даний методичний посібник з лінгвокраїнознавства Великої Британії було розроблено спеціально для здобувачів Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечникова, що навчаються за освітньою програмою «Переклад з англійської мови та другої іноземної українською».

Основною метою представленого методичного посібника є формування загальних та фахових компетентностей у здобувачів, поглиблення їхньої теоретичної та прикладної бази з лінгвокраїнознавства Великої Британії. Також мета посібника – дати перекладачам необхідну на даному етапі теоретичну та практичну базу для оволодіння лінгвокраїнознавчими знаннями на професійному рівні. У посібнику надаються теми як загального, так і прикладного характеру. Отримані знання відпрацьовуються на практиці – шляхом виконання вправ, в тому числі і на переклад. Розглядаються не тільки лінгвістичні та лінгвокраїнознавчі проблеми, але й питання соціокультурного плану.

Теоретичні питання викладені у максимально простому та зрозумілому форматі, без зайвих та складних теоретичних міркувань. Усе це створює певну систему базового рівня навчання та володіння лінгвокраїнознавством Великої Британії.

Посібник розроблено у відповідності до вимог робочої програми по лінгвокраїнознавству Великої Британії для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечникова. В основі програми є системний підхід до вивчення предмету та закріплення знань на матеріалі тем лінгвокультурної значущості.

У кінці посібника наводиться список рекомендованої літератури.

Даний посібник – плід більш ніж тридцятирічного досвіду викладання лінгвокраїнознавства Великої Британії у вищій школі. Сподіваємося, що він виявиться корисним для майбутніх філологів та перекладачів, спеціалістів, які мають відношення до перекладацької діяльності, а також усіх тих, хто цікавиться лінгвокраїнознавством Великої Британії, перекладом та практичним вивченням мов.

MODULE 1

BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH

TOPIC 1

COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

IDENTIFYING SYMBOLS OF THE FOUR NATIONS

Plan:

- Names for the territory;
- Who are the British?
- British versus English;
- National symbols of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland;
- National symbols of the UK.

Names for the territory

Geographical terms:

- The British Isles
- Great Britain
- Ireland
- Great Britain and Ireland

Lying off the north-west of Europe there are two large islands and 5000 much smaller ones. The largest island is called ***Great Britain***. Why Great? This adjective was first used to distinguish this name from the smaller area in France which is called Brittany (Бретань) in modern English.

The other large island is called ***Ireland***. Collectively they are known as **the *British Isles***. But today this term is regarded by many especially in Ireland as outdated, belonging to the times when Ireland was politically dominated by Britain. The most common term among many others at present is ***Great Britain and Ireland***, but it is not strictly correct geographically because it ignores smaller islands.

Political terms:

1. States (as governmental authorities):

- *The Republic of Ireland (Ireland , the Republic);*
- *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland(the United Kingdom);*
- *Crown dependencies: the Channel islands, The Isle of Man.*

This geographical area includes two states: *the Republic of Ireland (Ірландська республіка)* which governs most of the island of Ireland. Informally it is referred to as *Ireland or the Republic*. The other state has the authority over the rest of the territory – the whole island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland and most of the smaller islands. This is *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Об'єднане Королівство Великої Британії та Південної Ірландії)* which is often shortened to *The United Kingdom*.

There are also two small parts of the British Isles which have special political status – *The Channel Islands (Нормандські острови)* and *the Isle of Man (острів Мен)*. They are not officially parts of the UK, they have their own government, parliament, tax system, but they do recognize the authority of the Crown, they are subjects of the Queen, that's why they are called *Crown dependencies (коронні володіння/землі, британські коронні володіння)*.

2. Countries:

- England,
- Scotland,
- Wales,
- Ireland,
- Northern Ireland

Politically speaking in this geographical territory there are also *5 countries and 4 nations* (the term *country* is usually used without specific reference to the government). In the island of Great Britain there are 3 countries and 3 nations – England, Scotland and Wales. In the island of Ireland there is one nation but two countries.

So in the British Isles there are two states, 5 countries and four nations. The UK is the political entity made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Other names for the United Kingdom used in different contexts include: the *UK*, *Britain* (everyday speech), *Great Britain* (at the Olympic games, the team of GB), *GB*, *Britannia* (poetic, literary as for example in the patriotic song – Rule Britannia, BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES).

Who are the British?

The UK consists of four nationalities: *English, Scots, Welsh and Irish*. Their political unification was a gradual process that took several hundred years. And they were independent of each other. First, Wales was conquered by the English kings in the 13 century, and then there was a unification of Scottish and English Crowns in the 17 century and Scottish and English parliaments in the 18 century. This unification process was completed in 1800 when the Irish parliament was joined with the parliament for England, Scotland and Wales. Although these four nations are “united”, they do have many differences in politics, economy, religion, law, education and culture. But looking first at what divides the nations, the most obvious factors are their **ethnic origins** and a long history of rivalry and wars against the stronger English.

Let’s have a short glimpse on the British history. About 2000 thousand years ago the British Isles were invaded by the *Celtic tribes*: Britons, Belgae, Picts, Scots, Gaells and others. During the next 1000 years everybody with a boat decided to invade Britain.

The *Romans* came in 43 AD and in calling the country “Britannia” (the land of Britons) gave Britain its name. *The Angles, the Saxons*, the Jutes and Vandals came from what is now Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands in the 5th century and England gets its name from this invasion (Angle lands). Then the *Vikings* arrived from the North of the continent throughout the 9th century. In 1066 the *Normans* invaded from France.

These invasions drove the Celts into what is now Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and they remained, of course, in Ireland. Mountains made it hard for the invaders to conquer the people settled there. So, the people in Ireland, highland Scotland and Wales mostly belonged to the Celtic race. They are of Celtic origins.

The English, on the other hand, are the descendants of all the invaders and so they are “Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman English” but more Anglo-Saxon than anything else. Thus, people in England and lowland Scotland were mainly of Germanic origins/race. And these ethnic differences were reflected in the languages they spoke.

Some English people used to talk of their ethnic purity and disdain foreigners as having corrupted blood. D. Defoe ironically described the ethnic origins of the English three centuries ago in his pamphlet “The True-born Englishmen”:

*In between rapes and furious lust begot,
Between a painted **Briton** and a **Scot**
Whose gend’ring offspring quickly learn to bow,
And joke their heifers to the Roman plough:
From whence a mongrel half-breed race there came,
With neither name, nor nation, speech or fame
In whose hot veins now mixtures quickly ran
Infused betwixt a **Saxon** and a **Dane**.
While their rank daughters, to their parents just,
Received all nations with promiscuous lust.
This nauseous blood directly did contain
The well extracted blood of Englishmen...
A True-born Englishman’s a contradiction
In speech, an irony! In fact, a fiction.*

Britain/British versus England/English

People often refer to Britain by another name. They call it England. But this is not correct, because England is only one of the four nations in this part of the world.

How to separate English from British or vice versa? The question is not too easy and still problematic. It is one of the characteristics of the English to muddle up England with Britain – for them it is a constant reminder of what they perceive to be – rightly, of course – England's hegemony over the rest of the British Isles.

Besides, by the 19th century they were presiding over the most successful empire in the world. And it was because the English dominated the unity that dominated so much of the world that the words *England* and *Britain* were soon being used interchangeably.

The problem of confusion is not one solely of or for the English. Scots or Welsh confess, with some embarrassment, that they too sometimes say *English* when they mean *British*. Foreigners do this all the time. But England means England and doesn't include Wales or Scotland. It can't be called Britain or GB or the UK either because it is only the part of these unities. Most inhabitants of GB don't mind being called British, but the Welsh must not be called English, nor must the Scots or Irish.

BRITISH STUDIES READER 1

But in general it is probably right to say that the elision of English into British is especially problematic for the English, particularly when it comes to conceiving of their national identity. It tells of the difficulty that most English people have of distinguishing themselves, in a collective way, from the other inhabitants of the British Isles. They are of course perfectly well aware that there are Welsh, Scots and Irish... They make jokes about them, imitate their accents, and call upon them for special effects... But these are particular exceptions to the general rule, which is to see all the major events and achievements of national life as English. Other ethnic groups are brought on in minor or supporting roles.

(K. Kumar 2003:2)

It is natural to speak of the *British* Commonwealth or the *British* navy or *British* trade, and to boast that *Britons* never shall be slaves. But it must be remembered that no Englishman... call himself a Briton without a sneaking sense of the ludicrous, or hears himself referred to as a Britisher

without squirming. How should an Englishman utter the words *Great Britain* with the glow of emotion that goes for him with *England*? His sovereign may be Her *Britannic* Majesty to outsiders, but to him is Queen of *England*; he talks the *English* language; he has been taught *English* history as one continuous tale from Alfred to his own day; he has heard of the word of the *Englishman* and aspires to be an *English* gentleman; and he knows that *England* expects every man to do his duty... In the word *England*, nor *Britain* all these things are implicit.

(Fowler 1983:157)

Ex.1. Read the passages about English versus British and expand your knowledge of this problem.

BRITISH STUDIES READER 2

COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

Time differences. In winter, Britain is on ***Greenwich Mean Time*** (GMT). From the last Sunday in March until the last Sunday in October, ***clocks are put ahead one hour*** (GMT + 1). For most of the year, therefore, when it's midday in Britain, it's 7 a.m. in New York, 4 a.m. in California, 1 p.m. in Amsterdam, 9 p.m. in Sydney, and 11 p.m. in Auckland.

Currency. The eccentric world of shillings and half-crowns is now a distant memory, and the ***pound sterling*** (symbolized £) is simply divided into 100 pence (p). Coins are of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pence, plus a chunky gold-coloured £1 and a rarely seen £2. Banknotes (bills) are in £5, £10, £20 and £50 ***denominations***. Several different banks in Scotland issue their own notes (including £1) but Bank of England notes are valid in Scotland too.

Religious services. ***The Church of England*** has been the established state church in England since the Reformation, and has the highest nominal membership, although the percentage attending services is very low. In Scotland, ***the Presbyterian Church of Scotland*** has official status and the largest following, while ***the Methodists*** and ***the Baptists*** predominate in Wales. There is a substantial number of ***Roman Catholics*** in all parts of Britain.

Of the non-Christian faiths, Muslims are the most numerous, followed by Jews, Buddhists and Hindus. Virtually every major religious grouping in the world has some adherents in Britain.

Weights and measures. ***The metric system*** is slowly inching its way into every walk of life, though many people still prefer ***the old Imperial weights and measures***. Decimalization was adopted in 1971 for British currency, and those young enough to have been brought up with the system generally don't know what a shilling was. Cloth is sold by the metre and wine by the litre, but you always ask for beer in ***pints or "halves"***. Temperatures are officially quoted in ***Celsius*** (centigrade), but understood in ***Fahrenheit***. Food is sold in both metric units and pounds (lbs) and ***ounces (oz)***. The gallon is disappearing, being replaced by the litre.

(Discover Britain 1994: 10, 14)

British People Successive waves of invaders and settlers populated the British Isles: *Celts* in pre-historic times; empire-building *Romans; Angles, Saxons and Danes*; conquering *Norman* French in 1066 (the best-known date in English history); fleeing religious wars; and Dutch engineers and farmers. Later, Jewish refugees came from Russia and Eastern Europe, and did spectacularly well in business, the professions and the arts. Britain traditionally offered sanctuary, and only in recent decades put up obstacles, pleading shortage of space and jobs.

The most recent immigrants came from the former empire, in particular the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Their communities have been established long enough for there to be a large, British-born, second generation, and the big cities are indisputably multiethnic. Racial or religious discrimination is illegal, and people get on well enough face to face, but you may hear jokes or disparaging remarks aimed in any and every direction. It is safest to be non-committal yourself.

(Discover Britain 1994: 33)

Ex.2. Find answers to the following questions:

1. What are the metric equivalents to 1 pound (lbs), 1 ounce (oz), 1 gallon?
2. What are the established state churches in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland?
3. How would you ask for the beer in Britain? What does 'halves' mean?
4. What is the right way to order food and drink in a pub and in a tea-room?

Ex. 3. Translate the realia highlighted in italics.

Identifying symbols of the four nation.

Each nation in the world has its own identifying symbols. The most important national symbols usually are: patron saint, national day, national plant, colour, flag and anthem.

National symbols of England

Names for the country. The other well-known ancient and poetic name for England or Britain is *Albion*. It may have come from the Celtic word *alp* – *rock* (compare *the Alps*). It may also have been originated from the Latin word *albus* – *white*. The Romans associated their province of Britain with this word because the

white chalk cliffs of Dover on the English south coast are the first sights anyone see when crossing the sea from the European mainland.

The **patron saint** of England is **St. George**. He is thought to be a Christian centurion and was martyred in Palestine around 303AD. He acquired a special symbolic importance to England during Richard the Lionheart's crusades to the Holy Land in the 12th century. When the king restored to the Christian hands the church containing St. George's relics, St. George was made the patron saint of his army and to this day he remains the patron saint of all soldiers.

During the Middle Ages he became the embodiment of Christian chivalry. Knights wore his ensign – a red cross on white – on their tabards and shields and shouted his name as the battle cry. His cult grew when he was made the patron saint of the Order of the Garter and in 1415 his feast day was declared as a national religious festival.

The Order of the Garter (Орден Підв'язку) was founded by the English King Edward III in the 14th century. There is a legend connected with the Order's founding. The Garter was that of the countess of Salisbury (Edward's mistress) and it fell off while she was dancing with him. The king placed the Garter on his own leg with the words *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (**Shame be to him who thinks evil of it – Hexай буде соромно тим, хто подумає погано**). These words were adopted as the motto of the order which soon became the highest in English knighthood and the model for others founded by other late medieval kings in Europe.

St. George's feast falls on the **23rd of April** and this is also a **national day**, which passes almost unnoticeable.

The **national flag** of England is **St. George's cross**. The national plant – a **rose**.

The **national colour** is **white**.

The English do not have **national anthem**. The closest thing they have to an anthem is *Jerusalem*. It is a poem written by William Blake and set to music by Hubert Parry in 1916 during the First World War. Its opening words refer to the legend that Jesus Christ visited England sometime in the first century AD.

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green?

It ends:

I will not cease from Mental Fight,
Nor shall my Sword sleep in my hand:
Till we have built Jerusalem,
In England's green and pleasant Land.

The poem is full of phrases known to every English person: *dark satanic mills* (a reference to industrialization), *chariots of fire* (a biblical reference), and *green and pleasant land* (synonymous with England, though often used ironically).

Jerusalem is the best known song in the country, it is heard everywhere: at sporting contests (particularly football and rugby league), in schools, at weddings and funerals, and as a soundtrack in films and TV programmes. It is in effect, an unofficial national anthem. And it is understandable why English writer Alex Quick in his book about English national character *102 English things to do* formulates rule number 57: *Sing "Jerusalem"*.

BRITISH STUDIES READER III

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Everything that lay before me was new and mysterious and exciting in a way you can't imagine. England was full of words I'd never heard before – *streaky bacon*, *short back and sides*, Belisha beacon, *serviettes*, *high tea*, ice-cream cornet. I didn't know how to pronounce 'scone' or 'pasty' or 'Towcester' or 'Slough'. I had never heard of Tesco's, Perthshire or Denbighshire, *council houses*, Morecambe and Wise, railway cuttings, Christmas crackers, *bank holidays*, *seaside rock*, *milk floats*, *trunk calls*, *Scotch eggs*, *Morris Minors* and *Poppy Day*. For all I knew, when a car had an *L-plate* on the back of it, it indicated that it was being driven by a leper. I didn't have the faintest idea what GPO, LBW, GLC or OAP stood for. I was positively radiant with ignorance. The simplest transactions were a mystery to me. I saw a man in a newsagent's ask for 'twenty Number Six' and receive cigarettes, and presumed for a long time afterwards that everything was ordered by number in a newsagent's, like in a Chinese takeaway. I sat for half an hour in a pub before I realized that you had to fetch your own order, then tried the same thing in a tea-room and was told to sit down.

(B. Bryson. Notes From a Small Island 1994)

IDENTIFYING SYMBOLS OF ENGLAND

Most people who describe themselves as English usually make no difference between 'English' and 'British'. The truth is, the English have no national song, as they have no national dress: when national costume was a requirement of the Miss World pageant, 'Miss England' appeared ludicrously dressed out as a *Beefeater*.

England's national day, 23 April, passes mostly unnoticed, while invented British ceremonial events like 'the Queen's official birthday' are marked by artillery salutes, flag-flying and parties at British embassies around the world. The closest thing the English have to a national dance is ***Morris-dancing***. It is any of various old English country dances usually performed outdoors in the summer by a group of men who wear special white clothes to which small bells are often fixed.

When the English play Wales or Scotland at soccer or rugby, the Scots have 'Flower of Scotland' to sing, the Welsh, 'Hen Wlad fy Nhadau', or 'Land of My Fathers'. The English team must mouth along with the British national anthem. At the Commonwealth Games the organizers have adopted '***Land of Hope and Glory***' as the English anthem. There are over 500 other distinctly Scottish songs, many of which are widely known. If you go into an English pub and ask for a verse of 'There'll always be an England', 'The Yeomen of England', or any other of the old national songs and you will be met with baffled silence. Or worse. The only song an English sports crowd can manage with any enthusiasm is the slave spiritual 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot' (a spiritual (religious song) from the southern states of the US, originally sung by black slaves working in the fields. It is now often sung at rugby matches by English supporters), and a few superannuated pop songs, often with obscene lyrics, at soccer games.

What does this paucity of national symbols mean? The English themselves say that it demonstrates a certain self-confidence. No English person can look at the swearing of allegiance that takes place in American schools every day without feeling bewilderment: that sort of public declaration of patriotism seems so, well, naive. When an Irishman wears a bunch of shamrock on St Patrick's Day, the English look on with patronizing indulgence: scarcely anyone sports a rose on St George's Day. A general view is that any public display of national pride is not merely unsophisticated but somehow morally reprehensible.

It is worth noticing that there is something positive about the fact that the English have not devoted a lot of energy to discussing who they are. It is a mark of self-confidence: the English have not spent a great deal of time defining themselves because they haven't needed to: when you are top dog in the world's leading empire, you don't need to.

(J. Paxman. The English. The portrait of a People)

JERUSALEM

And did those feet in ancient time

Walk upon England's mountains green?

And was the holy Lamb of God

On England's pleasant pastures seen?

And did the Countenance Divine

Shine forth upon our clouded hills?

And was Jerusalem builded here

Among these ***dark Satanic Mills***?

Bring me my Bow of burning gold!

Bring me my Arrows of Desire!

Bring me my Spear! O clouds, unfold!

Bring me my ***Chariot of Fire***!

I will not cease from Mental Fight,

Nor shall my Sword sleep in my hand,

Till we have built Jerusalem

In England's green and pleasant Land.

Words by William Blake (1757 – 1827), music by Hubert Parry (1848 – 1918).

Ex. 4. Find answers to the following:

1. What is the English people attitude to their national symbols?
2. What is the closest thing the English have to a national dance? national anthem?
3. What does the paucity of national symbols in England mean, according to Jeremy Paxman?

Ex.5. Translate the realia highlighted in italics.

Ex.6. Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture describes quotations and phrases known to every Englishmen, evoking the image of their country and their character. Find or think of any faithful translation.

1. ***England expects that every man will do his duty*** – a phrase used by Lord Nelson to his men just before the Battle of Trafalgar.
2. ***England is a nation of shopkeepers*** – a phrase from a work by Napoleon Bonaparte.
3. ***If I should die, think only this of me:/ That there's some corner of a foreign field/ That is forever England*** – part of the poem *The Soldier* by Rupert Brooke which is associated with a very romantic image of England.
4. ***lie back and think of England*** – a phrase believed to have been used by Victorian teachers and mothers when they advised young women about what to do when their husbands had sex with them. The phrase is often used humorously now when something is happening to a person and they do not like it but have to accept it.
5. ***There'll always be an England*** – the title and the first line of a patriotic song.
6. ***this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England*** – a phrase from Shakespeare's play *Richard II* describing how beautiful England is.
7. ***...for England*** – (spoken) a humorous way of saying that someone does a lot or too much of particular activity. *They say men can't communicate, but Lee and his mates talk for England when they all get together.*
8. ***And did those feet in ancient time/walk upon England's mountains green?/And was the holy Lamb of God/ On England's pleasant pastures seen*** –part of the poem *Jerusalem* by W. Blake. This poem is the closest thing the English have to an anthem, with a stirring tune and enigmatic words. It is a reference to then legend, for which not a shred of evidence exists, that Jesus visited England in his youth. It was set to music in 1916 when the country needed all the moral encouragement it could find, and is the best known apparently English song in the country, sung in schools, at weddings, funerals and Women's Institutes.
9. ***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*** – a phrase from a speech by W. Churchill, made to the British Parliament in the 1940. This speech is

seen by British people as a sign of their determination to win World War II even if it meant suffering great hardship.

10. ***mad dog and Englishmen (go out in the midday sun)*** – A phrase from a song by Noel Coward which made fun of the way British people refused to take notice of local customs in colonial times.
11. ***Merry/Merrie England*** - England in former times, before the period when industry developed and large cities grew up. People sometimes imagine that life at that time was pleasant and simple, with lots of singing, dancing, and enjoyment.

National Symbols of Scotland

Names for the territory. The name ***Scotland*** (the land of Scots) derives from Gaelic people who migrated from Ireland to what is now Scotland around the late 5th century. Scotland is also known by the name ***Caledonia*** – originally the Roman name for Northern Britain. An old name used in poetry and now often used in the names of Scottish companies. Other names include ***Alba, Scotia, the Land of Cakes*** (***Країна коржів***, розмовне прізвисько Шотландії, яка славиться своїми вісяними коржами).

The **patron saint** of Scotland is ***St. Andrew*** and his feast is the **national day** of Scotland which falls on the ***30th of November***.

The **national plant** of Scotland is ***thistle*** – a symbol of defence. The **national flag** – ***St. Andrew's cross***. The **national colour** is ***blue*** and the **national anthem** is ***Flower of Scotland***.

BRITISH STUDIES READER IV

And so I went to Edinburgh...I passed the time browsing in the windows of the many tourists shops, reflecting on what a lot of things the Scots have given the world – ***kilts, bagpipes, tam-o'-shanters, tins of oatcakes, bright yellow jumpers with big diamond patterns, plaster casts of Greyfriar Bobby*** looking soulful, sacks of ***haggis*** – and how little anyone but a Scot would want them.

