

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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THE TUDOR DYNASTY

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института международных
отношений и мировой истории для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по
направлениям подготовки 46.04.01 «История»

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Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой тематический сборник текстов исторической направленности по средневековой истории Великобритании. Цель пособия – обучение чтению специальной литературы и анализу текста, развитие речевых навыков подготовленной и спонтанной речи, умений вести беседу и делать развернутые сообщения в рамках предлагаемого тематического материала, а также творческого письма.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса института международных отношений и мировой истории, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 46.04.01 «История» на отделении магистратуры и изучающих английский язык как основной.

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Введение

Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой тематический сборник текстов исторической направленности по средневековой истории Великобритании.

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку содержит наиболее употребительные слова и словосочетания, составляющие необходимый минимум исторической лексики для свободного устного и письменного общения в сфере истории Великобритании. В пособии широко представлен страноведческий аспект, позволяющий воссоздать средневековое государственное устройство страны. Специальная лексика подается в интересной и легкой для усвоения форме, закрепляется в многочисленных упражнениях, нацеленных на формирование всех видов речевой деятельности. Данные тексты обеспечивают не только ориентированную языковую подготовку учащихся, но и вводят их в проблематику средневековой Великобритании.

Пособие соответствует профессионально-образовательным программам студентов - историков.

Unit I. HENRY VII

When the public are asked about the Tudors they can always be relied upon to talk about Henry VIII, Elizabeth and the great events of those times; the Armada perhaps, or the multitude of wives. It is however a rarity to find anyone who will mention the founder of the dynasty, Henry VII. It is my belief that Henry Tudor is every bit as exciting and arguably more important as any of his dynasty who followed.

Henry Tudor ascended the throne in dramatic circumstances, taking it by force and through the death of the incumbent monarch, Richard III*, on the battlefield. As a boy of fourteen he had fled England to the relative safety of Burgundy, fearing that his position as the strongest Lancastrian claimant to the English throne made it too dangerous for him to remain. During his exile the turbulence of the Wars of the Roses* continued, but support still existed for a Lancastrian to take the throne from the Yorkist Edward IV* and Richard III.

Hoping to garner this support, in the summer of 1485 Henry left Burgundy with his troop ships bound for the British Isles. He headed for Wales, his homeland and a stronghold of support for him and his forces. He and his army landed at Mill Bay on the Pembrokeshire coast on 7th August and proceeded to march inland, amassing support as they travelled further towards London.

On 22nd August 1485 the two sides met at Bosworth, a small market town in Leicestershire, and a decisive victory was had by Henry. He was crowned on the battlefield as the new monarch, Henry VII. Following the battle Henry marched for London, during which time Vergil describes the whole progress, stating that Henry proceeded 'like a triumphing general'.

Henry would reign for 24 years and in that time, much changed in the political landscape of England. While there was never a period of security for Henry, there could be said to be some measure of stability compared to the period immediately before. He saw off pretenders* and threats from foreign powers

through careful political maneuvering and decisive military action, winning the last battle of the Wars of the Roses, the Battle of Stoke, in 1487.

Henry had gained the throne by force but was determined to be able to pass the crown to a legitimate and incontrovertible heir through inheritance. In this aim he was successful, as upon his death in 1509 his son and heir, Henry VIII, ascended the throne.

Foreign Policy

In the early years of his reign, in a vain attempt to prevent the incorporation of the duchy of Brittany into France, Henry found himself drawn along with Spain and the Holy Roman emperor into a war against France. But he realized that war was a hazardous activity for one whose crown was both impoverished and insecure, and in 1492 he made peace with France on terms that brought him recognition of his dynasty and a handsome pension.

With Scotland the long tradition of hostility was harder to overcome, but Henry eventually succeeded in concluding in 1499 a treaty of peace, followed in 1502 by a treaty for the marriage of James IV to Henry's daughter Margaret. James's consent to the match may have been fostered by the arrival in England of Catherine of Aragon for her marriage with Prince Arthur in 1501. Spain had recently sprung into the first rank of European powers, so a marriage alliance with Spain enhanced the prestige of the Tudor dynasty, and the fact that in 1501 the Spanish monarchs allowed the marriage to take place is a tribute to the growing strength of the Tudor regime in the eyes of the European powers.