Did you know that Scotland produces more university students per capita than any other nation in Europe? And it has churned out a rollcall of worthies far out of proportion to its modest size – ***Stevenson, Watt, Lyell, Lister, Burns, Scott, Conan Doyle, J.M.Barrie, Adam Smith,***

Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Telford, Lord Kelvin, John Logie Baird, Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Ian McCaskin, to name but a few. Among much else we owe the Scots are *whisky, raincoats, rubber wellies, the bicycle pedal, the telephone, tarmac, penicillin* and an understanding of the active principles of cannabis, and think how unsupportable life would be without those. So thank you, Scotland.

(B. Bryson. Notes From a Small Island 1994: 303-304)

Ex.7. Translate the realia highlighted in italics.

National symbols of Wales

Names for the territory. Wales is sometimes called *Cambria*, a Latinized Roman name for the Welsh name *Cymru* – the Welsh. The **patron saint** of this country is *St. David*, which is the nearest English equivalent to the saint's Welsh name Dewi. He was a Welsh monk, who lived in the 6th century. He established a number of monasteries in England and Wales and many churches in South Wales. His feast day is *1 March* and on this day you can see the Welsh wearing leek on their buttonholes. *Leek* is the **national plant** of Wales because St. David lived on leek and bread only. There is some disagreement among Welsh people as to which is the real national plant: leek or daffodil, but leek is the most well-known.

The **national flag** is called *The Dragon of Cadwallader (the Welsh dragon)* and the **national colour** is red. The **national anthem** of Wales is *Land of My Fathers* (Країна Батьків Моїх), but the Welsh prefer to sing it in their own Welsh Gaelic: *Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau* (Країна моїх предків).

National symbols of Ireland

Ireland is known by several **names**: *Hibernia* (Roman), *Erin* (poetic), *The Emerald Isle*, *The Green Isle*.

The **patron saint** of Ireland is *St. Patrick*. He was of Romano-British parentage; he was captured at the age of 16 by raiders and shipped to Ireland as a slave. There he experienced a religious conversion and then took great pains in converting pagan Irish to Christianity. His feast day falls on the *17th of March* and this is the **national day** in Ireland – *Green Ribbon Day* (День Зеленої Стрічки).

On St. Patrick's day the Irish wear a bunch of shamrock and green ribbon because ***shamrock*** is the **national plant** (according to the legend it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish) and ***green*** is the **national colour**.

The national anthem of Ireland is ***The Soldier's Song (Бойцовська Пісня)***.

Ex.8. Below are the well-known phrases with 'national' adjectives. Explain their meaning and translate them:

English breakfast, English disease, Irish coffee, Irish stew, Irish whiskey, Scotch whisky, Scotch broth, Scotch egg, Scotch mist, Scotch tape, Welsh rarebit (rabbit).

Ex.9. Translate the realia highlighted in italics.

Ex.10. Revise all realia, translate and learn them:

the Republic of Ireland

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Channel Islands

the Isle of Man

Crown dependencies

English, Scots, Welsh and Irish

Celtic tribes

Romans

The Angles

the Saxons

Normans

Greenwich Mean Time

clocks are put ahead one hour

pound sterling

The Church of England

Presbyterian Church of Scotland Methodists

Baptists

Roman Catholics

The metric system

Imperial weights and measures

pints or "halves

Celsius (centigrade)
Fahrenheit
ounces (oz)
Huguenots
Albion
The Order of the Garter
Shame be to him who thinks evil of it
dark satanic mills
chariots of fire
green and pleasant land
streaky bacon
short back and sides
serviettes
high tea
council houses
Christmas crackers
bank holidays
seaside rock
Scotch eggs
Morris Minors
Poppy Day
a Beefeater
Morris-dancing
England expects that every man will do his duty
England is a nation of shopkeepers
If I should die, think only this of me:/ That there's some corner of a foreign field/ That is forever
England
lie back and think of England
There'll always be an England
this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this...
for England
And did those feet in ancient time/walk upon England's mountains green?/And was the holy Lamb
of God/ On England's pleasant pastures seen
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

mad dog and Englishmen (go out in the midday sun
Merry/Merrie England
Caledonia
Alba
Scotia
the Land of Cakes
kilts
bagpipes
tam-o'-shanters,
oatcakes
bright yellow jumpers with big diamond patterns
Greyfriar Bobby
Haggis
whisky
raincoats
rubber willies
tarmac
penicillin
Cambria
Leek
The Dragon of Cadwallader (the Welsh dragon
Land of My Fathers
Hibernia (Roman), Erin (poetic), The Emerald Isle, The Green Isle
Green Ribbon Day
English breakfast
English disease
Irish coffee
Irish stew
Irish whiskey
Scotch whisky
Scotch broth
Scotch mist
Scotch tape
Welsh rarebit (rabbit).

MODULE 2

HISTORY

TOPIC 1

BRITONS and INVADERS (... - 1066)

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 1

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD	Stone, Bronze, Iron Ages- 43AD
ROMAN PERIOD	43 – 410
GERMANIC /ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD	450- the end of VIII century
VIKING PERIOD	793- 1066

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD (Stone, Bronze, Iron Ages - 43AD)

First arrivals

15,000 years ago	modern humans presumably from northern France and Spain finally colonized Britain
600 BC	Celtic people started arriving from Europe

ROMAN PERIOD (55 BC – 410 AD)

Conquest and resistance

55/54 BC	Julius Caesar's expeditions to Britain
43 AD	Roman conquest: South and Central England (Queen <i>Boadicea/Boudica's</i> <u>revolt</u>), Wales and the North of England
122	Romans build <i>the Hadrian's Wall</i> to defend Britain against the Picts and Scots;
370-410	Raiders from Scotland and Ireland, Saxon pirates' attacks;
410 AD	All Roman legions removed from Britain

GERMANIC (ANGLO-SAXON) PERIOD (450-793)

From warring tribes to Kingship

410	Roman armies left Britain, Anglo-Saxons began to arrive in great numbers;
500	King Arthur led the defence of Romanized Britons against Saxon invaders;
597	St. Augustine arrived in Kent to convert Anglo-Saxons to Christianity;
650	<i>The Saxon Heptarchy (Seven Kingdoms);</i>

THE VIKING PERIOD (793- 1066)

From kings of the kingdoms to one King chosen by God

793	The first raid of the “nordmanni” on Britain
860s	The Norseman began to settle in England in <i>Danelaw</i> , Wessex was the only Anglo-Saxon kingdom to resist;
973	Wessex ruler Edgar was crowned King of All the English at a religious Coronation ceremony;
980	New wave of Vikings attacks on Britain that turned into invasion;
1013- 1042	Danish kings ruled over England, Denmark and Norway;
1042-1066	English king <i>Edward the Confessor</i>
1066	<i>The Battle of Hastings</i> , the last Anglo-Saxon king Harold was killed

This period in Ukraine:

4500–3000 BC	Trypillian Culture flourished
750–250 BC	the existence of the Scythian Kingdom
6 th century BC	ancient Greek colonies founded on the northeastern shore of the Black Sea
5 th –7 th century AD	Slavic expansion
839	mention of Rus' in the Bertynsky chronicles
853	Askold becomes Kyiv's Prince
877	Novgorod's Prince Oleh annexes Kyiv, kills Askold and brings the capital of Rus' from Novgorod to Kyiv
912-945	the reign of Prince Ihor
941	Ihor launches an unfortunate sea campaign against Constantinople
944	a treaty with the Byzantine emperor
945-962	the reign of Princess Olha
962-972	the reign of Prince Sviatoslav
980-1015	the reign of Prince Volodymyr the Great
988	Official Christianization of Kievan Rus'
1019-1054	the reign of Prince Yaroslav the Wise
1056-1057	the creation of the Ostromir Gospels, the oldest dated East Slavic book

Focus on language and translation

<i>from the beginnings of time</i>	із створення світу
<i>Briton</i>	1. Британець, англічанін ; 2. ист.: брітт (кельтські племена, які складали основне населення Британії с 8 століття до н.е.)
<i>Bronze vessels</i>	Посуд із бронзи
<i>Hadrian's Wall</i>	Адріанов Вал
<i>Drains</i>	каналізація
<i>Milestone</i>	камінь із вказівкою відстані в мілях, віха
<i>Signpost</i>	дорожній вказівний стовп, вказівник
<i>Nature abhors the vacuum</i>	Шлях не гуляє. Святе місце порожнє не буде, коли і попа біс візьме
<i>The Saxon Heptarchy</i>	Саксонська Гептархія, сімь англосаксонських королівств
<i>Scripture (the study of the Bible)</i>	вивчення Священного Писання (шкільний підмет)
<i>Computes (the calculation of time)</i>	Обчислення
<i>Wessex</i>	Уэссекс
<i>Danelaw</i>	область Датського праву
<i>Edward the Confessor</i>	Едуард Сповідник
<i>earl</i>	ерл, граф, вищий титул в англо-саксонської ієрархії
<i>Manor</i>	Феодальний маєток, помістя
<i>Скіфські царства</i>	Scythian Kingdom
<i>Трипільська культура</i>	Trypillian Culture
<i>Київська Русь</i>	Kievan Rus'
<i>Ярослав Мудрий</i>	Yaroslav the Wise
<i>Остромірове Євангеліє</i>	Ostromir Gospel
<i>Князь</i>	prince

Recommended films

1. History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama). Episode 1: Beginnings; Episode 2: Conquest!.
2. The Celts. BBC Series. Episode 1: In the beginnings.
3. The Anglo-Saxon Invasion. History of Britain (BBC Documentary).
4. Anglo-Saxon England (by Boulton Hawker Films, 1971)
5. Warrior Queen (about Boudicca).
6. Asterix and Obelix: God save Britannia. Asterix and the Picts. Asterix in Britain. Asterix and the Vikings.
7. Centurion
8. The Last Legion

9. King Arthur (2004)
10. Alfred the Great (1969)
11. The Mists of Avalon (2001)
12. The Vikings (2013 - _)
13. The last Kingdom (2015 -..)
14. The 13th Warrior (1999)
15. Valhalla Rising
16. Beowulf (2007)

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "Prehistory. The Roman period. The Germanic invasions" in your textbook "Britain".
2. Study March of British History 1, learn realia and their translation.
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can. You will definitely enjoy my carefully selected choice.

TOPIC 2

MEDIEVAL BRITAIN (1066 – 1485)

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 2

Fierce rivalry for land and power dominated the centuries following the Norman Conquest. The feudal system, emerging law system, Parliament and state structures, as well as a strong Church dominated an often prosperous nation, while fruitless wars with France drained the *exchequer* and frequently divided the country.

NORMANS	XI-XII(1066–1154)
PLANTAGENETS	XII-XIV (1154 - 1399)
LANCASTRIAN AND YORKISTS	XV (1399 – 1484)

THE NORMANS (1066-1154)

The biggest change in history

- 1066-1087 **William the Conqueror** (*Вільгельм Завойовник*) – King of England. He imposed strong Norman rule on England by: introducing feudal system, building castles (Windsor and The Tower of London), ordering a complete survey of England –**Domesday Book**(1086- 1087) (*Книга Страшного Суда*).
- 1120 **Henry I**, youngest son of William the Conqueror, lost his only son and nominated his daughter Matilda as heir. Matilda marries Geoffrey of Anjou (nicknamed Plantagenet)
- 1135-1154 **Stephen**, Henry I's nephew, seized throne. Civil wars against Matilda and her son Henry. Baronial anarchy.
- 1153 Stephen accepted Henry as heir.

THE PLANTAGENETS (1154-1399)

Challenging strong royal authority

- 1154-1189 **Henry II** started the dynasty. Built a strong Norman monarchy with the Anglo-Saxon traditions of local rule at shire and borough level, defeated barons, reformed the system of taxation, introduced the trial by jury.
- 1163 Martyrdom of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury
- 1173-1188 Oxford came into being
Continuous rebellions of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, and their four sons against Henry II.

- 1171-1235 English invasion and conquest of Ireland
- 1189-1199 **Richard I The Lion Heart**. Absent for all but 6 months of reign fighting Crusades.
- 1199-1216 **John the Lackland (Іоанн Безземельний)**. Conflicts with barons, protesting at the unreasonable taxes and disregard for feudal custom. Loss of Normandy and all French possessions in Southern France.
- 1204 Cambridge was founded. Construction of first stone London Bridge.
- 1209 John agreed to a charter of liberties, **The Magna Carta (Магна Карта, Велика Хартія вольностей)**.
- 1215 He died leaving the country in a state of near anarchy.
- 1216-1272 **Henry III**. His brother-in-law, **Simon de Montfort**, ruled on his behalf until Henry was 16.
- 1220-1240 Much of present Tower of London was built.
- 1258-1259 Being quite incapable of running a country, Henry angered barons by high taxation and by having Frenchmen as advisers. The barons led by de Montfort forced the king to call regular Parliaments.
- 1264-1265 Henry broke his oath. Civil war broke out. Simon de Montfort took Henry prisoner and for a short time governed the country. He called a Parliament which for the first time summoned not only barons and knights but also two *burgesses (громадянин, член городской корпорації)* from each town. This was the origins of the House of Commons.
- 1267 De Montfort was killed by Edward, Henry's son. Henry was restored to the throne.
- 1269 Rebuilding of Westminster Abbey was completed.
- 1272-1307 **Edward I "Hammer of the Scots" (Молот Шотландців)**.
- 1284-1301 English rule of Wales confirmed. Welsh law was replaced with English law and English was made the official language. Edward made his eldest son **Prince of Wales** (hence the title "Prince of Wales" for the heir to the British throne).
- 1290 Jews were *expelled (вислати з країни)* from England. It was more than 300 years before they were allowed to return.
- 1296-1314 Scottish campaign. Stone of Destiny brought to Westminster Abbey. William Wallace defeated English at Stirling. Robert the Bruce defeated English at the Battle of Bannockburn. It ensured survival of separate Scottish kingdom.
- 1307-1327 **Edward II**. Although married to Isabella of France, he spent far more time with his favourites. His wife and her lover, Roger Mortimer, raised an army and imprisoned the king. Parliament declared Edward II unfit

to govern in 1327. A few months later Edward was secretly murdered. For four years Isabella and Mortimer ruled England. They did it very badly.

- 1327-1377 **Edward III** imprisoned his mother Isabella and executed Mortimer. Beginning of '*Hundred Years War*' with the France
- 1337 The Order of the Garter
- 1344 The Black Death (bubonic plague) wiped out a third of England's
- 1348 population.
- 1377-1399 **Richard II**'s extravagant ways and incompetent favorites led to opposition from the nobles.
- 1381 *Peasants' Revolt (Селянське Повстання)* led by Wat Tyler (defeated), the most significant popular rebellion in English history. G. Chaucer wrote 'The Canterbury Tales'.
- 1387-1394 Richard abused his powers so arbitrarily (his biggest mistake was to try
- 1399 and rule without Parliament) that eventually the barons had to act in self-protection. Richard's cousin Henry of Lancaster seized the crown.

LANCASTRIANS (1399 -1461) and YORKISTS (1461-1485)

Change of Dynasties

- 1399-1413 **Henry IV Lancaster**, Edward III's grandson.
- 1400 Richard II was murdered: the first casualty of the Wars of Roses.
- 1410 **St. Andrews University** founded, the first University in Scotland.
- 1413-1422 **Henry V**, an outstanding king, a shrewd politician and fine administrator, duly celebrated in one of Shakespeare's plays.
- 1415 Henry V's victory at the Battle of Agincourt against the French, Normandy occupied.
- 1422-1461 **Henry VI**, grew up deeply religious, from 1454 was mentally ill.
- 1453 End of the Hundred Years' War, all French possessions of the English Crown lost.
- 1455-1485 The Wars of the Roses. Richard, Duke of York claimed the throne for himself, but died before he could gain the throne. His son Edward continued the struggle. He imprisoned Henry VI in 1461 and was crowned as Edward IV.
- 1461-1483 **Edward IV of York** took the English Crown.
- 1470-1471 Henry VI was restored to the throne but a year later was killed. Edward ruled undisputed thereafter.
- 1477 First book to be printed in England, by William Caxton.
- 1483 Edward died, leaving his two sons aged 9 and 12 in the care of his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

- 1483 **Edward of York.** Imprisoned in the Tower of London with his youngest brother. The two princes disappeared in 1483 and were never seen again. Most people blamed their uncle Richard for their murder.
- 1483-1485 **Richard III of York.** Although a brave soldier, an able administrator who was much respected on his home north of England, he was very unpopular. Richard III was defeated at the Battle of Bosworth by Henry Tudor (an exiled Lancastrian of illegitimate royal blood)

This period in Ukraine

- 1113 “The Tale of Bygone Years”. Volodymyr Monomakh, the last of great princes of Kievan Rus’, came to the throne.
- 1132 Death of Volodymyr Monomakh, the period of political fragmentation and decline of Kievan Rus.
- 1187 "The Tale of the Host of Ihor"; the word Ukraine first used to describe Kyiv and Galicia lands
- 1199 Roman Mstyslavych united Galicia and Volhynia.
- 1223 Battle of the Kalka river, where a combined Rus' Polovtsian force met the Mongols and suffered a disastrous defeat.
- 1253 Daniel of Galicia was crowned by a papal archbishop as the first King of Ruthenia.
- 1256 Lviv is founded by King Lev.
- 1385 Lithuanian and Ukrainian lands are attached to the crown of Poland.
- 1440 Crimean Khanate was established.

Focus on language and translation

William the Conqueror	<i>Вільгельм Завойовник</i>
Domesday Book	<i>Книга Страшного Суду (земельний кадастровий опис Англії)</i>
borough	<i>город</i>
John the “Lackland”	<i>Іоанн Безземельний</i>
The Magna Carta	<i>Магна Карта, Велика Хартія вольностей, перша «неписана» конституція Англії, обмежувала королівську владу та давала більш широкі права крупним феодалам</i>
to summon	<i>скликати</i>
burgess	<i>громадянин, член городської корпорації</i>
The Hammer of the Scots	<i>Молот Шотландців</i>
Stone of Destiny/Stone of	<i>Скунський камінь, стародавній шотландський коронаційний камінь, після воєнної кампанії Едуарда I</i>

<i>Scone</i>	знаходився у Вестмінстерському абатстві під коронаційним кріслом Св. Едуарда (на якому коронувались всі англійські та британські монархи)
<i>Hundred Years' War</i>	Столітня Війна
<i>sprig of broom</i>	гілочка рокутника
<i>the public outcry</i>	громадський протест, резонанс, обурення
<i>Richard the Lion Heart</i>	Річард Левове Серце
<i>to abdicate</i>	відректися від престолу
<i>landed gentry</i>	дрібнопомісне дворянство
<i>The Battle of Agincourt</i>	Битва при Азенкурі
<i>cannon</i>	гармата

Recommended films

Documentaries

1. A History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama). Dynasty. The Nations.
2. England: The Middle Ages
3. Seven Ages of Britain. Episode 5: The fifth age (1066-1350), Episode 6 (1350-1530)
4. Britain's Bloodiest Dynasty
5. Kings and Queens of England: Episode 1: Normans, Episode 2: Middle Ages
6. Medieval Lives
7. She Wolves (BBC IV)

Movies

1. The Lion in Winter (1968, 2003)
2. Richard III
3. Henry V (1989)
4. Macbeth (2015)
5. Braveheart (1995)
6. The Canterbury Tales (1972)
7. The Hollow Crown (2012-...)
8. A knight's Tale (2001)
9. Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves (1991), Robin Hood (2010)
10. Ivanhoe (1952, 1997)
11. The Name of the Rose (1986)
12. Ironclad (2011)
13. The White Queen (2013)
14. The Pillars of the Earth (2010)
15. Edward II (1991)
16. Black Death (2010)

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The medieval period" in your textbook "Britain".
2. Study March of British History 2, learn realia and their translation.
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can. You will definitely enjoy my carefully selected choice.

TOPIC 3

TUDOR BRITAIN (1485-1603)

THE MONARCH'S POWER. ENGLISH REINASSANCE

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 3

<i>DATE</i>	<i>Historical Landmarks</i>
1485-1509	Henry VII. The last monarch to seize the crown by force, a shrewd statesman, who lessened the power of nobility and centralized the state concentrating the power upon his monarchy
1486	King married Elizabeth of York thus bringing the Wars of the Roses to an end securing a lasting peace.
1490's	King made treaties with Spain (through the marriage of his son Arthur to Catherine of Aragon) and with Scots (through the marriage of his daughter Margaret to King James IV of Scotland). He harnessed the power of nobility, encouraged trade with Europe as well as financing the discovery of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
1492	Columbus discovered New World. That meant that England was closer to the geographical center of western civilization instead of being, as previously, on the edge of it.
1509-1547	Henry VIII. His reign marked a watershed in English history. People emerged from the Middle Ages into the light of modern times. The intellectual ferment of the <i>Renaissance</i> had reached England
1509	Marriage to Catherine of Aragon , widow of his eldest brother Arthur, who had died.
1520	Martin Luther attacked Catholic beliefs, Henry VIII's attack on Luther won him the Papal title of <i>Defender of the Faith</i> (The initials FD still appear on British coins today). But then he led the Church in England away from allegiance to the Pope.
1527	Mary, Henry and Catherine's daughter, was born (but not the son whom he wanted to leave the crown). He sent his Archbishop, Cardinal Wolsey , to ask the Pope to let him divorce Catherine. When the Pope refused, Henry <i>dispensed</i> Wolsey (1529) and appointed Thomas Cranmer as his Archbishop (1532).
1531-1540	Thomas Cromwell – chief minister to Henry VIII.
1533	Cranmer dissolved Henry's marriage, married him to Ann Boleyn and baptized their child, Elizabeth. The Pope declared Henry and his supporters <i>excommunicated</i> from the Catholic life.
1534-0:	The English <i>Reformation</i>

- 1534 Parliament named Henry *Supreme Head of the Church (The act of Supremacy)*
- 1536 Anne Boleyn's execution
Henry VIII's marriage to **Jane Seymour**, his most loving wife.
- 1537 An Act allowed the closure of smaller monasteries.
- 1537-9 Henry closed all monasteries – *Dissolution of the monasteries* and took their lands. Great *manor houses* rose on former abbey lands.
- 1537 Jane produced son, **Edward**, but died 11 days after.
- 1536-42 Act of Union integrated England and Wales administratively and legally and gave Wales representation in Parliament.
- 1539 Henry's Act outlawed Lutherans and Calvinists (Calvin and his followers attempted to reorder society on reformed Christian principles, with strong and sometimes ruthless control over the private lives of citizens. Calvinism was adopted in Scotland, Switzerland and the Netherlands, by the Puritans and by Presbyterians), accepting Catholic teaching on *the Mass, the Eucharist*, the non-marriage of clergy and *Confession*
- 1540 Marriage to **Anne of Cleves** ('Flanders Mare'). She failed to live up to the Portrait Henry was shown before the marriage. Henry refused to *consummate* the marriage and it was soon *annulled*. This marriage was the product of his minister Thomas Cromwell's attempt to forge a dynastic alliance with one of the Protestant German states. He fell of favour and was executed on a charge of treason
- 1540 Marriage to **Catherine Howard**. She was later accused of infidelity, confessed and was beheaded in 1542
- 1543 Marriage to **Catherine Parr**. Their marriage – her third and his six – lasted until his death. She influenced his decision to restore the succession to his daughters Mary and Elizabeth
- 1547 He died, as he thought, "a good Catholic". Before he died, Henry ordered that his infant son should be helped by a Council of equal members of Catholics and Reformers
- 1547-1553 **Edward VI**. Protestantism became official religion in England under his reign. Edward's 'Protectors' banned the Mass, plundered churches and introduced Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer* .
- 1553-1558 **Mary I, Bloody Mary**. "Bloody Mary" attempted to restore Catholicism. Hundreds of Protestants were burned including bishops Cranmer and others
- 1554 She married King Philip of Spain.
- 1558 Loss of Calais, last English possession in France.

- 1558-1603 **Elizabeth I, Virgin Queen, good Queen Bess**
 She was probably the most shrewd of the Tudor monarchs. She chose loyal skilled advisers like W.Cecil and F.Walsingham. England became a world power, moderate Protestantism was established. She presided over a golden age of literature marked by achievements of Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe and W.Shakespeare. The Elizabethan age was a time of discovery and exploration, with quest for new and quicker routes. It was also an era of great buccaneering and piracy with sailors like F.Drake and W.Raleigh raiding Spanish ships returning from the wealthy American colonies. The struggle with Spain dominated her reign. “*I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman*”, Elizabeth told her troops, on the eve of the Spanish armada ‘*but I have the heart and stomach of a King*’. She was indeed a great Queen and a remarkable, if lonely, woman. The price she paid in personal happiness was a heavy one.
- 1561-1567 **Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots**, the widow of the late king Francis II of France came to Scotland. Her private practice of Catholicism and two marriages lost her the support of most Scots and led nobles to rise against her. She was defeated and fled to England
- 1567 **The Royal Exchange** established.
- 1569 Elizabeth kept Mary under the permanent house arrest. Mary was the center for Catholic plots against Elizabeth, especially after the Pope had excommunicated ‘good Queen Bess’ in 1570.
- 1577-80 **F.Drake** went on to *circumnavigate the globe*, ending Spain’s monopoly of the seas.
- 1578 **tulip bulbs** were brought to England
- 1584 **Walter Raleigh** attempted to found **colony of Virginia**
- 1585 **Coaches** were first used in England
- 1585 England and Spain at war.
- 1587 Mary’s Son, **James VI of Stuarts** ruled Scotland
- 1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
- 1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada. That was the turning point for England – England took on the status of a world power, and London developed into a great commercial center with interests in Europe, America and the Orient.
- 1590-1613 plays of Shakespeare written
- 1592 Sir W. Raleigh brought potato and tobacco to England.
 Before then, people ate bread as an equivalent and stews – known as pottage – were thickened with barley and oats.
- 1599 **the Globe** was built in London
- 1600 **East India Company** founded to trade with the Far East.
- 1603 Asparagus brought from Asia, cauliflower from Cyprus

Most people still lived in villages but some towns grew in this period. **London** spread on both sides of the Thames; **Norwich**, the second largest town, grew with the cloth trade; **Exeter** was the center of the West Country cloth trade as was **Bristol**, which also gained from the growth of colonial trade and slavery. **Liverpool** developed rapidly.

This period in Ukraine

- 1489 first mentioning of **Cossacks**
- 1556 Dmytro "Baida" Vyshnevetsky gathered Cossacks on the island of Mala Khortytsia. The creation of **Zaporozhian Sich**
- 1578 Ostrozky established a printing press, run by the peripatetic Ivan Fedorov, on his estate at Ostrih in Volhynia
- 1 July the Union of Lublin was concluded. A **Rzeczpospolita commonwealth**
- 1569 was formed
- 1581 **Ostrih Bible** appeared
- 1591 the Cossack uprising against *szlachta* led by Krystof Kosynsky
- 1595 the Cossack uprising against *szlachta* led by Severyn Nalyvaiko
- 1596 The Union of Brest. **The Uniate (or Greek Catholic) church** appeared.

Focus on language and translation

Renaissance	<i>епоха Відродження, Ренесанс</i>
Defender of the Faith	<i>захисник/захисниця віри (один із титулів англійського монарха з часів Генріха VIII)</i>
To dispense	<i>увергнути в опалу</i>
To excommunicate	<i>відлучити від церкви</i>
Reformation	<i>Реформація</i>
Supreme Head of the Church	<i>верховний глава церкви</i>
The act of Supremacy	<i>Акт про супрематію (проголосив монарха світським главою англіканської церкви, узаконив розрив з римсько-католицькою церквою, але підтвердив збереження католицьких догматів і обрядів)</i>
Dissolution of the monasteries	<i>розпуск монастирів (секуляризація монастирів за часи Генріха VIII)</i>
manor house	<i>будинок поміщика</i>
the Mass	<i>меса, обідня</i>
the Eucharist ['ju:kərist]	<i>Євхаристія, Святе Причастя</i>
Confession	<i>конфесія</i>
To consummate the marriage	<i>консумувати шлюб, вступати в подружні відносини</i>
To annul the marriage, annulment	<i>визнати шлюб недійсним; визнання шлюбу недійсним</i>
Book of Common Prayer	<i>Книга спільних молитов (офіційний молитовник і требник англіканської церкви)</i>

<i>I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a King</i>	<i>Я знаю, у мене є тіло, і це тіло слабкої та безпомічної жінки, але в мене серце і дух короля</i>
<i>The Royal Exchange</i>	<i>Королівська біржа</i>
<i>to circumnavigate the globe</i>	<i>здійснювати навколосвітню подорож</i>
<i>Invincible Armada</i>	<i>«Непереможна Армада» (військовий флот, спрямований в 1588 р. іспанським королем Філіпом II проти Англії, який зазнав поразки)</i>
<i>the Globe</i>	<i>театр “Глобус» (знаменитий тим, що У.Шекспір ставив в ньому свої п’єси)</i>
<i>East India Company</i>	<i>Ост-Індська компанія (велика комерційна компанія. Існувала з 1600 по 1958 рр.)</i>
<i>Far East</i>	<i>Далекий Схід</i>
<i>Cossacks</i>	<i>козаки</i>
<i>Zaporozhian Sich</i>	<i>Запорізька Січ</i>
<i>A Rzeczpospolita</i>	<i>федеративна держава Річ Посполита</i>
<i>commonwealth</i>	
<i>Ostrik Bible</i>	<i>Острозька Біблія</i>
<i>Szlachta</i>	<i>шляхта</i>
<i>The Uniate (or Greek Catholic) church</i>	<i>Українська греко-католицька церква, Унійна/Уніатська церква</i>

Recommended films

Documentaries

1. A History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama).
2. Burning Convictions. The Body of the Queen
3. BBC TUDORS Collection (1971)
4. She Wolves (BBC IV): Jane, Mary and Elizabeth
5. 1599: A true Story of the Elizabeth Court (2016)
6. Kings and Queens of England: The Tudors
7. Hidden Killers of the Tudor Times
8. Seven Ages of Britain. The Tudor Episode
9. Inside the Court of Henry VIII
10. The Six Wives of Henry VIII
11. Henry VIII: The Mind of a Tyrant
12. In Search of Shakespeare: Secrets of the Virgin Queen

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The sixteen century" in your textbook "Britain".
2. Study March of British History 3, learn realia and their translation.
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can. You will definitely enjoy my carefully selected choice.

Movies and Series

1. The Tudors (2007-2010)
2. Elizabeth (1998)
3. Elizabeth: The Golden Age (2007)
4. The White Princess (2017)
5. A Man for All Seasons (1966)
6. Marry Queen of Scots (1971, 2013, 2018)
7. The Other Boleyn Girl (2003, 2007)
8. Shakespeare in Love (1998)
9. Lady Jane (1985)
10. Carry On, Henry (1971)
11. Elizabeth I: The Virgin Queen (2005)
12. Wolf Hall (2015), Bring up the Bodies, The Mirror and the Light (2024)
13. Elizabeth I (2006)
14. Anonymous (2011)
15. Henry VIII (2003)

TOPIC 4

STUARTS (1603- 1714)

MONARCHY AND PARLIAMENT: THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 4

<i>DATE</i>	<i>Historical Landmarks</i>
1603-1625	The Union of the Crowns. James VI (Яків І) of Scotland, son of Mary Stuart, ascended the English throne as James I , joining the two realms under one crown. He strongly believed that kings were appointed by God and had <i>a divine right</i> to rule. This brought him into conflict with the English Parliament.
1605	Gunpowder Plot. The plot was religiously motivated: a Catholic Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up Parliament when king was to attend it. For people of Britain today this event memorizes itself in a holiday. – Guy Fawkes Day or Bonfire Night.
1607	Virginia was settled by British
1611	James authorized the translation of the Bible into English and this Authorized Version or King James Bible is considered the best and still used in many Anglican churches.
1618	W. Raleigh was executed
1620	There were discriminations not only against fervent Catholics but against Protestant extremists – the Puritans . Thousands of them left England for a new life in America. “ Mayflower ” sailed from Plymouth with Pilgrim Fathers on board. About this time Protestants from England and Scotland began to move into Ulster in Ireland. They settled on land confiscated from Irish Catholics, with consequences that are felt to this day
1625-1649	Charles I (Карл І). The Conflict between an absolutist king and confident Parliament
1627	Britain and France at war. An attack on France was badly organized and led to the disgrace of Charles’ favourite, Buckingham
1625-1627	Charles clashed with Parliament. MPs refused him the money for his war. John Pym , the leading opponent of the King, and others attacked his war policy and illegal taxation
1629-1640	Charles I governed without Parliament
1630-42	Large-scale British emigration to Massachusetts
1642	Civil War began (1642-49). The Royalists or “Cavaliers” supported by aristocracy, great landowners, Catholics, people in the north and

west of the country , fought Parliamentary forces, ***the Roundheads***, backed by the merchants, tradesmen from large towns and seaports, Puritans

1645 ***“The New Model Army”*** was formed by O.Cromwell, which crushed the King’s army at the battle of Naseby

1647 ***Levellers*** influence in New Model Army

1648 Charles was offered an honourable peace, but he tried to restart the war with Scottish help and was defeated

1649 Charles was tried and executed. For the first time in 600 years and on Britain was without a monarch, became a republic under the leadership of O. Cromwell and was called ***“the Commonwealth”***. Charles I became the first Monarch in Europe to be executed after a formal trial for crimes against his people. His son Charles escaped to Europe. Cromwell defeated Irish at Wexford

1651 Cromwell defeated Scots at Worcester

1652 English and Dutch at war (1652-57)

1653 O. Cromwell declared himself ***Lord Protector*** and dismissed Parliament. But the country hated his dreary Puritan laws against swearing, dancing, card playing and football. Theatres and ***inns*** were closed, Christmas dinner was forbidden. After Cromwell’s death people and Parliament invited Charles I’s son

The Restoration

1660-1685 **Charles II “the Merry King”**

Charles II took care to reconcile his enemies and promote a policy of toleration, restored the Anglican church (although in fact he was a closet Catholic he prepared to conceal it for the good of the country and waited to tell about it until he was on his deathbed). He enjoyed himself to the full, fathering children on numerous mistresses, including Nell Gwynne. Music, arts, theatre returned to the country with him

1665 ***The Great Plague***

1666 ***The Great Fire of London***. It destroyed much of London but promoted the building of churches, new stone houses and palaces. **Sir Christopher Wren** rebuilt 51 churches and started St. Paul’s Cathedral (1675)

1666-7 Newton invented ***differential calculus***

1672 English and Dutch at war again (1672-4)

1685-1688 ***The Glorious Revolution***

James II. Brother of Charles II, James II declared openly his Roman faith, French sympathies and tried to restore Catholicism. Parliament forced him to abdicate

1688 The conflict between monarchy and Parliament was bloodless and ended in the so-called ***‘The Glorious Revolution’***. Parliament invited Protestant **William of Orange** (James’ nephew, ruler of the

Netherlands) and his wife Mary (James' daughter) to "invade" England. They accepted the invitation. James fled the country.

Victorious Parliament

William III and Mary.

- 1688-1702 In inviting the monarch Parliament at last established its supremacy over the monarchy.
- 1689 ***The Bill of Rights*** finally and officially abolished absolutism, gave England a stable constitutional monarchy at last and prevented a Catholic ever again from succeeding to the throne
- 1690 James II invaded Catholic Ireland but was defeated by William at the Battle of the Boyne. Laws were passed forbidding Catholics in Ireland to vote or even own land. In Ulster, large numbers of anti-Catholic Scottish Presbyterians settled on these lands. The descendants of these people are still known today as ***Orangemen***. They form one half of the tragic split in society in modern Northern Ireland, the other half being the 'native' Irish Catholics
- 1694 ***Bank of England*** established
- 1694 Mary died

The Kingdom of Great Britain

- 1702-1714 **Anne.** Mary and William were childless, so when William died, Mary's sister Anne succeeded to the throne. She appointed **John Churchill**, Duke of Marlborough as commander-in-chief. He won a series of famous victories in the ***War of the Spanish Succession***
- 1707 ***The Act of Union*** formalized the merger of England and Scotland accomplished a century before. England and Wales and Scotland became the Kingdom of Great Britain. Henceforth there would be one king, one Parliament with the Scots represented as minority in the two Houses. The Scots kept their own court and legal system, their national Presbyterian church and their system of education
- 1708 The last occasion on which a British monarch refuses to accept a bill which has been passed by Parliament
- 1713 ***The Treaty of Utrecht*** (1713) ended a long period of ***Wars of the Spanish Succession*** with France and Spain and gave England a monopoly of slave trade.
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, St.Kitts and Hudson Bay were awarded to Britain.
Anne had seventeen children by George of Denmark but not one of them survived her. Her nearest protestant heir was the Prince of Hanover George
In the 17th century increasing trade with overseas countries brought new kinds of food from abroad, such as tomatoes, pineapples and chocolate. Coffee houses became very popular in Charles II' reign. There wealthy people and scholars socialize, drank coffee, chocolate, or a new and very expensive drink from India called tea.

During the 17th century England fought wars against France and Holland over foreign trade and England's search of colonies. Merchants from Bristol and Liverpool got wealthy from slave trade. By 1750 trade with colonies in North America, West Indies and Asia gave some merchants large profits which would be used to finance the first stages of industrial revolution.

Most people, still worked on the land, but industry was becoming more important. The fastest growing industry was coal. Coal was carried from Newcastle to heat homes in London. The iron industry, glass making and salt mining were also important.

Before the Stuart period little was known about science and much of what was known was based on guesswork or superstition. Roger Bacon's ideas about the importance of experiments were continued by scientists throughout Stuart times and as a result some very exiting discoveries were made. In 1628 William Harvey explained how the heart is a pump for moving blood round the body. Robert Hooke developed an early microscope, Isaak Newton discovered *the laws of gravity* and motion.

This period in Ukraine

- 1616-1622 **Hetman** Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachny is a Cossack leader
- 1621 Khotyn campaign
- 1635 The destruction of Kodak fortress by Ivan Sulyma and Cossacks
- 1637-1638 The rebellions led by Pavlo Pavliuk, Iakiv Ostrianyn and Dmytro Hunia
- 1648-1657 Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky is a Cossack leader (Ukrainian, Polish, and Russian historians have compared his achievements to those of Cromwell of England)
- 1648 The great Ukrainian uprising led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky
- 1654 ***The Pereiaslav Agreement***
- 1657-1687 The Ruin period
- 1663 Two hetmans in Ukraine. Hetman of the Left bank of Dnieper was in coalition with Russia; hetman of the Right bank was controlled by the Polish parliament
- 1665-1676 Petro Doroshenko is a Hetman of Right-bank Ukraine
- 1687-1709 Ivan Mazepa is a Hetman of Right-bank Ukraine
- 1709 ***the Battle of Poltava*** (28 June) ended Swedish hegemony in the Baltic. Charles XII promised to protect Ukraine, but Sweden's attempt to dominate northern Europe ended in failure
- 1710 the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk, founder of the first Constitution in Europe

Focus on language and translation

Gunpowder Plot "Порохова змова" (5 листопада 1605; була влаштована католиками з метою вбивства короля Якова, який повинен був прийти на засідання парламенту, а під

	будівлю парламенту підклали бочки з порохом; змова була розкрита)
Guy Fawkes Day or Bonfire Night	"Ніч Гая Фокса" (щорічно увечері 5 відзначається розкриття "Порохової змови"; люди палять багаття, влаштовують феєрверки, спалюють опудало глави змови – Гая Фокса)
James I	Яків VI Шотландський, він же Яків I Англійський
Authorized Version	"Авторизована версія" (англійський переклад Біблії 1611, яким користується більшість англіканських церков), переклад був схвалений королем Яковом I
King James Bible	Біблія короля Якова
Puritans	пуритани (рух 16-17 вв. за очищення англіканської церкви від залишків католицизму в богослужінні, обрядах і доктрині. Пуритани відрізнялися строгістю моралі і релігійною нетерпимістю)
"Mayflower"	"Мейфлауер" (назва судна, на борту якого 1620 в Північну Америку прибула одна з перших груп англійських колоністів)
Pilgrim Fathers	батьки-паломники, батьки-пілігрими (пуритани, які переселилися в 1620 з Англії до Північної Америки і створили колонію на території нинішньої Нової Англії)
Ulster	Ольстер (історична область на півночі о-ва Ірландія; велика її частина після розколу країни в 1921 була включена в якості автономної провінції до складу Сполученого Королівства, отримавши офіційну назву Північної Ірландії)
Charles I	Карл I
Civil War	громадянські війни (1642-46 і 1648); між прихильниками парламенту і роялістами; закінчилися перемогою революційних сил; обидві громадянські війни є етапами Англійської буржуазної революції
The Royalists or "Cavaliers"	"кавалери", роялісти (билися в період Англійської буржуазної революції на боці Карла I)
the Roundheads	"круглоголові" (прізвисько пуритан) через їх коротко обстриженим волоссям
The New Model Army	Армія нового зразка – збройні сили круглоголових, створені в 1644 році в ході англійської Громадянської війни з ініціативи Олівера Кромвеля на основі «залізобоких»
Levellers	левеллери, зрівнювачі (радикально-демократичне угруповання; виражало інтереси дрібних і середніх власників, незадоволених політикою пресвітеріан і індепендентів; виступала з вимогою розширення виборчого права і т.д.; користувалася впливом, особливо в парламентській армії. Виникла в 1645- 47 рр.; була

	розгромлена О. Кромвеля в 1649)
the Commonwealth	Англійська Республіка (існувала з 1649 по 1653 і з 1659 по 1660 під час Англійської буржуазної революції)
Lord Protector	лорд-протектор (титул О. Кромвеля і його сина Річарда під час протекторату), повністю - Lord Protector of the Commonwealth
The Great Plague	Велика чума (епідемічний спалах бубонної чуми в Лондоні в 1665)
The Great Fire of London	Велика лондонська пожежа (1666; знищила половину міста, в тому числі стару будівлю собору св. Павла)
differential calculus	Диференціальне числення
The Glorious Revolution	"Славна революція" (1688-89; державний переворот, що завершився поваленням Якова II і затвердженням на престолі Вільгельма III Оранського і його дружини Марії. Привів до встановлення панування землевласницької знаті і великої буржуазії, а також до встановлення конституційної парламентської монархії);
William of Orange	Вільгельм Оранський
The Bill of Rights	Біль про права (1689; був спрямований проти відновлення абсолютизму; юридично оформив підсумки "Славної революції"; значно обмеживши владу корони і гарантувавши права парламенту, заклав основи англійської конституційної монархії; поряд з іншими актами становить основу англійської конституційної практики)
Bank of England	Англійський банк, Банк Англії (державний центральний банк в Лондоні. Засновано в 1694; націоналізований в 1946)
Orangeman	оранжист (протестант-екстреміст в Північній Ірландії; член Ордену оранжистів, організованого в 1795; головна мета оранжистів – увічнити колоніальний зв'язок Північної Ірландії з Великобританією)
War of the Spanish Succession	Війна за іспанську спадщину
The Act of Union	Акт про унію (1536 – англо-валлійську, 1707 - англо-шотландську і 1800 - англо-ірландську, остання була розірвана в 1921; в результаті двох останніх були ліквідовані парламенти Шотландії та Ірландії)
laws of gravity	закон всесвітнього тяжіння
Inn	заїжджий двір; трактир
The Restoration	1) Реставрація, реставрація монархії (1660; після Англійської буржуазної революції) 2) період правління Карла II і Якова II Стюартів (1660-88)
Hetman	гетьман; титул командувача армією

The Pereiaslav Agreement *Переяславський договір; акт, що юридично оформив автономне положення Війська Запорозького у складі Російської держави після Переяславської Ради*

the Battle of Poltava *битва під Полтавою (27.06.1709), генеральний бій Північної війни між російськими військами під командуванням Петра I і шведською армією Карла XII. Закінчилась розгромом шведської армії*

Recommended films

Documentaries

1. A History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama).
The British Wars. Revolutions. Britannia Incorporated.
2. The Stuarts, BBC Two
3. The Stuarts TV Mini Series, 2014
4. Gunpowder, Treason and Plot, 2004
5. Kings and Queens of England: Stuarts. Episode 4
6. Charles I: Downfall of a King ,2019
7. Seven Ages of Britain, 2010. The Age of Revolution
8. Fit to Rule: How Royal Illness Changed History, 2013. Episode: Bad Bloods: Stuarts to Hanoverians

Movies and Series

1. The Favourite, 2018
2. Restoration, 1995
3. Charles II: The power and the passion, 2003
4. A Little Chaos, 2014
5. Stage Beauty, 2004
6. The Libertine 2005
7. The lady and the Highwayman, 1989
8. The First Churchills 1969
9. The New World 1970
10. By The Sword Divided 1983
11. The Draughtsman's Contract 1982

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The Seventeenth Century" in your textbook "Britain".
2. Study March of British History 4, learn the realia and their translation.
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can. You will definitely enjoy my carefully selected choice.