After Arthur's death in 1502, Henry was in a strong position to insist on the marriage of Catherine to his surviving son, Henry (later King Henry VIII), since he had possession both of Catherine's person and of half her dowry, and Spain needed English support against France. He had used his diplomacy not only to safeguard the dynasty but to enrich his country, using every opportunity to promote English trade by making commercial treaties. He made his country so prosperous and

powerful that he was able to betroth his daughter Mary to the archduke Charles (afterward Emperor Charles V), the greatest match of the age.

Government and Administration

In home affairs, Henry achieved striking results largely by traditional methods. Like Edward IV, Henry saw that the crown must be able to display both splendour and power when occasion required. This necessitated wealth, which would also free the king from embarrassing dependence on Parliament and creditors. Solvency could be sought by economy in expenditure, such as avoidance of war and promotion of efficiency in administration, and by increasing the revenue. Henry tried to encourage exports, protect home industries, help English shipping by the time-honoured method of a navigation act to ensure that English goods were carried in English ships, and find new markets by assisting John Cabot and his sons in their voyages of discovery.

In restoring order after the civil wars, Henry used more traditional methods. He made use of a large council, presided over by himself, in which lawyers, clerics, and lesser gentry were active members. Sitting as the Court of Star Chamber, the council dealt with judicial matters. Special arrangements were made for hearing poor men's causes in the council and for trying to promote better order in Wales and the North by setting up special councils there, and more powers were entrusted to the justices of the peace. So Henry's government was conservative, as it was in its relations with Parliament and with the church.

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: for each word or phrase find the matching definition

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. proceeded | a. property a woman brings to a marriage |
| 2. disturbance | b. person who's currently an elected |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| | official |
| 3. garner | c. improved |
| 4. ascended | d. moving/steering/navigating |
| 5. incumbent | e. add fuel to |
| 6. amass | f. went ahead/moved forward |
| 7. maneuvering | g. rose/climbed up |
| 8. solvency | h. engage (to marry) |
| 9. incontrovertible | i. very poor |
| 10. impoverished | j. helped by |
| 11. fostered by | k. required/resulted in |
| 12. dowry | l. gather |
| 13. betroth | m. turbulence |
| 14. enhanced | n. collect |
| 15. necessitated | o. definite |
| 16. stoke | p. the ability to pay all the money
that is owed |

3. Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. Henry Tudor took the throne by force on the battlefield
2. He had fled Burgundy fearing that his position as the weakest Lancastrian claimant to the English throne made it too dangerous for him to remain
3. He hoped to garner Lancastrian support, so in the summer of 1486 Henry left Burgundy and headed for England
4. On 22nd August 1485 a decisive victory was had at Bosworth, and the victor was crowned on the battlefield as the new monarch, Henry VII
5. Henry managed to pass the crown to a legitimate and incontrovertible heir through inheritance
6. Henry made peace with France in 1492 and avoided being drawn along with Spain and the Holy Roman emperor into a war against France

7. The marriage of Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur in 1501 enhanced the prestige of the Tudor dynasty becoming a tribute to the growing strength of the Tudor regime
8. Henry VII had used his diplomacy not only to safeguard the dynasty but to enrich his country, using every opportunity to promote English trade by making commercial treaties
9. Henry tried to encourage arts, protect home industries, help English shipping by a navigation act to ensure that English goods were carried in English ships
10. In home affairs, Henry set up a large council in which lawyers, clerics, and lesser gentry dealt with all types of matters

4. Answer the questions

1. Was Henry's accession to the throne peaceful?
2. Why did he flee England in his childhood?
3. When and how was Henry crowned king?
4. How did Henry avoid a war with France in 1492?
5. What did Henry do to enhance the position of the dynasty in the eyes of other European countries?
6. Was Henry solvent?
7. What changes did he introduce in home affairs?
8. What did Henry VII do to make his country prosperous and powerful?