TOPIC 5

GEORGIAN (HANOVERIAN) BRITAIN (1714 – 1837)

REVOLUTIONS AND RISE OF POWER

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 5

This was a period of **six** important **revolutions**. Three were political: ***The French Revolution***, which changed the world political map, ***the American revolution***, which turned 13 British colonies into a new independent country, the USA. The third was a ***Government revolution***, which finally passed the power from the monarch to Parliament and the Cabinet headed by the Prime minister. The fourth was perhaps the most important: ***the Industrial Revolution***. It led Britain from traditional ways of life into a world dominated by machines. New ideas and inventions completely changed farming in Britain and led to the fifth revolution – ***Agricultural***. The Hanoverian period was also an age of important social reforms – ***Social Revolution***.

DATE

Historical Landmarks

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1714-1724 | George I , great-grandson of James I became king of Great Britain and Ireland aged 54. He spoke no English and spent much of his time in his German State. He rarely went to Cabinet meetings: ministers had to choose a chairman, or first (Prime) Minister . |
| 1714 | <i>Fahrenheit</i> devised thermometer scale. |
| 1708/15/19 | <i>Jacobite rebellions</i> , led by James II's son, were suppressed in Scotland and England. |
| 1719 | D.Defoe: Robinson Crusoe |
| 1721-42 | Robert Walpole, first Whig Prime Minister in Britain: era of peace, prosperity – and corruption |
| 1726 | Swift: Gulliver's Travels |
| 1727-1760 | George II , son of George I, was a brave and capable soldier. But despite his courage he never won the affection of his people. He was arrogant, pompous and boring. George II offered <i>No.10 Downing Street</i> to R.Walpole as a personal gift in 1832. This house has been the Prime Minister's official residence ever since |
| 1730-1840 | <i>Industrial revolution</i> led Britain from traditional ways of life into a world dominated by machines. The first invention of the Industrial Revolution was the <i>flying shuttle</i> . It sped up the process of weaving. Then several <i>spinning machines</i> were devised. Factories were built to house the new machines. Up to that time people worked in their own houses |

- 1740 Before 1740 the royal Navy gave its crews a regular issue of neat rum. In that year the practice of diluting the rum with water began. The mixture was known as **grog**
- 1742 **Celsius** devised centigrade
- 1745 Jacobite Rebellion under '**Bonnie Prince Charlie**'
- 1746 **Battle of Culloden** in Scotland; defeat of Jacobites; rebellion was ruthlessly suppressed. The powers of the clans were abolished. The wearing of Highland dress was also banned until 1782
- 1749 H. Fielding: Tom Jones
- 1751 The first day of the new year in England was changed to January 1st, instead of March 25
- 1752 England and Wales adopted **Gregorian calendar**
- 1755 Samuel Johnson: '**Dictionary of the English language**'. It remained the main English dictionary for nearly a hundred years.
- 1756 Outbreak of **Seven Years War**
- 1757 **Sextant** designed in England
- 1760-1820 **George III**. The first two Georges had German as their first language and were more at home in Hanover than England. George III, grandson of George II, was born in London and spoke fluent English. His biggest mistake was to lose the American colonies, which might well have been saved if he handled the situation better. He was popular with his people, but went permanently insane in 1810
- 1768-71 Cook's voyage in 'Endeavor'. He explored and mapped the coasts of New Zealand and eastern Australia, both of which he claimed for Britain
- 1769 Improved **steam engine** patented by James Watt
- 1770 **Spinning-jenny** patented by Hargreaves
- 1774 Priestly discovered oxygen
- 1776 **American Revolution**
- 1777 Rapid growth of English textile industry
- 1778 Catholics were allowed to buy and own land, to hold Government jobs and to serve in the Army
- 1779 The world's first iron bridge was built over the Severn
- 1780 Gordon riots in London against Catholics
- 1782 Political crisis in Britain. Fall of Prime Minister Lord North
- 1783 W. Pitt the Younger – Prime Minister. Britain accepted independence of US colonies but retained West Indies and Canada
- 1783 Cavendish determined composition of water
- 1785 The first **power loom** by E.Cartwright

- 1788 George III's first period of mental illness. He recovered after a few months.
- 1792 **Mary Wollstonecraft** – one of the first feminists. She caused a sensation with her book: “*A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*”. Her daughter **Marry** married the revolutionary poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, and wrote the horror story ‘**Frankenstein**’
- 1793 Britain declared war on France. This was the start of the conflict that lasted until 1815. Spain joined the war against Britain in 1796
- 1795 Rural depression and high inflation in Britain.
Hydraulic press in England
- 1796 E.Jenner succeeded with *smallpox vaccine*. In the 1700s smallpox was a major cause of death. He discovered the principle of vaccination, which made people immune to disease. Smallpox was eradicated in 1980
- 1799 Income tax introduced in Britain
- 1801 Irish Parliament was persuaded to agree to a **union** with Britain. Ireland was to be represented in the London Parliament by 32 peers and 100 MP's. *The Act of Union* came into force on January 1, 1801
- 1805 **Nelson** won *Battle of Trafalgar*
- 1806 Britain seized Cape Providence.
Fulton: *paddle-steamer*
- 1807 The first public street lighting by gas in Pall Mall, London
- 1811 George III mentally ill. His worthless eldest son, George, became **Prince Regent**. Economic depression in Britain. Workers in the textile industries felt they were being made redundant by the new machinery of the Industrial revolution. Many of them banded together to wreck the machinery. They became known as **Luddites** and were active from 1811 to 1818
- 1812 War of 1812: US against Britain (1812-1814)
- 1813 Jane Austin ‘Pride and Prejudice’
- 1815 **Battle of Waterloo**. The allied forces under the **Duke Wellington** command defeated Napoleon
- 1819 **Macadamized roads** stimulated coach travel
- 1820-1830 **George IV**. Stylish, witty and intelligent, he might have done great things if he hadn't also been idle, immoral and grossly extravagant. He undid much of the fine work done by his father and left the monarchy in a much shakier state than he had found it
- 1821 Great famine in Ireland.
Rapid industrialization of North West England and Lowland Scotland (textiles)

1825	The Stockton and Darlington railway in north-eastern England was the first public railway in the world to use steam power
1828	Wellington – Prime Minister. Britain’s first real police force was set up in London by the then Tory House Secretary, Robert Peel. The nicknames ‘bobby’ and ‘peeler’ were derived from his name
1830-1837	William IV. William was as popular as his brother, George IV, had been disliked. The Whigs, who had been out of office since 1783, won the general election of 1830. Their Prime Minister was Earl Grey
1831	Major cholera epidemic in Britain
1833	A Factory Act made it illegal to employ children under the age of nine and reduced the working hours of older children
1833	Following long campaign, slavery was abolished in the British Empire
1836	South Australia became British colony Fox Talbot: first photographic negative

This period in Ukraine

May 1768	a band of seventy haidamaks, led by Maksym Zalizniak, a Zaporozhian from the Left Bank, set out from the Montronytsky Monastery
1775	the final destruction of Zaporozhian Sich
1798	“Eneyida” of Ivan Kotlyarevsky was published

Focus on language and translation

Political realia

The French Revolution	<i>Велика Французька революція (1789-1799)</i>
The American revolution Declaration of Independence	<i>«Американська революція», Війна за незалежність (1775-1783) Декларація незалежності, складена в основному Томасом Джефферсоном, прийнята 4 липня 1776 на засіданні Контиентального конгресу у Філадельфії. Проголошувала незалежність від Англії 13-ти північноамериканських колоній і утворення Сполучених Штатів Америки. Текст містить фразу: «Всі люди створені Богом рівними» ['All men are created equal'] і у них є «невід'ємні права на життя, свободу і прагнення до щастя» ['certain inalienable rights to ... life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ']</i>
Government revolution	<i>Парламентська революція</i>

Jacobite rebellion	Повстання якобитів (1745)
No.10 Downing Street	Даунінг-Стріт (невелика вулиця в центральній частині Лондона, на якій, в будинку №10 знаходиться лондонська резиденція прем'єр-міністра, а в будинку №11 - резиденція канцлера казначейства)
Bonnie Prince Charlie	Красень принц Чарлі (одне з прізвиськ принца Карла Стюарта, сина Якова Едуарда Стюарта)
Battle of Culloden	Битва при Каллодені (1746; розгром якобінського повстання в Шотландії)
Seven Years War	Семирічна війна (1756-1763)
Battle of Trafalgar	Трафальгарська битва (1805; закінчилося знищенням франко-іспанського флоту біля мису Трафальгар англійським флотом під командуванням адмірала Нельсона)
Prince Regent	принц-регент (титул Георга, принца Уельського, який в 1811-20 керував державою в зв'язку з психічним захворюванням свого батька Георга III; згодом став королем Георгом IV з 1820 по 1830)
Battle of Waterloo	Битва під Ватерлоо (1815; закінчилося перемогою англійських військ під командуванням герцога Веллінгтона за підтримки пруської армії під командуванням Г.Л.Блюхера над армією Наполеона; поклало кінець наполеонівським війнам)

The Industrial Revolution realia

the Industrial Revolution	промисловий переворот, промислова революція (в Великобританії, друга половина 18 - перша половина 19 ст.; сукупність економічних, соціальних і політичних зрушень; ознаменувала перехід від мануфактурної стадії капіталізму до фабричної системи капіталістичного виробництва, що спирається на машинну техніку і силу пари; привела до остаточного затвердження капіталізму як панівної суспільно-економічної формації)
flying shuttle	човник-літак (на ручному ткацькому верстаті)
spinning machines (Spinning-jenny)	прядильна машина "Дженні"
power loom	механічний ткацький верстат
Watt's steam engine	паровий двигун Ватта
Luddites	луддити (учасники руху робітників і ремісників під час промислового перевороту; знищували машини, тому що вважали їх причиною безробіття і розорення багатьох ремісників) по імені Неда Лудда, який, за переказами, зламав в'язальний верстат
The Agricultural	Аграрна [Сільськогосподарська] революція (різке

Revolution	зростання продуктивності в Великобританії в 17-18 ст., викликане механізацією виробництва, застосуванням нових системи та прогресом в області селекції тварин)
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Social Revolution realia

Social Revolution	соціальна революція
abolition of slavery	знищення рабської найманої праці
activism	активна життєва позиція
volunteerism	громадська активність
Mary Wollstonecraft	Мері Уолстонкрафт (британська письменниця)
"A Vindication of the Rights of Woman"	«На захист прав жінок»

New customs, inventions, discoveries realia

Gregorian calendar	григоріанський календар, прийнятий тепер календар; новий стиль. Названий на честь папи Григорія XIII, що перетворив старий юліанський календар (почав діяти з п'ятниці 15 жовтня 1582 г.)
dandy	Денді (соціально-культурний тип XIX століття: чоловік, підкреслено стежить за естетикою свого зовнішнього вигляду і поведінки, вишуканістю мови)
Celsius	шкала термометра Цельсія
Centigrade	за шкалою Цельсія
Fahrenheit	шкала Фаренгейта
thermometer scale	одиниця виміру температури
Sextant	секстант (прилад для вимірювання кутів)
Hydraulic press	гідравлічний прес
Macadamized roads	Макадам (тип дорожнього покриття, в якому одновимірний щебінь дрібної фракції укладають пошарово і ретельно ущільнюють; на честь Джона Лаудона Макадама, шотландського інженера-шляховика, що розробив технологію будівництва доріг з щебеним покриттям)
smallpox vaccine	вакцина проти віспи
paddle-steamer	колісний пароплав
overseas expansion	міжнародна експансія
reassurance	перестраховка, запевнення
sense of continuity	відчуття спадкоємності, почуття цілісності
nationalistic, nationalism	націоналістичний, націоналізм
To be marred	зіпсуватися

Recommended films

Documentaries

1. A History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama).
Britannia Incorporated. The Wrong Empire. Forces of Nature.
2. The First Georgians: The German Kings who made Britain , BBC 4, 2014
3. Elegance and Decadence: The Age of Regency, BBC 4, 2011
4. Kings and Queens of England: Georgians. Episode 5
5. Seven Ages of Britain, Episode 5 The Age of Money, 2010.
6. Fit to Rule: How Royal Illness Changed History, 2013. Episode: Happy Families: Hanoverians to Windsors

Movies and Series

Adam Bede, 1991
Against the Wind, 1978
A Harlot's Progress, 2006
A Hazard of Heart/ Lady Hamilton, 1987
Aristocrats, 1999
Amazing Grace, 2006
A Respectable Trade, 1998
A Royal Affair, 2012
A Tale of Two Cities, 1989
Barry Lyndon, 1975
Beau Brummel: This Charming Man, 2006
Becoming Jane, 2007
Belle, 2013
Black Adder, 1983
Bright Star, 2009
Byron, 2003
David Copperfield 1999, 2020
Death Comes to Pemberley, 2013
Emma, 1996, 2020
The Duchess, 2008
Moll Flanders, 1996
Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, 1994
The Madness of King George, 1994
The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling, 1997 –
The Bastard, 1978
The Bounty, 1984
The Crossing, 2000
The Lady and the Duke, 2001
Poldark, 1975
The First Churchills, 1969
Pirates of the Caribbean, 2003
Longitude, 2000
Outlander

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The XVIII Century" in your textbook "Britain";
2. Study March of British History 5, learn the lexis and realia;
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can. You will definitely enjoy my carefully selected choice.

TOPIC 6

VICTORIAN BRITAIN (1837- 1901)

INDUSTRY AND EMPIRE

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 6

<i>DATE</i>	<i>Historical Landmarks</i>
1837-1901	
1837	<p>Victoria, the daughter of Edward, the Duke of Kent and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, took the throne.</p> <p>Railway boom in Britain. Electric telegraph. Dickens: <i>Oliver Twist</i></p>
1838	British troops invade Afganistan
1839	<p><i>The "People's Charter"</i> published, calling for fair representation for all people in Britain.</p> <p><i>Daguerreotype photograph</i>. Faraday: <i>theory of electromagnetism</i></p>
1840	Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha with whom she was very much in love. Albert had a great influence on political life. The two became inseparable companions
1841	<p>Britain took Hong Kong.</p> <p>Robert Peel Prime Minister.</p>
1844-45	Railway mania: massive speculation and investment lead to building of 5,000 miles of track
1845	Potato famine in Ireland, massive immigration to America
1846	<p>Abolition of Corn Law.</p> <p>Planet Neptune discovered</p>
1847	<p><i>Factory Act</i> limited to 10 the number of hours to be worked each day by women and children.</p> <p>Charlotte Bronte: <i>Jane Eyre</i>. Emily Bronte: <i>Wuthering Heights</i></p>
1848	Cholera Epidemic killed 53,000 people
1849	Britain annexed Punjab and subdued Sikhs
1851	<i>Great Exhibition</i> - the first "world's fair", with exhibits from most of the world's nations. The exhibition demonstrated the zenith of British power. It was held in Hyde Park, and the showpiece was the Crystal Palace, a prefabricated steel and glass structure like a gigantic greenhouse, which housed the exhibits
1853	The Ottoman Sultan declared war on Russia. Britain and France send troops to the Crimea in support. <i>Crimean War</i> (1853-6), defending European interests in the Middle East against Russia. The Battle of Balaclava brought Russian defeat

- 1854 British, French, and Ottoman troops laid siege to the Russian Black Sea Naval Base of Sebastopol
- 1855 The capture of Sebastopol ended the Crimean War.
Synthetic dyes invented
- 1857 Civil Divorce became possible
- 1858 ***Indian Mutiny*** and India Act - the administration of India was taken over by the government of Britain
- 1859 Charles Darwin's great work ***On the Origin of Species*** - first edition sold out in one day. This work shocked the Victorian Establishment to the core
- 1860 Charles Dickens published *Great Expectations* - considered by many to be his finest novel
- 1861 Death of Prince Albert aged, 42, from typhoid fever. Victoria's grief was so great that she did not appear in public for three years and did not open Parliament until 1866. Victoria took to mourning for 10 years
- 1862 Maxwell: theory of electromagnetism
- 1865 Lewis Carroll: ***Alice Adventures in the Wonderland***
- 1867 ***Reform Act*** extended the right to vote down the class ladder, adding just short of a million voters - including many workingmen - and doubling the electorate, to almost two million in England and Wales.
Karl Marx working in London published his communist theories.
Canada became a British Dominion
- 1868 Disraeli became Prime Minister but lost the office to Gladstone in the same year
- 1868-74 Gladstone's first Liberal government, British Trade Union Congress formed
- 1869 Suez Canal Opened
- 1870 Married Women's Property Act extended the rights of women in marriage.
British elementary education introduced
- 1871 ***Trade Unions*** gained legality.
First bank holiday took place
- 1872 Voting by secret ballot. Air brakes patented
- 1874-80 Disraeli's second Conservative government
- 1874 The annexation of the Fiji islands.
Remington typewriter
- 1875 Disraeli bought Suez Canal shares, gaining a controlling interest for Britain. The Artisans Dwellings Act, the Public Health Act, the

- Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act
- 1876 Disraeli made Queen Victoria Empress of India. The Education Act.
Bell patented telephone
- 1877 The annexation of the Transvaal. Confederation of British and Boer states in South Africa.
Edison: phonograph
- 1878-79 The war against the Afghans
- 1878 Congress in Berlin: Disraeli forced Russia to submit the Treaty of San Stefano and thus secured the treaty revisions that greatly reduced Russian power in the Balkans. Britain gained Cyprus
- 1879 The Zulu War
- 1880-81 first *Anglo-Boer War*
- 1880-85 Gladstone's second Liberal government.
Development of seismograph
- 1881 First public electricity supply (Surrey)
- 1882 British occupied Egypt
- 1884 First part of *English Oxford Dictionary*
- 1885 Redistribution Act - tripled the electorate again, giving the vote to most agricultural laborers. By this time, voting was becoming a right rather than the property of the privileged.
Motor car (Benz). Motorcycle (Daimler)
- 1886 Royal Niger Company Chartered allowed Britain to take control of the Lower Niger river.
Gladstone's third Liberal government introduced first home Rule Bill that established a separate Irish legislature, while reserving many powers, including taxation, to the British Parliament at Westminster. The bill failed to pass. All Burma occupied by British
- 1887 Conan Doyle: *A Study in Scarlet* (first Sherlock Holmes stories).
Radio waves demonstrated (Hertz)
- 1892 Diesel engine patented
- 1892-94 Gladstone's fourth Liberal government
- 1893 The Liberals passed the Second Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons but it was defeated in the House of Lords.
The *Independent Labour Party* formed
- 1894 Kipling: *The Jungle Book*
- 1895 Lord Salisbury Prime Minister; strongly imperialist government.
Safety Razor patented

1897	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrated. Thomson: the electron. Aspirin marketed
1899-1902	Second Anglo-Boer War
1899	British disasters in South Africa
1900	Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. Conrad: <i>Lord Jim</i> . First agricultural tractor
1901	Death of Victoria at the age of 82. She was succeeded by her son, Edward VII

This period in Ukraine

1840	Taras Shevchenko's first publication of <i>Kobzar</i>
1842	Gogol: <i>Dead Souls</i>
1861	First railroad on Ukrainian territory (Peremyshl - Lviv)
1863	Petr Valuev, the minister of internal affairs, secretly banned the publication in Ukrainian of all scholarly, religious, and especially pedagogical publications. Only belles-lettres were allowed to appear in the "Little Russian dialect"
1876	The Ems Ukaz, a total ban on the import and publication of Ukrainian books and a prohibition against the use of Ukrainian on the stage
1900	the Revolutionary Ukrainian party was found

Focus on vocabulary

<i>The "People's Charter"</i>	<i>Народна хартія (1839), петиція, основні вимоги якої були відображені в шести пунктах (виборче право для всіх чоловіків старше 21 року, таємне голосування, відміна майнового цензу для депутатів, рівні виборчі округи, річний строк парламентських повноважень та зведене до загального, прямого, таємного і постійного виборчого права)</i>
<i>daguerreotype photograph</i>	<i>дагеротип</i>
<i>theory of electromagnetism</i>	<i>теорія електромагнетизму</i>
<i>Factory Act</i>	<i>«Фабричні» закони, «Фабричне» законодавство</i>
<i>Railway mania</i>	<i>Залізнична манія у Великій Британії в 1840-х роках</i>
<i>Potato famine</i>	<i>Великий голод в Ірландії (відомий також як Ірландський картопляний голод) охопив Ірландію в 1845-1849 роках</i>
<i>Corn Law</i>	<i>«Зерновий закон», так званий торговий бар'єр, який</i>

	захищав англійських фермерів та землевласників від конкуренції з дешевим закордонним зерном
Great Exhibition	Велика виставка промислових робіт усіх народів (перша міжнародна промислова виставка; була організована в Кришталевому палаці та проходила у лондонському Гайд-парку з 1 травня до 15 жовтня 1851)
Crimean War	Кримська війна (1853-1856 р.р.)
Indian Mutiny	Повстання сипаїв (індійське народне повстання 1857—1860, Перша війна Індії за незалежність)
Reform Act	Виборча реформа (парламентський акт 1832 року, яким було внесено зміни до виборчої системи Великої Британії)
British Trade Union Congress	Британський конгрес тред-юніонів
Married Women's Property Act	Закон про майно заміжніх жінок (дозволяв заміжнім жінкам володіти власністю і контролювати її самотійно)
secret ballot	таємне голосування (вид голосування, в якому рішення кожного конкретного голосуючого конфіденційно; дозволяє багато в чому виключити тиск на виборця)
The Independent Labour Party	Незалежна лейбористська партія (політична партія соціалістичного спрямування в Великобританії)
On the Origin of Species	«Походження видів»
Alice Adventures in the Wonderland	«Алісині пригоди у Дивокраї»/ «Аліса у Дивокраї»
British Dominion	Домініон
Remington typewriter	друкарська машинка Ремінгтона
Anglo-Boer War	англо-бурська війна
phonograph	фонограф
the Redistribution Act	Виборча реформа 1885 р.
A Study in Scarlet	Етюд у багряних тонах
The Ems Ukaz	Емський указ (урядовий указ 1876 року про заборону українського письменства)
the Revolutionary Ukrainian party	Революційна Українська Партія (РУП) (політична організація радикально налаштованої української молоді, заснована 11 лютого 1900 у Харкові)

This period in Odessa

Historical Landmarks

1792-1793: the expulsion of the Turkish conquerors from the Northern Black Sea region.

A new fortress was built on the territory of the today's park named after T.G.Shevchenko. Nowadays, there are only the walls and tower left.

September 2, 1794: Odessa founded by decree of Catherine II, beginning of the port and city construction.

Beginning of 1795: new port was named Odessa (an old name was Khadzhibey) for the ancient Greek colony of Odessos, the site of which was believed to be in the vicinity.

1795: Odessa became a magistrate.

1797-1802: Odessa became part of the New Russia governorate, and **in 1805** the city became its administrative centre (until 1874).

1803: Odessa was singled out with its outskirts as a separate administration and territory unit as it was built up quite quickly.

Duc de Richelieu in power.

1805: first theatre was opened. Orthodox church was built.

1809: Opera house were built. However, in the night of **January 2, 1873** it burned down completely. At the same place **in 1883-1887** the today's building of the Opera and Ballet Theater was erected.

Nowadays, it tops the list of the best theatre buildings in the world.

1815: Odessa counted more than half the cargo turnover of all Black Sea and Azov ports.

1819: introduction of porto franco (free trade zone) which had a favorable effect on the life and development of the city. Having existed for 40 years, it positively influenced the trade and turnovers, in particular, export turnover. However, it impacted a serious brake on industrial development and was **revoked in 1857**.

1830-1850: The Odessa port became the largest port on the Black Sea and in the Russian Empire for the export of wheat.

1811-1812: Odessa experienced a difficult time on the back of the Russian-Turkish war and outbreaks of plague.

1816: Louis Alexandre Andrault de Langeron in power.

1817: Richelieu Lyceum was established. In 1865 was reorganised into the Novorossiia University (now Odessa University).

1824: Odessa became "seat of the governors-general of Novorossia and Bessarabia."

1825: Archeological Museum founded.

1826: Fyodor Palen in power.

Richelieu Monument was unveiled.

1829: population reached 53 thousand people. The Ukrainians and Russians predominated. There were also many Bulgarians, Moldavians, Greeks, Italians, French, etc.

1830: Public library was established.

Vorontsov Palace was built.

1838: Plague outbreak. Crop failure.

1841: The Potemkin Stairs is constructed. (was named so after the revolution of 1917, not in honor of Prince Potemkin, but in honor of the rebellious battleship "Potemkin").

1846: Londonskaya Hotel opens.

1850: population reached 100,000.

1853-1856: the growth rate of the city was slowed down somewhat on the back of the Crimean War.

Odessa found itself in a war zone and suffered from the bombing of the Anglo-French squadron trying to land troops in the city.

The second half of the XIX century saw rapid development of the city's economy. It was facilitated by new industrial relations that arose in the country after the abolition of serfdom, the growth of entrepreneurship.

The growth of cargo turnover at the Odessa port increased significantly.

While 1862 the turnover of goods counted 37 million rubles, **in 1893** – 128

million. **In 1903**, cargo turnover reached 174 million rubles. **Odessa became the third city of Russia and the country's second most important port, after St. Petersburg.**

1866 - Odessa-Balta railway began operating.

Keeping up with the general industry development, the population of the city also increased. While **in 1875** the population was 193 thousand people, **in 1897** it reached 404 thousand, **in 1914** - 669 thousand people.

1876: Turkish forces attacked Odessa.

1880: horse tramway began operating.

1881: steam tramway began operating.

The city has **a prominent role** in the development of **literature and publishing**. For more than a year (from **July 3, 1823 to July 31, 1824**), **A. Pushkin** lived in Odessa, having notably influenced the literary process; a year later, **from February to November 1825**, the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz lived here too. **The first half of the 19th century** hosted the writers V. Tumansky, A. Podolinsky, and the writer E. Gan who lived and worked in Odessa. **N. Gogol** twice visited Odessa. The great Ukrainian poet **T. Shevchenko** "kept in touch" with Odessa for many years; the famous Ukrainian bibliographer and lexicographer **F. Komarov** worked here. At his initiative, in 1906, **M. Grushevsky** began to give lectures in Ukrainian on the history of Ukraine at Odessa University. Ukrainian writers **I. Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, M. Kotsyubinsky**, Russian writers **A. Kuprin, I. Bunin** repeatedly visited Odessa;

1873: The Dniester-Odessa water supply system was launched, which solved the huge problem of the city's water supply.

1877: the sewage system came into operation; it was the first sewage system of the Russian Empire.

1894: Odessa Committee of the Social Democratic Workers Party was organised.

1897: Lutheran Church built.

1899: General Post Office built. Exchange built. Bristol Hotel opened.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Odessa was seized by the industrial crisis, the situation got better in 1910.

1910: Electric Tram began operating.

1914: the outbreak of World War I sharply slowed down development process. Foreign trade through the port almost stalled, output for export declined.

1915: military industrial committees were created in order to force industrialists to work for war. Adapting production to fulfill military orders, the owners of the factories made a progress – the output of metalworking products increased notably.

1917: the city occupied by Ukrainian Tsentral'na Rada, French Army, Red Army, and White Army following the Bolshevik Revolution.

1918:

13 March: Odessa occupied by Central Powers.

Odessa becomes capital of Odessa Soviet Republic.

December: Odessa occupied by the French Army

1919: Odessa Film Studio founded.

1920: Red Army in power.

Recommended films

Documentaries

1. A History of Britain (BBC TV series with S.Shama).
Forces of Nature. Victoria and Her Sisters. The Empire of Good Intentions.
2. The Victorians, BBC
3. Elegance and Decadence: The Age of Regency, BBC 4, 2011
4. Kings and Queens of England: Modern Monarchy. Episode 6
5. Seven Ages of Britain, Episode 6. The Age of Empire, 2010.
6. Fit to Rule: How Royal Illness Changed History, 2013. Episode: Happy Families: Hanoverians to Windsors
The Children Who Built Victorian Britain, 2011-
The Worst Jobs in History: Victorians, 2004-
Hidden Killers of the Victorian Home, BBC, 2013
Victorian Farm, 2009-
The Victorians Way of death, 2015
Love in the Victorian Age, 2018
Queen Victoria's Letters: A monarch Unveiled.

Movies and Series

- Alice in Wonderland, BBC 1966, BBC 1986, 2010.
A Christmas Carol, 1984, 2009
Victoria and Albert, 2001
An Ideal Husband, 1999
Anna and the King, 1999
The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen, 2003
Bleak House, BBC 1985, 2005
Jack the Ripper, 1988
The Elephant Man, 1998
Disraeli: Portrait of a Romantic, 1978
Great Expectations 1999
From Time to Time, 2009
The Barchester Chronicles, 1982
North and South, 2004
Jane Eyre, 2006
Fingersmith, 2005
The Woman in White, 1997
Tess of the D'Urbervilles, 2008
Cranford, 2007-10
Wives and Daughters, 1999-
Our Mutual Friend, 1998-
Lark Rise to Candleford, 2008-11
Black Beauty, 1994
The Portrait of a lady, 1996
Captains and the Kings, 1976

Little Lord Fauntleroy, 1995
 David Copperfield 1999, 2020
 Middlemarch, 1994
 Oliver Twist, 2007-8
 Nicholas Nickleby, 2002
 The Forsyte Saga, 2002-2003
 The Importance of Being Earnest, 2002
 The Turn of the Screw, 1999
 The way We Live Now, 2001
 The Mill on the Floss, 1997
 The Secret Garden, 1993, 2019
 Peter Pan, 2003
 Moby Dick, 1998
 The Age of Innocence, 1993
 The Hound of the Baskervilles, 2002
 The Picture of Dorian Gray, 2007
 The Young Victoria, 2009
 As You Like It, 2006
 Miss Potter, 2006
 Mrs Brown, 1997
 Wilde, 1997-
 The Paradise
 Doctor Thorne, 2016
 Victoria 2016
 Jane Eyre 2011
 The Vanity Fair 2004
 Sense and sensibility 1995
 Emma, 2020
 The Downton Abbey

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The XIXth Century" in your textbook "Britain";
2. Study March of British History 6;
3. Watch as many recommended documentaries, movies and series as you can.

Make your own list of top 10 (7, 8,...) films about Victorians (or set in Victorian Era) and describe the reasons for your choice. You can make such lists about any other period in British History.

TOPIC 7

WINDSORS (1914-2000) RICH AND POWERFUL BRITISH NATION. LOST OF EMPIRE

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 7

DATE	Historical Landmarks
1901-1910	
1901	Edward VII , son of Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, took the throne.
1902	Education Reform Act
1902-1905	Conservative government with Prime Minister Andrew Balfour
1903	The Women's Social and Political Union is formed to campaign for women's suffrage
1904	Britain and France sign the Entente Cordiale , ending centuries of sporadic conflict and paving the way to future diplomatic and military co-operation
1905-1908	Liberal government with PM Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman
1906	The first Dreadnought class battleship is launched at Portsmouth. The most powerful battleship afloat, it raises the bar in the Anglo-German naval arms race
1907	The Anglo-Russian Entente is formed
1908	Olympic Games opens at White City in London. They featured 22 nations, 110 events and more than 2,000 athletes Parliament approves old age pensions. New legislation gave a weekly means-tested pension of a maximum of five shillings to all those aged over 70.
1908-1915	Liberal government in lead-up to war with Herbert Asquith as PM.
1909	Bleriot flies the Channel. He was a first person fly across the Channel in a heavier-than-air craft
1910-1936	
1910	King Edward VII died and George V , his eldest surviving son succeeded him
1911	The Parliament Act means the House of Lords cannot veto legislation passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions; it also establishes five-yearly parliamentary elections. - National Insurance Act . A contributory scheme of health insurance

- is introduced for those in employment, which provided payment for medical treatment
- 1912 The White Liner *Titanic* sinks on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York with the loss of more than 1500 lives
- 1914-1918 **The First World War** – Major battles and casualties include Ypres (1914, 1915), the Somme, during which the British employed tanks for the first time (1916), Jutland (1916) and Passchendaele (1917). Other key dates include the German U-boat sinking of the *Lusitania* (1915), Zeppelin raids on British cities (from 1915), conscription (from 1916), entry into the war of the USA (1917), and Armistice on the Western Front 11 am, 11 November 1918
- 1916-1922 Liberal Government with reforming David Lloyd George as PM
- 1918 Limited numbers of women are given the vote for the first time.
The Royal Air Force is formed
- 1919 ***The Treaty of Versailles*** establishes peace in Europe.
Lady Astor becomes the first woman to sit as a British MP.
Sinn Fein sets up the **Dail Eireann** (Irish Constituent Assembly) in Dublin proclaiming Ireland's independence
- 1920 Women at Oxford University are allowed to receive degrees
- 1922-1923 Conservative government led by Andrew Bonar Law Government
- 1922 ***British Broadcasting Corporation*** (BBC) is created
- 1923-1929 Conservative government led by Stanley Baldwin Government
- 1924 Jan-Nov Ramsay MacDonald becomes Britain's first Labour prime minister, but the party loses the election to the Conservatives later in the year
- 1925 F. Scott Fitzgerald: ***The Great Gatsby***
- 1926 Scottish inventor and engineer John Logie Baird gives the first public demonstration of television, leading to the historic trans-Atlantic transmissions of television from London to New York in 1928.
The General Strike. After 9 months of crisis the coal miners refused to accept a reduction in wages and came out on strike. The TUC ordered a sympathetic strike by railwaymen, transport workers and printers. It collapsed after 9 days
- 1928 Women over the age of 21 are given the vote.
The first "talkies" (films with audible dialogue) are shown in Britain.
Alexander Fleming discovers ***penicillin***
- 1929-1931 Labour Government led by Ramsay MacDonald
- 1931-1935 National Government led by Ramsay MacDonald
- 1932 Aldous Huxley's ***Brave New World*** is published
- 1934 ***Scottish Nationalist Party*** is formed to campaign for an independent Scotland
- 1935-1937 Conservative Government led Stanley Baldwin

1936-1936

1936 King George V died, **Edward VIII** proclaimed King but not crowned. Edward VIII wished to marry American Wallis Simpson. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin advised him that the British people would not accept her because she was a divorcee. Faced with losing the woman he loved, Edward chose instead to abdicate. On 11 December, he broadcast his decision to the nation. He married Wallace Simpson in France in June 1937. They became the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

1936-1952

1936 **George VI**, Edward VIII's younger brother, the Duke of York, was crowned king

1937-1939 Prime Minister - Neville Chamberlain

1937 Sir Frank Whittle invents **the Jet Engine**

J. R. R. Tolkien: ***The Lord of the Ring***

1938 **The Munich Agreement**

1939-1945 **The Second World War.** Britain declares war on Germany after the invasion of Poland(1939). The Second World War continues until 1945: key episodes include the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain (1940); entry of the Soviet Union and USA into the war (1941); the D-Day invasion of France; and surrender of Germany and then Japan (1945). Britain celebrates the end of war on **Victory in Europe Day** (1945, May 8).

1939-1940 Conservative government: Neville Chamberlain 2nd brief term as Appeasement fails he resigns

1940 Winston Churchill becomes prime minister of the **coalition government**

1942 The Beveridge Report lays the foundations for the Welfare State, including the creation of the National Health Service in 1948

1945 Coalition Government

1945-1951 Labour Government led by Clement Attlee

1947 India becomes independent from Britain and is partitioned

1948 Britain hosts the Olympic Games in London, dubbed the Austerity Games because rationing is still in force

1951 The Festival of Britain seeks to lift spirits and sustain post-war confidence

1951-1964 Conservative Government

1952-2022

1952 **Elizabeth II succeeded** her father, George VI

1953 Watson and Crick publish their discovery of the structure of DNA

1956 Britain switches on its first nuclear power station - Calder Hall.

John Osborne's ***Look Back in Anger*** is produced in London.

Alan Alexander Milne: ***Winnie-the-Pooh.***

Anglo-French invasion of Egypt after Egypt's decision to nationalise the Suez Canal Company, but the forces withdraw in the face of international pressure

- 1957 Ghana becomes the first British colony in Africa to gain independence
- 1964-1970 Labour Government. PM - Harold Wilson
- 1965 Death penalty is abolished
- 1966 England wins the football *World Cup*
- 1969 *Concorde*, the world's first supersonic airliner developed by Britain and France, makes its maiden flight
- 1970-1974 Conservative Government. PM - Edward Heath
- 1971 Decimalised currency replaces pounds, shillings and pence
- 1973 Britain joins *the European Economic Community*
- 1974-1979 Labour Government. Prime Ministers- Harold Wilson, then James Callaghan
- 1979-1997 Conservative Government. PMs - Margaret Thatcher(she is the Britain's first woman prime minister), then John Major
- 1988 **The Social Democratic Party** (founded 1981) merges with the Liberal Party to form the Social and Liberal Democratic Party, later known as the Liberal Democrats
- 1989 Tim Berners Lee invents the World Wide Web
- 1994 *The Channel Tunnel* linking London and Paris is officially opened – the first land link between Britain and Europe since the last Ice Age
- 1997-2010 Labour (30 yrs) Government. PMs - Tony Blair, then Gordon Brown
- 1997 Britain hands Hong Kong back to China, ending more than 150 years of British rule.
The first novel in the Harry Potter series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, by J. K. Rowling was published
- 1998 *The Good Friday Agreement* (Belfast Agreement) was signed on that ended most of the violence of the Troubles, a political conflict in Northern Ireland that had been ongoing since the 1960s

This period in Ukraine

Rise of Soviet power

- 1917 Central Rada council set up in Kyiv following collapse of Russian Empire
- 1918 Ukraine declares independence. Numerous rival governments vie for control for some or all of Ukraine during ensuing civil war
- 1921 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic established when Russian Red Army conquers two-thirds of Ukraine. Western third becomes part of Poland
- 1920s The Soviet government encourages Ukrainian language and culture

within strict political bounds, although this process is reversed in the 1930s

1932 Millions die in a man-made famine during Stalin's collectivisation campaign, known in Ukraine as the ***Holodomor***

1939 Western Ukraine is annexed by the Soviet Union under the terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact

1941 Ukraine suffers terrible wartime devastation as Nazis occupy the country until 1944

1944 Stalin deports 200,000 Crimean Tatars to Siberia and Central Asia following false accusations of collaboration with Nazi Germany

1954 In a surprise move, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev transfers the Crimean peninsula to Ukraine.

Armed resistance to Soviet rule ends with capture of last commander of Ukrainian Insurgent Army

1960s Increase in covert opposition to Soviet rule, leading to repression of dissidents in 1972

Nuclear disaster

1986 A reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station explodes, sending a radioactive plume across Europe. Desperate efforts are made to contain the damaged reactor within a huge concrete cover

Independence

1991 Ukraine declares independence following attempted coup in Moscow

1990s About 250,000 Crimean Tatars and their descendants return to Crimea following collapse of Soviet Union

1994 Presidential elections: Leonid Kuchma succeeds Leonid Kravchuk, conducts policy of balancing overtures to the West and alliance with Russia

1996 New, democratic constitution adopted, and hryvnya currency introduced

This period in Odessa:

1910 Electric Tram begins operating

1919 Odessa Film Studio founded. It is the first film studio established in Russian Empire

1945 Odessa designated a Hero City of the USSR

1952 Railway Station Odesa-Holovna rebuilt

1973 Odessa festival of humor Yumorina was held for the first time

1984 Deribasivska Street pedestrianized

Focus on vocabulary

<i>Conservative government</i>	Консервативна партія
<i>The Women's Social and Political Union</i>	Жіночий соціально-політичний союз
<i>Entente Cordiale</i>	Англо-французька угода
<i>Liberal government</i>	Ліберальна партія
<i>The Dreadnought</i>	Дредноут
<i>The Anglo-Russian Entente</i>	Англо-російська угода
<i>White City</i>	Уайт-Сіті
<i>House of Lords</i>	Палата лордів
<i>The Parliament Act</i>	Закон про парламент
<i>House of Commons</i>	Палата громад
<i>National Insurance Act</i>	Закон про національне страхування
<i>The First World War</i>	Перша світова війна
<i>The Royal Air Force</i>	Повітряні сили Великої Британії
<i>The Treaty of Versailles</i>	Версальський договір
<i>The Dail Eireann</i>	Доїл Ерен
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Британська Телерадіомовна Корпорація, «Бі-Бі-Сі», але найчастіше використовується пряме графічне перенесення абревіатура BBC
<i>"The Great Gatsby"</i>	"Великий Гетсбі"
<i>The General Strike</i>	Загальний страйк
<i>Penicillin</i>	пеніцилін
<i>"Brave New World"</i>	"Прекрасний новий світ", так існує інший варіант перекладу "Який чудесний світ новий" (переклад Віктора Морозова)
<i>Scottish Nationalist Party</i>	Шотландська національна партія
<i>Jet Engine</i>	Повітряно-реактивний двигун
<i>"The Lord of the Ring"</i>	"Володар перстнів"
<i>The Munich Agreement</i>	Мюнхенська угода
<i>Victory in Europe Day</i>	День Перемоги в Європі
<i>Coalition government</i>	Коаліційний уряд
<i>"Look Back in Anger"</i>	"Озирнися в гніві"
<i>"Winnie-the-Pooh"</i>	"Вінні-Пух"
<i>World Cup</i>	Чемпіонат світу з футболу
<i>Concorde</i>	Конкорд
<i>the European Economic Community</i>	Європейська економічна спільнота
<i>The Social Democratic Party</i>	Соціал-демократична партія
<i>The Channel Tunnel</i>	Євротунель
<i>"Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone"</i>	"Гаррі Поттер і філософський камінь"
<i>The Good Friday Agreement</i>	Белфастська угода

The Holodomor
Ukrainian Insurgent Army
Verkhovna Rada
Odesa Film Studio
Yumorina
Railway Station Odesa-Holovna

Голодомор
Українська повстанська армія
Верховна Рада
Одеська кіностудія
Юморина
вокзал станції Одеса-Головна

Self-Study Tasks:

1. Read and digest information from "The Twentieth Century" in your textbook "Britain".
2. Watch any good documentary on this period.
3. Make a list of good documentaries, films and series about this period in Britain.
- 2.3. I would strongly recommend to watch such films and series as Brideshead revisited, Howards End, The Remains of the Day, The Downton Abbey (Edwardian and post-Edwardian Britain), Dunkirk, Darkest Hour (WWII), Crown (Windsors), The Iron Lady (Thatcher). Share your list of favourite films and series set in Britain of this period, if you have any.

TOPIC 8

MODERN TIMES (2000 –present)

MARCH OF BRITISH HISTORY 8

<i>DATE</i>	<i>Historical Landmarks</i>
2001	UK forces launch military action against Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan
2005	A series of co-ordinated terrorist bombings strikes London's public transport system during the morning rush hour, killing 52 people and injuring hundreds
2009	The credit crunch, and economic crisis
2010-present	Conservative Government. PMs: David Cameron (2010-2016), Theresa May (2016-2019), and Boris Johnson
2011	Prince William, second in line to the throne, marries Kate Middleton at Westminster Abbey
2011-2014	British forces withdraw from Afghanistan
2012	Britain celebrates the <i>Queen's Diamond Jubilee</i> . UK hosts the Olympics in London. The London 2012 Opening Ceremony is watched by 900 million people worldwide
2013	<i>The Boston Marathon</i> bombings kill 3 people and injure an estimated 264 others
2014	A referendum in Scotland rejects independence (cessation from the UK), with 55% opting to remain within the United Kingdom and 45% favouring departure
2015	Queen Elizabeth II becomes the longest-reigning monarch in British history
2016	Britain votes to leave the European Union in <i>the Brexit Referendum</i> . Political crisis after voters in a referendum opt to quit the European Union
2017	<i>Westminster attack.</i> <i>London Bridge attack.</i> <i>Manchester Arena Bombing</i>
2018	<i>The NHS</i> (National Health Service) begins high-energy proton therapy in England
2019	<i>ICC Cricket World Cup</i> . England win a thriller at the Lords and clinch their maiden ODI World Cup lead by Eoin Morgan. <i>London's Ultra-Low Emission Zone</i> came into effect
2020	Britain left the European Union.