5. Summarise the role of Henry VII in the history of England

6. Interactive activities

Read all the articles and give the summary of one of them

1. The Grave of Richard III <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/The-Grave-of-Richard-III/>

2. The Wars of the Roses <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/The-Wars-of-the-Roses/>
3. The life of King Edward IV <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/King-Edward-IV/>
4. Imposters <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Imposters/>

Medieval history quiz: part one

The term Middle Ages refers to the period in European history from the fall of ancient Rome, in the 5th century, to the Renaissance. Find out what you know about this era with this quiz <https://www.britannica.com/quiz/medieval-history-quiz-part-one>

Unit II. Henry VIII

Henry VIII is best known for his six wives. Most British school children learn the following rhyme to help them remember the fate of each wife: “Divorced, Beheaded, Died: Divorced, Beheaded, Survived”.

Everyone recognises his portrait: a fat, larger-than-life individual, wearing clothes set with jewels and sporting a neat red beard. This is Henry in later life: in his youth he was handsome and athletic, the most eligible prince in Europe.

Henry was also a complex man: intelligent, boisterous, flamboyant, extravagant. Athletic, musical, a poet. Ruthless, arrogant, passionate.

Henry’s driving desire for a male heir was to lead him to divorce two wives and have two wives beheaded: it led to religious revolution and the creation of the Church of England, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Reformation. The decisions that Henry made during his reign were to shape modern Britain.

The second son of Henry VII, Henry was only 17 years of age when he became king in 1509. He was athletic, a man of action and enjoyed all kinds of sport: hunting, jousting, real tennis, riding*. He was also a musician; he played the flute, the lute and the organ. He wrote poetry. An avid reader, he owned a library of almost a thousand books. He wrote a treatise against the Protestant Martin Luther and was rewarded by Pope Leo X who gave him the title, “Defender of the Faith”, which the British monarch retains to this day! In 1546, Henry founded Trinity College, Cambridge.

It can be argued that Henry founded the modern English nation. In 1536, the Act of Union between England and Wales brought Wales into union with England. The unification of Ireland was also achieved during his reign. Henry increased the role of the Parliament, particularly regarding taxation.

It was important for a 16th century king to appear all-powerful but this was costly. In 1520 with King Francis I of France, Henry co-hosted the legendary “Field of the Cloth of Gold”, an outrageously extravagant event in Calais. The

event was meant to show a united front between the kingdoms of England and France in the face of the Holy Roman Emperor. Each king tried to outdo the other in tournaments, feasting, clothes and jewels during a celebration that lasted for weeks and cost a fortune.

Thomas Wolsey was Henry's trusted advisor and friend. Wolsey was the son of an Ipswich butcher, a highly intelligent man who became rich and powerful, rising to the position of Lord Chancellor and Cardinal in 1515. Henry VIII had not expected to become king: his elder brother Arthur had died. Henry had therefore received little tutoring in politics and government, and was happy to rely on his friend Wolsey to advise him.

Constantly changing alliances between nations dominated Europe in the 16th century. Henry VIII and Wolsey sought to make England as significant a power as the two greatest European nations of the time, France and Spain. However foreign policy was not Henry's strong point. His wars against France were on the whole unsuccessful and costly. Victory against the Scots at the Battle of Flodden* served only to strengthen the alliance between the Scots and the French*.

The annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was the breaking point in Henry and Wolsey's friendship. Henry was infatuated with Anne Boleyn, one of the ladies-in-waiting to the Queen, and marriage to Anne would hopefully give Henry the male heir he so desperately wanted.

The daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Anne had spent part of her youth with her sister Mary at the French Court. Mary was sent back to England in 1519 and became one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting. Mary caught Henry's eye and briefly became his mistress. Anne returned to England in 1522 and became a popular figure at court. By 1526 Henry was deeply in love with her.

The bloody Wars of the Roses, which had ended in Henry's father Henry VII becoming king, were still within living memory. Henry was desperate for an heir to continue the Tudor dynasty and to avoid any future civil war. Twenty years of marriage to Catherine had resulted in just one surviving child, Mary, and now at the age of 40, Catherine was unlikely to bear any more children.