Corona virus - Covid-19 Pandemic

2022 Death of Queen Elizabeth. **Charles I** ascended the throne

This period in Ukraine

2000 Chernobyl nuclear power plant is shut down, 14 years after the accident. Well over ten thousand people died as a direct result of the explosion, the health of millions more was affected

2002 March General election results in hung parliament. Parties opposed to President Kuchma allege widespread electoral fraud

2002 May Government announces decision to launch formal bid to join Nato

Orange Revolution

2004 November Opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko launches mass protest campaign over rigged elections that gave victory to pro-Russian candidate Viktor Yanukovych. Supreme Court later annuls poll result

2005 December Viktor Yushchenko becomes president after winning December election re-run. Relations with Russia sour, leading to frequent disputes over gas supplies and pipeline transit fees

2006 July Socialist Party abandons Orange Revolution allies to form coalition with Viktor Yanukovych's Party of Regions and the Communists

2008 October Global financial crisis leads to decline in demand for steel, causing price of one of the country's main exports to collapse. Value of Ukrainian currency falls sharply and investors pull out. Yanukovych comeback

2010 February Viktor Yanukovych is declared winner of second round of presidential election

2010 June Parliament votes to abandon Nato membership aspirations

2011 October A court jails former Yulia Tymoshenko for abuse of power over a gas deal with Russia in 2009

Maidan revolution

2013 November Tens of thousands of protesters take to the streets to protest at the government's sudden decision to abandon plans to sign an association agreement with the EU, blaming Russian pressure

2014 February Security forces kill at least 77 protesters in Kyiv. President Yanukovych flees to Russia, opposition takes over

2014 March Russian forces annex Crimea, prompting biggest East-West showdown since Cold War. US and European Union impose ever-harsher sanctions on Russia

2014 April Pro-Russian armed groups seize parts of Donetsk and Luhansk

	regions on Russian border. Government launches military operation in response
2014 May	Leading businessman Petro Poroshenko wins presidential election on pro-Western platform
2014 July	Pro-Russian forces shoot down Malaysian airliner over eastern Ukraine conflict zone, killing all 298 people on board
2014 September	Nato confirms Russian troops and heavy military equipment entering eastern Ukraine
2014 October	Parliamentary elections produce convincing majority for pro-Western parties
European Union association	
2015 February	Germany and France broker a new Donbass deal at talks in Belarus, resulting in a tenuous ceasefire
2016	Economy returns to fragile growth after two years of turmoil
2017 July	Ukraine's association agreement with the European Union is ratified by all signatories, and comes into force on 1 September
2018 May	Russian President Putin officially opens a bridge linking southern Russia to Crimea, an action Ukraine calls illegal
2018 October	The Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople agrees to allow Ukraine to set up its own Orthodox Church independent of Russian ecclesiastical supervision
President Zelensky takes office	
2019 April-July	Television comedian Volodymyr Zelensky wins presidential election run-off in a landslide victory over incumbent Petro Poroshenko. He takes office in May, and his Servant of the People party wins early parliamentary elections in July
2019 August	Parliament appoints President Zelensky's aide Oleksiy Honcharuk prime minister
2019 September	Russia and Ukraine swap prisoners captured in the wake of Moscow's seizure of Crimea and intervention in the Donbass
2019 October	Ukraine becomes embroiled US impeachment row over allegations of President Trump attempting to put pressure on the country over investigating possible Democrat president rival Joe Biden
2020 March	President Zelensky appoints former businessman Denys Shmyhal prime minister with a mandate to stimulate industrial revival and improve tax receipts
2022	Russia made war on Ukraine

Focus on vocabulary

<i>The Queen's Diamond Jubilee</i>	Діамантовий ювілей королеви Єлизавети II
<i>The Boston Marathon</i>	Бостонський марафон
<i>The Brexit Referendum</i>	Референдум щодо членства Великої Британії в ЄС
<i>Britain Westminster attack</i>	Теракт у Лондоні
<i>London Bridge attacks</i>	Терористичні акти в Лондоні
<i>Manchester Arena Bombing</i>	Вибух у Манчестері
<i>The NHS</i>	Національна служба охорони здоров'я Великобританії
<i>ICC Cricket World Cup</i>	Чемпіонат світу з крикету
<i>London's Ultra-Low Emission Zone</i>	Лондонська зона з низькими викидами
<i>The Orange Revolution</i>	Помаранчева революція
<i>Euromaidan</i>	Євромайдан
<i>The Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople</i>	Патріарх Константинопольський
<i>Orthodox Church</i>	Православна церква
<i>Odessa International Film Festival</i>	Одеський Міжнародний Кінофестиваль

TOPIC 9

MODERN TIMES THROUGH PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATIONS AND YOUTH CULTURE

The beginning of the XX century (1900-1920) was dominated by the First World War or the Great War, as it was later called in Britain. In 4 short years this war put life in Britain through one of its most traumatic social transformations, leaving it poorer by a whole generation of men – *The Lost Generation* (*Втрачене покоління*).

People use this phrase when they think about:

1. the young men who were killed in WWI, who could have been successful in art, science, literature, etc.;
2. all the people who became adults during or after WWI and who suffered great social and emotional disadvantages as a result;
3. a group of US writers who grew up during WWI, such as E.Hemingway and F.Scott Fitzgerald.

1920-s

The decade that followed (1920-1930) is usually called *The Roaring Twenties* (*Бурхливі, Ревучі Двадцяті*). It was an exciting period when there was more social freedom than there had been before, carefree hedonism, wealth and youthful exuberance reflected in the novels by F.S.Fitzgerald. The 1920s saw the large scale of development and use of automobiles, telephones, films, radio, and electrical appliances in the lives of millions in the Western world. Nations saw rapid industrial and economic growth, accelerated consumer demand and introduced significant new trends in lifestyle and culture. In many countries women won the right to vote.

In the USA people usually associate this time with *gangsters* and *flappers* (*модниця, молода жінка-емансипе*) – a fashionable woman in the 20s who wore short dress and had modern ideas – who went to *speakeasies* (*ніднільні бари*) – illegal places where you could dance and drink alcohol during Prohibition.

This decade is also called the *Jazz Age* (*Епоха Джазу*), because jazz music became very popular, fashionable and the soundtrack of youth rebellion.

1930s

When people think of the thirties, they think of *the Great Depression*, when the economies of Europe, USA and other countries failed. But while the old economy based on coal and steam was in depression, a new economy – cars, airplanes, chemicals, plastics, wireless sets and artificial fibres – was developing at a great speed.

The Great Depression generation (*покоління Великої депресії*), also known as *the G.I.Generation and the WWII Generation* followed the Lost Generation and preceded The Silent Generation.

1940s

The Silent generation (Мовчазне Покоління) or the *Traditionalist generation* followed the Greatest Generation and preceded the baby boomers. The generation is generally defined as people born from 1928 to 1945. In the UK and the USA the Silent generation was born during a period of relatively low birth rates and was quite traditional upon coming of age. The term is also used to describe strict childhood discipline which taught children to be “seen but not heard”.

When people think of this period they often think of the war and post war *food rationing (нормування продуктів, продаж за карткою)*.

In 1947 “*The New Look*” dresses (*Нова лінія одягу, Новий вигляд*) emerged launched in Paris by Christian Dior. Designers turned their backs to the *utility style of the war (практичний; одяг, зшитий при економному розкрою)*, designing garments with padded shoulders, low waist and sumptuous billowing skirts.

1950

The World War II, like the World War I, created a new generation determined to build a better world. The 1948 Olympic Games in London, The Festival of Britain in 1951 and the coronation in 1953 all gave a sense of the beginning of a new age. The 50s are generally known as **the baby-boom** time because many new babies were born and people born during this decade are called *baby-boomers or boomers (бебі-бумери)*.

In 1950s **youth culture** as a unique phenomenon began in the US and UK. Youth culture – the interests and activities of young people: the music, books, films, fashion (visual image), clubs or places of gatherings, actions, language (verbal image \ identification). *Teenagers* began to have a separate culture from their parents and the phrase *generation gap (розрив між поколіннями)* came into everyday common usage meaning the difference in ideas, feelings and interests between elder and younger people, especially, considered as causing lack of understanding.

According to the Illustrated Guide to British history by 1960 British culture included television, *Angry Young Men and rock 'n' roll*. And much more, we must add, with the proper reflection in the English language.

In the 1950s teenagers listened to a new type of music - *Rock 'n' Roll*, created by Bill Haley, Elvis Presley and Buddy Holly.

In Britain young people who strongly criticized society and government in 1950s are known as *Angry Young Men (сердити молоді люди, критично налаштована молодь Великої Британії після 2-ї мирової війни)*. This phrase was first used to describe a group of British writers of the early 1950s, notably John Osborne, Kingsley Amis and John Wain.

In the USA a movement of young people who refused to accept the values of Western Society, and showed this by refusing to work, valuing free self-expression, keeping no material possessions, wearing their own style of clothes and favouring modern jazz and *life on the road* is known as the *Beat Generation (біт покоління, бітники, Розбите покоління)*. Among writers associated with this movement were Jack Kerouac [ˈkeruæk], Allen Ginsberg and William Burroughs. Kerouac's most

famous novel *On the Road* describes the adventures of two friends as they travel across the US (hence the expression) *life on the road* (жизнь в дороге). This movement faded away in the early 1960s, but is often seen as anticipating the hippy movement of the later 60s. Young people, members of the movement, were called *beatniks* or *beats*.

This decade gave the world a new fashion style and the words for young people who introduced and followed it – *Teddy boy, teddy girl* or simply *Ted* (Тедді-бой, Тед, стиляга, піжон) – a youth in Britain especially of the 1950s, who dressed in a style similar to that of early 20th century Edwardian style (Ted is a pet- name from Edward), usually wearing a long loose jacket, *drain-pipe trousers* (tight-fitting trousers with narrow legs) and *creepers* or *brothel creepers* - shoes with thick rubber bottom. In the USA a young girl between the ages of about 13 and 18 during the 1950s was often called *bobby soxer* (дівчина-підліток, юна модниця) (now old-fashioned) because she wore *bobby socks* or *bobby sozes* - girl's socks reaching above the ankle and with the tops turned over, especially worn with saddle shoes and wide full skirts.

1960 – 1970

The Swinging Sixties (Бурхливі, Свинзуючі шістдесяти) are thought of as a time when especially young people had a lot of fun and social freedom. British youth culture became increasingly important in the world, with its youth movement and protests, music and fashion.

In music, Liverpool band *the Beatles* dominated over the whole decade. Their success made Liverpool the capital city of *the Beat Generation* in the early 60s.

The Beetle's story was followed by the explosion of the hippy subculture in the late 60s. It was a time when young people developed a new set of values and opinions that were very different from the traditional ones their parents had. They began to take part in political protests against Vietnam War and nuclear weapons. *Hippies* (*hippie, hippy*) rejected accepted standards of ordinary society by:

- 1) unconventional appearance (long hair, beard, jeans, , beads, sandals),
- 2) taking soft hallucinogenic **drugs** for pleasure (cannabis = dope, grass, pot (slang). LSD = acid (slang),
- 3) enjoying much more sexual freedom with the introduction of the pill,
- 4) living in communes together, sharing their lives and possessions.

Hippies believed in peace, and one of their sayings was “**make love, not war!**” They are also known as *flower people* (BrE), *flower children* (AmE) (диму кеїміє, xinni), because they often carried flowers to show their beliefs.

Phenomenal success of the Beatles and other popular music groups was rivaled by **classic rock** bands like **the Rolling Stones** and **the Who**.

In the US **Jimi Hendrix** and **Janis Joplin** were extremely popular for their exciting performances on stage. Jimi Hendrix played the guitar in a completely new

way: at the end of his performances he often destroyed his guitar by hitting it against the ground and setting it on fire. Both singers died in 1970 as a result of taking drugs.

In the summer of 1969 a huge rock festival was held near the town of **Woodstock** in New York State to symbolize the youth culture of the period.

Along with hippie and rock subcultures the British youth culture of the 60-70s included also **the Mods** (*модзу*) – the subculture characterized by the cultivation of a smart stylish appearance, the riding of motor scooters, and a liking for **soul music**. A **Mod** (from *modem*) followed a fashion for neat clothes and parkas (a long coat with a hood). **Mods** rode scooters and often went in large groups to seaside towns to have fights with rockers on Bank Holidays.

On the whole Britain of 1960s was extremely fertile and gave birth to many youth subcultures and mini-societies. **Skinheads** (*скінхеди, бритоголові*) subculture appeared at the end of the decade. Skinheads (usually male) have their hair shaved off or cut very short (crops of the skins), behave violently, listen to Jamaican **reggae** and **ska** and often wore heavy boots such as **Doc Martens (bower boots)**, braces, **Ben Sherman shirts** and an earring in one ear.

During this decade Britain became a very fashionable place especially London – **Swinging London** (*Свингуючий Лондон*) – where the most fashionable clothes were designed. All eyes were on 60s London – the epicenter of a whole new scene. Music, fashion, film and art all took on a progressive new style. In 1966 the fashion designer **Mary Quant** [kwont] launched **the mini-skirt** which "came to symbolize the decade... and stood for a new generation of women, modeled by a new generation of achingly thin models, and helped make the **Kings Road** (Mary Quant's **Bazaar Shop** has been there) the center for fashion in the Beatles and hippy eras.

1970-1980

According to Illustrated Guide to British History, 1960s Britain, with its youth culture, protests and its relative economic comfort, ran up against the disappointments of the 1970s, where inflation and the energy crisis sapped the confidence of the country ... Even so, the country had never been richer, better educated, more mobile and healthier. In the mid-seventies older people were shocked by a new type of youth culture and music, **punk** – the subculture of certain young people in 70s-80s who were opposed to the values of money-based society and who expressed this especially in a loud, fast-paced, aggressively performed form of rock music - **punk rock**. **Vivienne Westwood** was one of the main designers of the punk style creating anarchic bondage – style fashion in the 1970s and since then she has been influential especially on clothes worn by young people.

When people think of seventies popular music they usually mention **disco** – a form of popular dance music characterized by a heavy bass rhythm. It is also associated with a bad style – clothes of **man-made materials, platform shoes, flares** (trousers that became wider below the knee) and **hot pants**.

The post-war baby boom generation was followed by **Generation X** or as it was called in the USA **MTV generation** (*Покоління X/ікс*). This generation covers those who were born from 1965 till 1980, who, as they became adults, were described

as not feeling part of modern society. So often dismissed as *the slacker ледар) generation*, Generation X lived through the AIDS epidemic, MTV culture, and a shifting landscape that would give rise to LGBTQ+ rights. They gave us grunge, the original indie films, and the “whatever” attitude that’s now part of British and American cultural DNA. Some of the many cultural influences on Gen X youth included a proliferation of musical genres with strong social identity such as alternative rock, hip-hop, punk, post-punk, rave in addition to later forms developed by Xers themselves (grunge, grindcore). Video games were also a major part of youth entertainment for the first time.

1980-1990

Millennial Generation or Millennials (покоління мілленіалів) are the generation of children born between the early 1980s and the mid-1990s. They’re called *millennials* because the oldest members of this generation were reaching adulthood at the turn of the millennium. They’re also sometimes referred to as *Generation Y, or Gen Y* (, because they came after Generation X and before Gen Z.

The millennial generation is large – there are now more millennials in the adult population worldwide than any other age group. They also now make up more of the workforce than any other generation.

Millennials have grown up during a time of political and economic upheaval, huge advancements in technology and great change in the world. They lived through 9/11, remember when Amazon only sold books, and are also the first generation to know a childhood both with and without the internet, which now plays a significant role in their personal lives.

Many were entering the workforce around the time of the 2008 financial crisis and the recession that followed it. This has meant that their wages have not been as high as previous generations, making it harder for them to buy their own homes and starting families.

Millennials are more educated than previous generations – Around 40% of millennials have a university degree. This compares to around 29% of Generation X and 25% of baby boomers. Millennial women are more likely to have a degree than men of the same age, the first generation where this has been the case.

Millennials are known for their healthy lifestyles compared to previous generations. They tend to do more exercise and eat more nutritious foods, and they’re less likely to drink much alcohol or smoke. The millennial generation is also the first that really used technology to track their fitness.

The biggest challenge most millennials face is not having enough money. This is because prices have consistently risen much faster than wages since millennials have been in the workforce. As a result, fewer members of this generation own their homes than members of previous generations did at the same age. Many millennials are delaying having children, or not having children at all, partly because of their economic situation. Others are deciding not to have families because of fears around issues like climate change.

Fashion was bold, brash, and loud. Neon colors dominated wardrobes. Teenagers coupled bright tops with acid-wash jeans, embracing fashion as a form of

fearless self-expression. Shoulder pads gave blouses and jackets a distinctive silhouette. Jackets and apparel from brands like Levi's, Adidas, and Nike became symbols of the casual, sporty chic that typified the era.

The arcade was much more than just a room filled with video games. Arcades became the battlegrounds for high scores, with games like "Pac-Man," "Space Invaders," "Donkey Kong," and later "Street Fighter II," fostering a thriving subculture.

Skateboarding and BMX biking were the physical manifestations of 80s youth's rebellious energy.

The Rubik's Cube not only exemplified the puzzle-solving craze but also became an icon of intellectual chic. Transformers were very popular among teenagers. Moreover, the introduction of Dungeons & Dragons provided a fantastical escape where teens could explore limitless worlds within their imagination.

Music in the 1980s was the lifeblood of teen culture, a constant companion that influenced fashion, language, and identity. It was a decade that witnessed the rise of music as a visual medium, the cementing of pop icons, the battle lines between rock and metal, the emergence of hip-hop into mainstream visibility, and the British New Wave that swept across the Atlantic.

The 80s saw the rise of artists defining the pop landscape and beyond. Michael Jackson, the King of Pop, Madonna with her unique blend of pop and dance music, Prince, with his blend of funk, R&B, and rock.

While pop thrived, rock and heavy metal carved out their own place in 80s music history. Bands like Guns N' Rose, Metallica brought even greater aggression and speed to their music, generating a subculture dedicated to the thrash metal genre. The "rock vs. pop" divide was in full swing, with metalheads and pop enthusiasts representing different philosophies and lifestyles.

The 1980s marked the initial wave of hip-hop from underground clubs onto the national stage. Pioneers like Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five, Run-DMC, and Public Enemy used the genre to voice the struggles and triumphs of urban life.

The British New Wave, with bands like Duran Duran, Depeche Mode, Wham!, and Culture Club, brought a synthesis of punk rock's attitude with a pop sensibility across the Atlantic.

The 1980s was a transformative era for cinema, evolving the concept of the "blockbuster" with films like "E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial," "Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back," "Back to the Future."

The 1980s witnessed a monumental shift in technology with the rise of the personal computer. Companies like Apple, IBM, and Commodore were instrumental in bringing computers from the realm of business and academia into the home.

1990-2010

Gen Z or ***zoomers*** (***покоління Z***) are the generation after millennials born between the late 90s and the early 2010s, where smartphones, social media, and instant communication are just a part of everyday life.

The defining traits of Gen Z

1. They're pragmatic about work
2. They're prone to anxiety
3. They're big on saving and investing
4. They're keen to travel
5. Nutrition is in, but fad diets are out
6. Their environmental attitudes aren't as strong as you think
7. They define diversity, equity, and inclusion differently
8. Communicating is still at the heart of social media
9. They like the intimacy that podcasts provide
10. Gaming isn't just a pastime
11. They've got big hopes for AI

Gen Z identity has been shaped by the digital age, climate anxiety, a shifting financial landscape, and COVID-19.

Members of Generation Z have been undeniably shaped by the **Great Recession of** 2007–09 and the COVID-19 pandemic. They grew up in the era of the iPhone, which debuted in 2007. In their early years they witnessed watershed social changes, such as the election of the first Black U.S. president (Barack Obama) and the legalization of same-sex marriage.

As the first real digital natives, **Gen Zers** – speaking generally – are *extremely online*. Gen Zers are known for working, shopping, dating, and making friends online; Video-sharing social media sites have seen a meteoric rise as Gen Z comes of age. TikTok currently rules trends, feelings, and culture for Gen Zers.

Gen Z loves expressive clothes, wants to stand out rather than fit in, and has an ever-changing style—what was in a month ago might already be out. Their trend-chasing habits are supported by fast-fashion retailers supplying accessible ways to switch it up. Gen Zers also love thrifting and vintage styles—which are much more in line with their calls for circular fashion. The concept of 90s fashion is remarkably simple: *Wear whatever you want. Wear whatever makes you feel comfortable. Express yourself any way you like.*

The 90s were the greatest decade of cinema with films like *Pulp Fiction*, *The Lion King*, *Forrest Gump*, *Jurassic Park*, *Boyz n the Hood*, *The Matrix*, *Toy Story*, *Fight Club*, *Titanic*, *The Silence Of The Lambs*, *Schindler's List*, and of course *Home alone*..

The world of video games saw an explosion of classics too, with Sega, Nintendo, and Sony all churning out one gem after another. *Sonic The Hedgehog*, *The Legend Of Zelda: Ocarina Of Time*, *Mortal Kombat*, *Street Fighter*, *Super Mario 64*, *Pokémon (Red and Blue)*, *Goldeneye*, *Metal Gear Solid*, *Crash Bandicoot*, *Tomb Raider*, and literally hundreds more. The message is clear: There was no shortage of entertainment during the decade.

2010-2024

Kids born between 2010 and 2024 are part of **Generation Alpha** (*покоління альфа*). Generation Alpha is the first generation to be born entirely in the 21st century. Generation Alpha began being born in 2010, the year the iPad was launched, Instagram was created, and App was the word of the year- and so from their earliest years, they have been screenagers.

Generation Alpha is projected to be the most tech-savvy and digitally empowered generation in history. Despite its benefits, the technology may also have drawbacks, such as reduced attention spans and difficulty with social interaction.

It is estimated that 65% of Generation Alpha will work in a job that does not exist today. This is primarily due to emerging industries that are expected to create new fields of work, such as "nanotechnology, blockchain, cyber security, autonomous transport, and virtual reality."

They are the first generation to experience remote classrooms, tablet computers, and ubiquitous streaming services from early childhood. They will also likely be affected by the emerging use of artificial intelligence (AI), both through voice assistants like Siri or Alexa and natural language processing tools like ChatGPT.

The behaviours, attitudes, and habits of Generation Alpha will likely be affected more than those of any other generation by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some researchers have referred to Generation Alpha as "Gen C" or "Generation COVID" because they will be the first generation to grow up largely or entirely in a world touched by the COVID-19 pandemic and the response to it.

Generation Beta: Born 2025-20.

A Guide to Generations, By Birth Year

Here, you'll find an estimated guide to generations. We broke them down by generation name and birth year.

The Greatest Generation (GI Generation)	Born 1901–1927
The Silent Generation	Born 1928–1945
Baby Boom Generation	Born 1946–1964
Generation X	Born 1965–1980
Millennial Generation or Generation Y	Born 1981–1996
Generation Z or iGen	Born 1997–2010
Generation Alpha	Born 2010-2024
Generation Beta	Born 2025-....

Focus on vocabulary

The Lost Generation

The Roaring Twenties

Flappers

Speakeasies

Jazz Age

Втрачене покоління

Бурхливі, Ревучі Двадцяті

модниця, молода жінка-емансипе

підпільні бари

Епоха Джазу

Swing	свінг, різновид джазової музики
The Great Depression generation /the G.I.Generation /the WWII Generation	покоління Великої депресії
The Silent generation /Traditionalist generation	Мовчазне Покоління
food rationing	нормування продуктів, продаж за карткою
“The New Look” utility style of the war	Нова лінія одягу, Новий вигляд практичний; одяг, зшитий при економному розкрою
baby-boomers or boomers	бебі-бумери
generation gap	розрив між поколіннями
Angry Young Men	сердити молоді люди, критично налаштована молодь Великої Британії після 2-ї мирової війни
Beat Generation	біт покоління, бітники, Розбите покоління
life on the road	жизнь в дорозі
Teddy boy/ teddy girl / Ted bobby soxer	Тедді-бой, Тед, стиляга, піжон
The Swinging Sixties	дівчина-підліток, юна модниця
flower people (BrE), flower children (AmE)	Бурхливі, Свингуючі шістдесяти діти квітів, хіппі
the Mods	модзи
Skinheads	скінхеди, бритоголові
Swinging London	Свингуючий Лондон
Generation X /MTV generation (the USA)	Покоління X/ ікс
Millenial Generation or Millennials/ Generation Y/ or Gen Y	покоління мілленіалів/Покоління Y
Gen Z or zoomers	покоління Z
Generation Alpha	покоління альфа

BRITISH HISTORY REVISION

I. *True or False*

1. 200 years after the Norman Conquest it was the Norman language and not the Germanic one, which dominated in England.
2. The Act of Union joins the Parliament of Scotland with that of England and Wales. However, Scotland retained its own system of law.
3. Mary I Tudor was a supporter of Catholicism and Elisabeth I Tudor was a Protestant Queen.
4. James VI was the son of Bloody Mary.
5. In 1653 Oliver Cromwell declared himself Lord Protector and dismissed Parliament.
6. The House of Commons consisted of the feudal aristocracy and the leaders of the Church.
7. The "age of majority" is the age at which somebody legally becomes an adult.
8. Secret ballot was introduced in the reign of Queen Victoria
9. On the 25th of December 1066 William of Orange was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey.
10. Stonehenge was built by the Vikings in the ninth century.
11. The English Reformation took place during Henry V's reign.
12. In 1949 Ireland becomes a republic.
13. The ancient Scottish stone on which all the English and British kings had been coronated was known as the Stone of Monarch.
14. In 1688 the conflict between monarchy and Parliament was bloodless and ended in so-called "The Glorious Revolution".
15. Capital punishment was abolished in Britain in 1965.
16. The Roman province of Britannia covered most of present-day England and Wales.
18. On the 4 October 1066 an invading army from Normandy defeated the English at the Battle of Hastings.
19. Another name for Guy Fawkes Day is Gunpowder Night.
20. The Cavaliers and the Roundheads were rival groups in the Civil War 1642-1649.
21. Protestantism became official religion under the reign of Queen Victoria.
22. Queen Victoria and Prince Philip opened a Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851.
23. Robert Walpole was the first Whig Prime Minister in Britain.
24. The Crimean War between France on one side and Britain and Russian on the other lasted from 1854 till 1856.
25. By the beginning of XX century Britain was no longer the World's richest country.

26. William the Longshanks was crowned King of England in 1066.
27. Stonehenge was built by the Romans in the second century.
28. The Industrial Revolution took place during Henry VIII reign.
29. James I spoke no English and spent much of his time in his German State.
30. The first invention of the Industrial Revolution was the flying shuttle.
31. James VI, son of Mary Tudor, ascended the English throne as James I.

II. Choose the correct answer

1. With what battle did the 'Wars of the roses' end in 1485:
 - a) The Battle of the Boyne
 - b) The Battle of Bosworth Field?
 - c) The Battle of Trafalgar
2. What was the name of the Scot who defeated English at Stirling in 1297:
 - a) William Wallace
 - b) Robert the Bruce
 - c) John McAdam?
3. Who brought potato and tobacco to England:
 - a) Thomas Becket
 - b) Walter Raleigh
 - c) Benjamin Disraeli?
4. The Representation act:
 - a) gave vote to all men.
 - b) gave vote to most women
 - c) gave vote to all women.
5. Saxons, Angles and Jutes were:
 - a) Celtic tribes
 - b) Germanic tribes
 - c) Norman invaders.
6. Why was the 'Glorious Revolution' called so:
 - a) Because it was bloodless
 - b) Because it brought glory to everybody who took part in it
 - c) 'the Glorious' was the nickname of the king?
7. In what century did the Act of Union take place:
 - a) XVI
 - b) XVII
 - c) XVIII?
8. Who formed "The New Model Army":
 - a) Oliver Cromwell
 - b) Carl I
 - c) Mary I?
9. The Boer War is:
 - a) the war between Russia and Britain, France and Turkey
 - b) the war of Britain in South Africa

c) the war for independence in America

10. Who printed the first book in England?

- a) William Caxton
- b) F. Drake
- c) Fox Talbot
- d) Robert Peel

11. Who received the Papal title of Defender of the Faith?

- a) Thomas Cranmer
- b) Henry VIII
- c) Martin Luther
- d) Edward VI

12. The most significant popular rebellion in English history, led by Wat Tyler, is known as

....

- a) Rebellion against Spanish Succession
- b) Chartists' Riot
- c) Easter Rising
- d) Peasants' Revolt

13. In 1653 Oliver Cromwell declared himself ...

- a) Prince Regent
- b) Lord Protector
- c) King of England
- d) Supreme Commander-in-Chief

14. Who won the Battle of Trafalgar?

- a) Nelson
- b) Churchill
- c) William the Conqueror
- d) Cromwell

15. In 1832 George II offered No.10 Downing Street as a personal gift to:

- a) Wellington
- b) Lord North
- c) Robert Walpole
- d) George I

16. The two-party system in Victorian England was introduced by ...

- a) Whigs and Royalists
- b) Whigs and Tories
- c) Tories and Unionists
- d) Tories and Chartists

17. 1997 Election victory for Labour Party headed by Tony Blair ended 18 years of government by the ...

- a) Liberal Party
- b) Conservative Party
- c) Socialist Party
- d) Whig Party

18. What countries did The Triple Entente include?

- a) England, Germany, India
- b) England, France, Russia
- c) England, Greece, USA
- d) Germany, France, Russia

19. What age is called *an age of reforms and colonial wars*?

- a) Tudor
- b) Stuart
- c) Georgian
- d) Victorian

20. A permanent council and regular Parliament were first set up according to a reform plan called _____

- a) Provision of Oxford c) Domesday Book
- b) Magna Carta d) Bill of Rights

21. Who formed The New Model Army?

- a) Cardinal Wolsey c) James I
- b) Charles I d) O. Cromwell

22. What country took part in the Hundred Years War, besides England?

- a) France c) Germany
- b) Greece d) Russia

23. The Act of Union formalized the merger of:

- a) England and Wales c) England and Ireland
- b) England and Scotland d) England and France

24. One of the first feminists who caused a sensation with her book "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" is:

- a) Margaret Thatcher c) Mary Wollstonecraft
- b) Princess Diana d) Queen Victoria

25. Today the British King is the head of the Commonwealth of _____.

- a) Nations c) States
- b) Countries d) Dominions

26. What was Magna Carta?

- a) a royal castle b) a historic document c) prehistoric monument

27. Which of these place names is of partly Roman origin?

- a) Birmingham b) Manchester c) Leeds

28. In which century was there a single parliament for the whole of Britain and Ireland?

- a) the seventeenth b) the nineteenth c) the eighteenth

29. In which century did England and Scotland first have the same parliament?

- a) the seventeenth b) the eighteenth c) the nineteenth

30. In which century was the last battle to be fought on British soil?

- a) the seventeenth b) the eighteenth c) the nineteenth

31. Who won the Civil War in the seventeenth century?

- a) the Cavaliers b) the Roundheads c) the Vikings

32. Which people settled in large numbers in Britain?

- a) the Anglo-Saxons b) the Normans c) the Romans

33. In which century did England and Scotland first have the same monarch?

- a) the seventeenth b) the eighteenth c) the nineteenth

34. Which century saw the greatest extent of the British Empire?

- a) the twentieth b) the eighteenth c) the nineteenth

35. What was the name of the Scot who defeated English at Stirling in 1297:

- a) William Wallace b) Robert the Bruce c) James Stuart

III. Answer the questions

1. Who won the Battle of Hastings and when?
2. What king (and of what dynasty) made himself head of the 'Church of England'?
3. What king (and of what dynasty) was called "The Murderer in the Cathedral"?
4. At what age did Queen Victoria come to the throne and who was she married to?
5. What is the Commonwealth of nations and who is the head of it?
6. What dynasties fought the 'Wars of the Roses'?
7. What queen (and of what dynasty) became known as 'the virgin queen'?
8. Who is famous for having six wives?
9. Who is famous for burning some cakes?
10. Whose soldiers murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury?
11. Who is famous for never having married?
12. Who is often known as 'the Great'?
13. Who was executed after a formal trial?
14. Who is the longest-reigning monarch in British history so far?
15. Who was forced to sign the Magna Carta?
16. Who is famous because of Camelot and the Knights of the Round Table?

IV. Translate

1. The medieval period saw a great growth of towns. The Domesday Book named over 100 small towns. During XII and XIII centuries over 140 new towns were built.
2. In 1620 there were discriminations not only against fervent Catholics but against Protestants extremists – the Puritans. Thousands of them left England for a new life in America.
3. "Mayflower" sailed from Plymouth with Pilgrim Fathers on board.
4. At the end of the XV century England's main export was wool – the wool industry generated the economic greatness of the state, creating a new class of rich merchants and landed gentry.
5. The Boer war in South Africa resulted in extension of British colonial power there.
6. During the Medieval period of British history bubonic plague, widely known as the Black Death, wiped out a third of England's population.
7. After Henry VIII had been named Supreme Head of the Church of England, he dissolved all the monasteries.
8. In 1963 the school – leaving age was raised to sixteen.
9. 'D-day' is remembered and celebrated in Britain for its military success.

MODULE 3

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. *Find on the map. Translate:*

- The Isle of Wight, the Isles of Scilly, Anglesey, the Hebrides, Jersey, Skye, Mull, Iona, Arran, the Orkneys.
- The Strait of Dover, the English Channel, the Bristol Channel, the St. George's Channel, the North Channel.
- Northwest Highlands, Grampian Mountains, Southern Uplands, Pennines, Cumbrian Mountains, Cotswold Hills, North York Moors.

2. *Choose what name doesn't suit.*

- Wight, Scilly, Orkneys, Avon.
- Skye, Mull, Iona, Isle of Man.
- Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, Anglesey.
- The Highlands, Snowdonia, the Pennines, the Channel, the Lake District.
- Thames, Severn, Clyde, Windsor, Tyne.
- Man, Ulster, Jersey, Scilly, Wight.
- Clyde, Tay, Forth, Mersey.
- Tyne, Tees, Ouse, Tweed.
- Ouse, Trent, Avon, Devon.
- Loch Neagh, Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Ness.
- Grampians, Pennines, Cumbrians, Snowdon.

3. *Choose the right item.*

- The Isle of Wight is situated **a)** off the southern coast of England **b)** in the Irish Sea **c)** the largest island of Inner Hebrides.
- the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are **a)** situated in the Irish Sea, **b)** situated between GB and France **c)** are part of England, Scotland and Wales **d)** have a certain administrative autonomy.
- The longest river in the British Isles is **a)** the Shannon **b)** the Severn **c)** the Thames.
- The Highlands of Scotland are subdivided into **a)** Northern Uplands and Grampians **b)** Southern Uplands, Grampians and Cumbrians **c)** the Cambrians and Welsh Massif.

4. Choose the false item.

- Isles of Scilly are **a)** off the south-west coast of England **b)** have certain administrative autonomy **c)** are a group of about 140 islands
- The Isle of Anglesey is **a)** off North Wales **b)** referred to in ancient times as Mona **c)** was important and sacred place of Celtic druids **d)** now is not inhabited.
- The Isle of Man is **a)** in the Irish Sea **b)** is not inhabited **c)** is a "Free State under the English Crown" with its own Parliament **d)** is the second largest island of Outer Hebrides.
- The largest island of Inner Hebrides is Skye. The second largest is Mull. Arran is the main island of the Outer Hebrides (English people sometimes use the name 'Outer Hebrides' to represent any place that is very far away from the places where most people live: *You would have to be living in the Outer Hebrides not to have heard about the Spice Girls*)
- GB is separated from Europe by **a)** the North Sea **b)** the Strait of Dover **c)** the English Channel **d)** Cardigan Bay.
- GB is separated from the island of Ireland by **a)** the Irish Sea **b)** The North Channel **c)** St. George's Channel **d)** La Manche

5. Say whether "true" or "false".

- Highland Britain includes Scotland, the NW of England (the Lake District), the Pennines, the whole of Wales and the counties of Devon and Cornwall.
- Lowland Britain comprises the hill and valley land of the south east, the rich farming land of the east, the grassy plains of the Midlands.
- Scotland comprises 3 parts: the Highlands, the (Central) Lowlands, part of Southern Uplands.
- The Cheviot Hills are included into the Southern Uplands.
- The Cumbrians occupy nearly the whole of Wales.
- The highest mountain of the British Isles is Ben Nevis.
- Ben Nevis is in the Welsh Massif.
- Snowdon is the highest mountain of both England and Wales.
- the Mersey is a river in NW England. For British people, it is usually connected with Liverpool, and the music of the Beatles and other groups from Liverpool in the 60s was known as *the Mersey sound* or *the Mersey beat*.

6. Answer the questions.

- What is the 'backbone' of England?
- If you can knit it's easy for you to remember the name of this bay.
- This river in England has the same name as a famous Russian river.

- What hills form the border between Scotland and England?
- What bay makes the eastern part of England clean?
- What's the name of the river that sounds like a British old tradition which usually takes place at 5 o'clock?
- Where is the lowest point on the island of Great Britain?
- There are some rivers in Great Britain which have the same name. What are they?
- What is the largest National Park in Britain?
- What is the only place in Great Britain that faces ocean with no land in front of it?
- What channel is named after the Patron Saint?
- What is the name of the isles named after the famous conquest?
- Where do banana trees grow in Britain?
- The south-west peninsula with its rocky coast, numerous small bays and wild moorland (местность, яка поросла вереском) is the most popular holiday area in Britain. The winters are so mild in some lowlying parts that it is even possible to grow palm trees; tourist industry has coined the phrase which becomes the nickname for this part of Britain. What is this?
- There is a well-known detective story about the hound. Most of the story takes place in a wild, open area of SW England called Dartmoor, and the loud, long baying of a dog is often heard. What is the title of the story?
- There is a series of hills in a horseshoe shape to the south of London which are used for sheep farming. The southern side of this series reaches the sea in many places and forms the white cliffs of the south coast. What is the name of this series of hills?

What is the difference between these words: highland and the Highlands; lowland and the Lowlands?

7. Find on the map and translate: Celtic Sea, the Downs, Four Seas, Narrow Seas, Cambrian Mountains, Cardigan Bay, Channel Islands, Cheviot Hills, Cumbrian Mountains, Strait of Dover, Firth of Forth, Grampians, Isle of Wight, Loch Lomond, Mersey, Ouse, St. George(s) Channel, Ulster, from Land's End to John o'Groats.

MODULE 4

IDENTITY

TOPIC 1

BRITISH NATIONAL IDENTITY

ENGLISH ETHNIC IDENTITY

Identity is first of all an answer to the question *Who am I?* (personal or individual) or *Who are we?* (group or collective). This is called **self-identity** or inner identity, which presents the image of oneself/oneselves, the sense of belonging most typically felt by a group of people. But it's also an answer confirmed by the others. How do other people see and think of me/us? This is called **outer identity** that reflects the image of a person or a group seen and judged by others. **Identity** is therefore the result of interconnection between self-identity and outer identity, of interrelation between answers to the questions *Who am I/Who are we?* and *Who am I/Who are we from other people point of view?*

Individual and collective identities can be of different types: family, gender, national, ethnic, religious, political, professional, geographic, class etc.

British national identity

Who are the British as a nation? How do they identify themselves collectively? How do other nations identify them? Are these portraits similar? Is there such thing as a British identity at all? Can we separate British national identity from the English or the Welsh, Scots and the Irish –people who share with the English two islands. Modern identity talk, identity discourse is full of so many questions and no clear and direct answers.

We now explore in brief the senses of belonging, the feeling of identity most typically felt by British people. What does it mean to be British?

The answers are plenty, the lists of Britishness are countless, but the fact is that you can't really pin down the *British* character, although everyone is always trying to. Massive emigration of XX-XXI centuries and multiculturalism made it difficult.

Perhaps the most suitable and all-embracing answer is the results of the 2007 British government survey on British identity. They decided to promote the idea of Britishness that would encourage immigrants to think of themselves as British, not Polish or Pakistani, or Brazilian and the like. The government decided to point out not language, ethnicity, religion, not identifying symbols, but **values** that could unite British citizens. The survey reveals several such values of which three most important were **freedom, tolerance and plurality**. These values can be met in all lists of Britishness in general.

English Ethnic identity

Defining Englishness is even harder than Britishness. Jeremy Paxman, English journalist, famous for his investigation into Englishness in his book *The English. A Portrait of a People* writes: *Being English used to be so easy. They were one of the most easily identified people in the world recognized by their language, their manners, their clothes and the fact that they drank tea by bucketloads.*

Once upon the times the English themselves knew who they are. There was such a ready list of adjectives to hand. They were polite, unexcitable, reserved, prone to melancholy, incapable of showing emotions. They were doers rather than thinkers (energetic, practical and pragmatic (common sense)), writers than painters, gardeners rather than cooks. They were classbound, steadfast and trustworthy. Their most prized possession was a sense of humour. They had a deeply held sense of their own rights, were not much bothered about politics. They were the wildest football hooligans in the world.

Are they now? Are all these and many other things important for them today? It is so much complicated now. Their language is a universal possession now, the racial roots are multicultural with the influx of large scale immigration. Does England change completely? What remained constant? They are more confused, they are no longer quite sure what it is that makes them what they are. Only one is clear. Their identity is not strong, well defined, but **uncertain, complicated, ambiguous,**

opaque, elusive, changing. These are the characteristic features of modern English identity.

Some aspects of Englishness remain constant, others are forever changing. Just as they can no longer be identified by their language, nor can the English be defined in racial (white anglo-saxon) terms. Some people consider themselves English but they may be a quarter Scottish or fully Indian or Polish etc.

To summarize all the lists and descriptions and ideas we did a thorough research into Englishness and English identity based on English and foreign writers' books. First of all, it allows us to figure out what constitutes modern English identity. It is the **values** that are the defining characteristics of it: *It is our values that constitute English cultural genome – cultural 'codes' that make us who we are. Our values are our ideals. Our fundamental guiding principles. The moral standards to which we aspire, even if we do not always live up to them (K. Fox). The new identity... is based on values that are so deeply embedded in the culture to be almost unconscious. In an age of decaying nation states it might be the nationalism (translate) of the future (Paxman).*

Our research reveals 36 main values that were repeatedly used both in English and foreign authors texts: *tolerance, easy-going, kindness, consideration for others, openness, domesticity, comfort, self-deprecation, modesty, moderation, honesty, personal liberty, love for freedom, restraint, decency, courtesy, fair play (fairness), reliability, common sense, pragmatism, empirism, realism, sense of humour, irony, wit, understatement, eccentricity, physicality, adaptability, love for compromise, politeness, practicality, lawfulness, individuality, orderliness, separateness.* These lexemes can be then classified into seven groups with a key word denoting key value. So the top 7 key **values** that form modern English identity

are:

Courtesy (*restraint/reserve, politeness, easy-going, consideration for others, kindness, openness*) – *ввічливість (любязність, увічливість);*

Domesticity (*comfort, separateness*) – *прихильність до дому (сімейність, хазяйкість);*

Fair play (*tolerance, decency, reliability, honesty*) – *чесність (справедливість);*

Humour (*irony, wit, understatement*) – *гумор (вміння посміятися над собою);*

Liberty (*love of freedom, lawfulness, orderliness, eccentricity, individuality*) – *громадянські права та свобода;*

Moderation (*modesty, self-deprecation, adaptability, love for compromise*) – *стриманність (спокійність, витримка);*

Pragmatism (*common sense, practicality, empirism, realism, physicality*) – *прагматизм (практицизм).*

Well, we just defined the key values that constitute English identity. But the truth is that *the* English today are not bothering much about their identity. *Resist any definition of Englishness* – rule 3 in A.Quick's book '102 English things to do'. So, It is **un-English** to bother about and seek for typical English characteristics. Why should this be? Perhaps for three reasons.

First. The English have not devoted a lot of energy to discussing who they are, because they haven't needed to. It's a mark of self-confidence, says J. Paxman and his followers. Those countries that do best in the world, safe and prosperous, have a coherent sense of their own culture.

Secondly, Englishness to the English is always more understandable by what is *past* – Englishness is *lost*, says A. Quick and his supporters. What we have in the present is a sad falling off from a previous state of affairs. This is quite comprehensible in the context of a nation that once ruled a quarter of a globe.

Third. In 2007 the Times announced a contest for the motto which describes British values and defines what it meant to be a British citizen. The winner was "No motto, please, we're British." It reflects the English-British ban on any demonstration of nationalism = national identity = national assertiveness (*націоналізм, патріотизм, національна самосвідомість, національні почуття, прагнення до національної незалежності; nationalist – націоналіст, борец за незалежність*

своїї батьківщини; *nationalistic leaders* – керівники національно-визвольного руху).

In conclusion it should be noted that the English people uncertainty about their identity, and to an even greater extent, their apparent indifference when discussing their identity is bordered by the strictest taboo on any expression of national self-assertion. English rulers and writers and the whole political culture which they create saw it as impolitic to beat nationalistic drum. Hence, There is no native tradition of reflection on English national identity in political discourse. At the core of such an attitude lies English moderation –one of the key values of modern English identity. The English are still proud of their role as empire builders and the top dog nation in the world. But their unique *moderation* – a combination of prescribed reserve, restraint, modesty and understatement – does not allow them to speak out loudly and boastfully about it.

TOPIC 2

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTITY

A sense of identity based on a **place of birth** is not very strong in Britain. People are too mobile and very few live in the same place all their lives.

A sense of identity with a **large geographical area** – a city – could be quite strong.

First notable example is **Liverpool**, whose people are known as **Liverpudlians** (*мешканець Ліверпуля*) or **Scousers**. They feel strong identification with their city, which has a long history as an international port and center of cotton logistics and transportation. The consequent cultural and ethnic mix with a very strong Irish component gives Liverpool its unique identity. It's also a melting pot for languages. The stereotype of a person from Liverpool is someone who is friendly and down to earth, working class, has social political beliefs, and is good in telling jokes and making people laugh. The Liverpool accent, informally known as **Scouse** (*Скаус/з – Ліверпульський акцент*) is very easy to recognize (*It's absolutely baltic here – It's really cold here*). The famous scousers were the Beatles.

The people of **Newcastle** are also very proud of the distinct identity of their city, partly because of its position in the far north of England far away from other centers of population, partly of its closeness to Scandinavian influence, partly because of its industrial past as one of the centers of the Industrial revolution (coal, coal-mining, ship building).

People from Newcastle are informally called **Geordies** (*Джорді, прізвисько мешканця або уродження графства Нортумберленд, особ. Тайнсайда, по североанглійській вимові прізвиська George, разг. Шахтар-вугільник*). They are also known for their great love of football, and the most important local team is Newcastle United. They have their own dialect and accent – **Geordie**. Geordie is a continuation of the language spoken by Anglo-Saxon settlers; it is similar to Old English. A lot of Geordie words are actually old Angle words. The Angles invaded England around Hadrian's Wall after the Romans left. The Geordie dialect is about 80% Angle in origins, compared to Standard English which is 30%.

The Geordie dialect and identity are primarily associated with the working class background. A 2008 newspaper survey found the Geordie the “most attractive in England”. The famous Geordies are Sting, Bryan Ferry and Ridley Scott. They had to soften their Geordie accent.

The same sense of strong identification is characteristic for the people of Manchester – **Mancunians or Mancs**. Manchester used to be one of the centers of the textile manufacture during the Industrial revolution, and the world's first

industrialized city. Manchester is known for its culture, music industry and its many sports and night clubs. It's also known for its football teams, Manchester United and Manchester city. Oasis – Mancs. Mancunian/Manchester accent – Манчестерський/Манкунський акцент.

In addition, *Glaswegians, Brummies and Londoners* are often proud to be identified in this way.

Cockney is someone who comes from the East End of London and also an adjoining area south of the Thames (Eliza Doolittle, Sam, Jamie Oliver – TV chef). Cockney is stereotypically seen as someone who is working class and who has a strong accent. Cockneys have a tradition of playing with language. A notable feature of Cockney accent is **rhyming slang**. Instead of using a word, they use a phrase which rhymes with the word, for example: *I took my trouble and strife to the shops yesterday (trouble and strife – wife). Boat and race – face, apples and pears – stairs, Gawd forbids – kids, green gages – wages, you are on dog and bone – phone*. Some rhyming slang has passed into general informal British usage:

Use your loaf – think (from loaf of bread – head);

Have a butcher's – have a look (from butcher's hook – look).

In other cases identity is associated with **counties** – the old administrative divisions of England. **Yorkshire**, in the north of England, is a notable example. People from Yorkshire are usually very proud of their county (Scandinavian, opposing London). They are stereotypically thought to always say what they think in a plain, direct way. Note that the word **Yorkshire** is also translated as *хитрість, спритність рук; вміння торгувати і торгуватися, нібито властиве йоркширцям; to come/to put Yorkshire on smb – одурити, провести когось, too far north – занадто хитрий (натяк на йоркширців, які славляться своєю хитрістю).*

Another notable example of strong identity connected with a county is **Cornwall**, in the south-western corner of England (Celtic roots). Even today, some Cornish people still talk about *Going to England* when they cross the county border.

And finally, there is one well-known sense of identity at the larger regional level. Many English people see themselves as **northerners or southerners**. In the UK The North/South divide means the difference between southern England, especially London and SE England, and northern England and Scotland. The north of England has no border, and no official recognition. But although it is difficult to say where the South ends and the North begins, the North/South differences are too real.

Why have these N/S differences come about? History – Vikings, Scandinavian rule, strong oppositions of the barons of the north to the French barons in the south. It has also to be explained by the fact that the Industrial Revolution happened primarily in the North, not in the South. In the past there was a lot of industry in the North,

including coal-mines, shipbuilding, and factories (mills) where cloth and steel were made. That shifted the power-center northwards in the 19 century, when the manufactures were able to get laws passed against the interests of the landowners in the South. But it was a short-lived domination. It faded away with the decline of coal-mining and other productions that resulted in the decline of North domination in England. Most of this industry closed down during the 70-80s, and as a result people lost their jobs. There are more modern types of industry there now, although there are fewer jobs in the North than in the South, and the area today is less rich than the South.

Bill Bryson, famous American-British journalist and writer once wrote in his book "Notes from a small island": *One of the great surprise to me upon moving North was discovering the extent to which it felt like another country. Partly it was from the look and feel of the North – the high, open moors and big skies, the wandering dry stone walls, the grimy mill towns, the snug stone villages of the Dales and the Lakes – and partly, of course, it was to do with the accents, the different words, the refreshing if sometimes startling frankness of speech. Partly it was also to do with the way Southerners and Northerners were so extraordinarily, sometimes defiantly, ignorant of the geography of the other end of the country.*

Mostly what differentiated the North from the South, however, was the exceptional sense of economic loss, of greatness passed...If you draw an angled line between Bristol and the Wash, you divide the country into two halves with roughly twenty-seven people on each side. Between 1980 and 1985, in the southern half they lost 103,600 jobs. In the northern half in the same period they lost 1,032,000 jobs, almost exactly ten times as many. And still the factories are shutting (B.Bryson, 212).

People from **the North** are very proud that they are **Northerners**, they have a strong identity, a feeling of belonging. They are generally seen as more left-wing than people in the South, and also to be more friendly and more direct and honest in the way they express their opinion.

People from the **South**, especially from area about London, are thought to be unfriendly, more right-wing, conservative in their political beliefs, only interested in work and money and are not interested in what is happening in the rest of the UK because they consider it unimportant. Some people in the South joke that anywhere **north of Watford** (a town at the northern edge of London) is like a foreign country (північніше від Уотфорду, так говорять о «провінційних» манерах або обмеженому кругозорі, на відміну від «світських» манер Лондона та графств, які його оточують.Ті, хто живе в столиці або на півдні Англії традиційно вважають себе вище тих, хто живе в інших місцях Британії, и якого іноді презирливо називають people north of Watford).

TOPIC 3

CLASS IDENTITY

1. Class divisions

Britain is openly and admittedly a class-based society. People think and talk in terms of class, and most people are able to tell you which class they belong to and identify with. Class division in Britain is the following:

Lower classes (LC) – (often derog.) a social class of the lowest rank; working class; (*lower ranks of life, lower walks of life* – розм. нижчі версти суспільства; *lower origin* – походження з низів, *lower accent* – протонародна вимова)

- **нижчі класи** (в англійської буржуазної соціології до них відносять робочий клас, мелких фермерів арендаторів и т.п.);

Lower middle classes (LMC) – the part of society which sees itself and is seen by others as being between working class and middle class. Typically, LMC people work in offices and shops. They may enjoy some of the activities which middle-class people enjoy, but have not usually had the good education which is typical of middle-class people.

- **низи середнього класу** (переважно дрібна буржуазія, дрібні службовці);

Middle classes (MC) (*middle-middles, middle class prejudices* – буржуазні забобони) – the social class to which people belong who are neither noble, very wealthy etc. nor workers, usually consisting of business or professional people, some farmers, and skilled workers.

- **середній клас** (в англійської соціології – широка категорія, до якої відносять середню буржуазію і верхівку дрібної, а також верхні версти інтелігенції, чиновництва и т.п.).

Upper Middle classes (UMC) (*upper middles*) – a social class that is considered to be higher than the middle class but not as high as the upper class, and which in Britain is thought to include professional people such as surgeons, company directors, important civil servants.

- **верхівка середнього класу** (переважно середня буржуазія).

Upper classes (UC) (*uppers, upper crust, upper ten thousand* – верхівка суспільства) – the highest social class; a small social class whose members often hold noble titles, own a great deal of land, and are usually thought of as being very rich.

- **вищі класи** (велика буржуазія та аристократія).

2. Social classes in Britain today

About a generation ago, knowing a person's social class meant that you could also make very good guesses about her or his life-style and value system in a number of ways. Working class people didn't have supper – they had tea when Dad came home from work around 18.00, and tea was a cooked meal. So the phrase *Your tea is in the oven* is not as absurd as it sounds. Middle class tea was really tea, also at the end of the working day, maybe with a sandwich or a cake, and the cooked meal would be around 8, and called supper – the time when the UC ate dinner. It was often possible to distinguish fairly accurately between LM, MM and UM class cultures.

This cultural system has largely broken up now. In some ways it is still possible to distinguish between WC culture and the rest – but within the MC there is now a large number of different groups and lifestyles that intermingle and copy each other.

The MMC is the hardest layer to identify. They are usually town people: minor entrepreneurs, solicitors, engineers, architects and doctors. The LMC, which, as George Mikes once remarked, is the only one in England nobody is proud of belonging to, still provides the country with the bulk of its talent and genius (Dickens, Wells, Lloyd George, Asquith).

The UMC is immediately identifiable: a small but enormously powerful group of civil servants, large-scale farmers, managing directors and bright, youngish brigadiers. They will move into the UC by marriage, and they are the most assured segment of English society.

Land is still the attribute which underwrites the survival of the English UC with their astonishing flair for survival and mobility by inter-marriage with brains and money from abroad.

All in all, the British class system has survived because it allows individual mobility, through particular luck or talent or marriage. Recent marriages of young royals, including the noblest – William and Henry, with their wives being not of royal blood but of common background, vividly illustrate this **class mobility**.

3. Class and language

Judge people as soon as they open their mouths (A. Quick)

The English class system is founded, more than anything else, on the way people speak. There are two most obvious indications of class possession: terminology and pronunciation. Pronunciation is a more reliable indication (it is relatively easy to learn the terminology of a different class). So we start with pronunciation.

3.1. Pronunciation

K. Fox calls the difference in class pronunciation ***The Vowel Versus Consonant Rule***. The LC fails to pronounce consonants while the UC drop their vowels. If you ask them the time, for example, the LC may tell you it is *alf past ten*, but the UC will say *hpstn*. There is an idiom in the English language ***to drop one's aitches*** which means to fail to pronounce initial *h* and to speak as uneducated person (characteristic of LC people): *He drops his aitches* – *Він із нузів*. Besides LC tend to change the consonants even if they pronounce them: they pronounce *th* as *f* (*teeth* becomes *teef*, *thing* – *fing*) or sometimes as *v* (*that* becomes *vat*). Final *g* can become *k* (*something* – *somefink*, *nothing* – *nuffink*).

The UC omit pronouns, articles and conjunctions wherever possible, they don't say *I*, they prefer to refer to oneself as *one*. With much more peculiarities and despite them the UC remain convinced that their speech is the norm, everyone else's is *an accent*, and when the UC say that *someone speaks with an accent*, what they mean is a WC accent.

There is, however, a distinction between UC speech and educated speech – they are not necessarily the same thing. Educated speech is called ***BBC English*** or ***Oxford English*** or ***King's English*** (бездоганно правильне англійське мовлення, мовлення дикторів ББС, нормативна англійська мова). It is a combination of standard grammar and vocabulary spoken with ***Received Pronunciation (RP)*** (нормативна вимова).

BBC English is more UMC than UC. Received Pronunciation is the most prestigious accent and anyone with an RP accent is assumed to be Upper or UMC. In Scotland and Northern Ireland the situation is slightly different. In these places some forms of regional accents are almost as prestigious as RP.

There is a league table of accents of the English language:

- 1) RP, Dublin Irish and Edinburgh Scottish are high on the list.
- 2) Geordie, Yorkshire, West Country.
- 3) Cockney, Scouse, Birmingham, Glaswegian are the least valued accents.

3.2. Terminology

In 1955 the magazine "Encounter" published an article by Nancy Mitford about class-indicator words. She coined the phrase "U and non-U" referring to upper class and non-upper class words. There are plenty of them, some are outdated now but, however, seven such words are the most reliable indicators.

1. ***Pardon*** – LM and MM word.

To the UC and UMC, using such unmistakably LC term is worse than swearing. Some even refer to LMC suburbs as Pardonina. If you say something too quietly to hear you properly, LM or MM person will say *Pardon?*, an UM will say

Sorry?, *Sorry – what?*, *What – sorry?*, but UC and a WC person will use the same word *What?* The WC person may drop the *t* – *Wha?*

2. **Toilet** – LM and MM word.

The correct UM and UC term is *loo* or *lavatory* (pronounced as *lavuhtri*). *Bog* is occasionally acceptable, but only if it is said in an ironic manner. The WC all say *toile* as well as LM and MMC but with the final *t*. The WC may sometimes say *bog* but without irony. Those LMC and MC with pretensions may use euphemisms *gents*, *ladies*, *bathroom*, *powder room*, *facilities* or *convenience*.

3. **Serviette** – LMC and WC.

This word is now regarded as lower class. It reflects their attempt to enhance one's status by using a fancy French word rather than a plain English one. UMC and UC mothers say *napkin*.

4. **Dinner**

WC use it to refer to the midday meal. They call their evening meal **tea** while the higher classes call this meal **supper** or **dinner**. Dinner is a somewhat grander meal than a supper: if you are invited to supper this is likely to be an informal family meal in the kitchen – *family supper* or *kitchen supper*. The UC and UMC use the term **supper** more than the MC and LMC.

Tea or **5 o'clock tea** for UC is taken at around four o'clock and consists of tea or cakes or scones and little sandwiches. The MC classes call this **afternoon tea**. All this can pose a problem for a foreigner. So, if you are invited to dinner or for tea, you will have to ask what time you are expected. The answer will help you to place your hosts on the social scale.

На весіллі Гаррі та Меган Маркл Королева давала після церемонії *afternoon lunch* – в журналі New Voice правильно переклали як *святковий обід*.

5. **Settee** (канапе, невеликий диван) – MMC and LMC word.

Sofa – UMC and UC.

6. **Lounge** – WC, LMC, MC.

Settees are found in *lounges* or *living rooms*. *Sofas* in *sitting rooms* or *drawing rooms* (short for *withdrawing*).

7. **Sweet** – MC, WC.

Sweet, *afters* and *dessert* are MC and below words. The last is the least offensive and is now copied by the young UMC. But it can cause confusion as to the UC *dessert* traditionally means a selection of fresh fruit, served right at the end of a dinner, after the pudding, and eaten with a knife or a fork.

The UC and UMC insist that the sweet course at the end of the meal is called *the pudding*, whatever it consists of: a slice of cake or a lemon sorbet.

These 7 words are the most obvious and reliable class indicators, but there are a lot of other words. For example, the word **posh** is a low class word: the correct upper class word is **smart**. In UMC and UC *posh* can only be used ironically, in a jokey tone of words to show that you know it is a low class term.

The opposite of *smart* is **common** – a MM and UC euphemism for working class.

Common young people call their parents **Mum** and **Dad**. Smart – **Mummy** and **daddy**. These are not infallible indicators, as some higher class children now say Mum and dad, and some very young WC children might say *Mummy* and *Daddy*; but if the child over the age of 10 still calls his or her mother *Mummy* it is a fairly reliable higher class indicator. Grown-ups who still say *Mummy* and *Daddy* are almost certainly UMC or UC.

Common women carry a **handbag**, smart – just call it a **bag**.

Common women wear **perfume**, smart call it **scent**.

WC, LMC and MMC eat their food in **portions**, UMC and UC have **helpings**. Common people have a **starter**, smart people have **a first course**.

MC and WC talk about their **home** or **property**, UMC and UC say **houses**. Common people's homes have **patios** (внутр. двірчик). Smart people's houses have **terraces**.

WC people say **indoors** when they mean **at home** (*I left it indoors*).

This is by no means an exhaustive list: class pervades every aspect of English life and you will definitely find more verbal and non-verbal class indicators.

3.3. Class-denial

The English are clearly class-conscious, but in these “politically correct” times, many of them are increasingly embarrassed about their class-consciousness and try to deny or disguise it. The MC are particularly uncomfortable about class and UMC are the most sensitive of all. They avoid calling anyone or anything *working class* and resort to polite euphemisms such as *low-income groups*, *less privileged*, *ordinary people*, *less educated*, *the man in the street*, *tabloid readers*, *blue collar*, *Essex man*, *Mondeo man*.

The UMC may even try to avoid using the word *class* at all, carefully talking about **someone's background**.

WC English people generally are quite happy to call themselves *working class* as well as UC English people. It is not that these people are less conscious than the MC, they just tend to be less embarrassed about it.

3.4. Linguistic class codes and Englishness.

So what these linguistic class codes tell us about Englishness. All cultures have a social hierarchy and methods of signaling social status: what is distinctive about the English class system and its signals?

1) Class in England has nothing to do with money, and very little to do with occupation. Speech is all important as well as style of life.

2) The importance of speech in this context may point to another English characteristic: their love of words. It has often been said that the English are very much a verbal that a visual culture, more noted for their literature than for their art – or indeed music. They are also not particularly physically expressive, not given too much touching and gesticulating, relying more on verbal than non-verbal communication.

3) The class denial reveals a peculiarly English squeamishness about class. This unease may be more pronounced among the MC, but most of the English would rather pretend the class differences do not exist. Which brings us to another English characteristic: hypocrisy.

4) K.Fox writes: *The English are rightly known for their hypocrisy. But English hypocrisy is rather unique. It depends on how you look at it. You could say that most of our politeness/ modesty/ fairness is hypocritical, but also that most of our hypocrisy is a form of politeness – concealment of real opinions and feelings to avoid causing offence or embarrassment. English hypocrisy seems to be mainly a matter of unconscious, collective self-deception rather than a deliberate, cynical, calculated attempt to deceive others. Hypocrisy comes to us not because we are by nature vile but because our social dis-ease makes us naturally cautious, indirect, and disinclined to say what we mean and mean what we say, prone to polite pretense rather than honest assertiveness.*

Answer the questions:

- In which way do the Scots have constant reminders of their identity? Why is the feeling of being Scottish not that simple?
- How do the people of Wales feel their identity? What is the main symbol of their identity?
- How do the English identify themselves? What are the core values of the English identity?
- Is the family identity weak or strong in Britain? Give details.
- Write about geographical identity based on 1) place of birth; 2) larger geographical area; 3) county; 4) North\South divide. What is the strongest? How do northerners and southerners stereotypically see themselves and each other?
- What is Cockney rhyming slang?
- Dwell upon class divisions and class mobility in Britain.
- Is there any difference in class pronunciation? Give details. What is BBC English and Received Pronunciation?
- What words are the most reliable class indicators? What are “smart” and “common” people? What words do they use?
- What is “class-denial rule”?

- What do linguistic class codes tell us about Englishness?
- How important is it to British people that they are British? Are the British people actively patriotic? Give details.
- What is the most obvious indicator of personal identity?

Identify the class of a speaker in each sentence:

1. I offered to pardon them on one condition.
2. These berries make us go to the toilet more often.
3. That was your third time in the loo.
4. He even followed me to the lavatory.
5. I went to the bathroom without my phone.
6. Can you tell me where the nearest gents is located?
7. He ordered bacon and she asked for a serviette.
8. I was getting a napkin for my drink.
9. I was invited to a 5 o'clock tea in a refined and timeless atmosphere.
10. I was sitting in the blue room, taking my afternoon tea.
11. We'll get her on a settee.
12. I guess I left it up on the sofa.
13. Our apartment also has a lounge.
14. There is another living room on this floor.
15. My sitting room has comfortable chairs and a sofa.
16. We usually play board games together in the sitting room.
17. Afterwards, I'll join you in the drawing room.
18. For afters, I whipped up some homemade vanilla ice cream.
19. But I wouldn't say no to that wonderful dessert.
20. What's for pudding? – Wait and see.
21. We took a posh vacation to resort in Maldives.
22. This is how I work with smart people.
23. They can be celebrities or common people.
24. Mum looks pretty in her new blouse.
25. If your Daddy could see you now.
26. I can't find my Mummy and Daddy.
27. And I always carry these in my handbag.
28. And the bag... you put it there.
29. This perfume he created especially for me.
30. I love this lavender scent.
31. I'll have two portions of sweet.

32. I had two helpings of lasagna within minutes.
33. Make the first course a must in daily menu.
34. What do we have for starter?
35. I'd like to get home by five.
36. I wish I could buy that house cheap.
37. There is also a terrace with a mountain view.
38. During fine weather our patio is also open.
39. I may not be at home tomorrow morning.
40. This food programme is for low income groups.
41. We set up hospitals for providing free medical treatment for less privileged sections of society.

Say whether true or false:

1. Identity is the result of interconnection between self-identity and collective identity.
2. 2007 British government survey on British identity pointed out not language, ethnicity, religion, not identifying symbols, but values that could unite British citizens.
3. The survey reveals several such values of which three most important were freedom, tolerance and plurality.
4. The English can no longer be identified by their language but they can be defined in racial (white anglo-saxon) terms.
5. It is the values that are the defining characteristics of English cultural genome.
6. The English devoted a lot of energy to discussing who they are, because they have needed to.
7. There is no native tradition of reflection on English national identity in political discourse.
8. Moderation is a combination of prescribed reserve, restraint, modesty and morality.
9. A sense of identity based on a place of birth is not very strong in Britain
10. A sense of identity with a large geographical area – a city – could be quite strong.
11. People from Liverpool are known as Scousers or Liverpoolians.
12. People from Newcastle are officially called Geordies.
13. The Geordie dialect and identity are primarily associated with the working class background.
14. The same sense of strong identification is characteristic for the people of Manchester – Mancchesters or Mancs.
15. Cockney is someone who comes from the East End of London and also an adjoining area south of the Thames
16. Cockney is stereotypically seen as someone who is middle class and who has a strong accent.
17. A notable feature of Cockney accent is rhyming slang.

18. Many English people see themselves as northerners or southerners.
19. In the UK The North/South divide means the difference between southern England and Scotland.
20. The north of England has distinctive border, and no official recognition.
21. People from the North are very proud that they are Northerners, they have a strong identity, a feeling of belonging.
22. People from the North are generally seen as more left-wing than people in the South, and also to be more friendly and more direct and honest in the way they express their opinion.
23. People from the South are thought to be unfriendly, more right- wing, conservative in their political beliefs, only interested in work and money and are not interested in what is happening in the rest of the UK
24. Some people in the South joke that anywhere north of Cratford is like a foreign country.
25. The English class system is founded, more than anything else, on the way people speak.
26. There are two most obvious indications of class possession: terminology and grammar.
27. The LC fails to pronounce vowels while the UC drop their consonants.
28. Educated speech is called BBC English or Oxford English or King's English.
29. BBC English is a combination of standard grammar and vocabulary spoken with *Perceived* Pronunciation.
30. Received Pronunciation is the most prestigious accent and anyone with an RP accent is assumed to be Upper or UMC.
31. The opposite of smart is common – an UC euphemism for middle class.
32. The MC are particularly uncomfortable about class and UMC are the most sensitive of all.
33. Class in England has nothing to do with speech, and very little to do with occupation.
34. It has often been said that the English are very much a verbal that a visual culture.

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до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
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