Catherine's inability to give him a male heir tortured Henry and he began to question whether their marriage was legal and valid. Catherine was his brother Arthur's widow. She had married Arthur in 1501, but was widowed aged just 16. It took a further seven years before Henry and Catherine were married in 1509. At the time of their marriage, Henry was 18 and very much in love with the 23 year old Catherine. However Henry now wanted a divorce so he could marry Anne. Catherine insisted that she had been a virgin when she married Henry and refused to accept an annulment of the marriage.

Catherine's nephew, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, became involved, threatening the Pope if his aunt's marriage to Henry was annulled. Pope Clement VII was put in a difficult position as any decision he made would anger one or the other. He delayed announcing a decision for as long as possible before refusing to grant the divorce. Wolsey had failed to secure the divorce for Henry and was deposed from office. Even Wolsey's gift of his magnificent new palace at Hampton Court to Henry could not save him: Wolsey died before he could be brought to trial for treason. Thomas More was brought in to replace Wolsey as Chancellor.

Henry took matters into his own hands and broke from Rome and the Roman Catholic Church. Excommunicated by the Pope, in 1533 Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne, who was now pregnant.

Catherine, now Princess Dowager of Wales, was forced to leave court. For the next three years she lived in seclusion in a series of dank castles and manors with just a few servants. On January 7 1536, Catherine died at Kimbolton Castle and was buried at Peterborough Abbey.

Taking advantage of the spread of the Protestant doctrine sweeping Northern Europe, and envious of the Church's wealth, Parliament passed The Act of Supremacy in 1534 which made Henry the Supreme Head of the Church of England. The new Church was guided by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer (who had helped Henry with his divorce from Catherine). Prior to the break with Rome, for centuries Mass had been said in Latin. Cranmer believed it

was important for the people to worship in English and so was responsible for the first English Bible authorized for public use which was distributed to every church in the land.

Revolts against the new Church of England and the new service were put down. Sir Thomas More, the Lord Chancellor, was executed for refusing to acknowledge Henry as head of the Church. Thomas Cromwell became Vicar-General and later Chancellor and was instrumental in the Dissolution of the Monasteries from 1536 to 1540.

Ironicall, after all this upheaval, the longed-for child was a girl, Elizabeth, and Henry was bitterly disappointed. Two more of Anne's pregnancies ended in miscarriage, in the summer of 1534 and in January 1536, when the baby was a boy. Henry became convinced the marriage was cursed and Anne's arrogant manner didn't help her cause.

On 2nd May 1536, Anne was arrested. She was accused of adultery. On 19th May Anne was beheaded at the Tower of London – the first English queen to be publicly executed. Henry married his mistress Jane Seymour just over a week later.

Jane, a committed Catholic, begged Henry to abandon the Dissolution of the Monasteries. However when she gave birth to the long awaited male heir, Edward in 1537, all was forgiven and Henry was ecstatic. Unfortunately following the birth Jane contracted puerperal fever and died: Henry was distraught.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries began in 1536 and ended in 1540. Monastic lands, works of art and buildings were sold off. Monks, abbots and others who resisted were executed. Henry's lifestyle, along with his wars, led to a lack of money throughout his reign. Taxation and the wealth taken from the monasteries allowed him to establish a modern navy. Henry's flagship the Mary Rose and the 'Great Harry', the largest ship of its time at a weight of 1,000 tons, were built. 80 ships were added to the English navy and the first dockyard at Portsmouth was built.

Cromwell arranged a fourth marriage for Henry to Anne of Cleves, a German Protestant princess. This was a political match, an alliance between two

non-Catholic countries. Henry agreed to the match. However on meeting Anne, he took an immediate dislike to her; he infamously referred to her as a 'Flanders mare'. Both parties were happy for the marriage to be annulled after just 6 months and Anne was granted a generous income and several homes including Hever Castle. Anne remained in England and was a frequent visitor to Court as an honoured guest. She enjoyed an independent lifestyle, very different from that of Henry's other divorced wife, Catherine. Cromwell however was not forgiven for arranging the disastrous match and was executed on a charge of treason.

Henry was now no longer the athletic sportsman he once was. A disastrous accident at the age of 44, when his horse rolled on him in a tournament, had left him with a crippled leg. Unable to exercise, Henry nevertheless continued with his lavish lifestyle, gaining so much weight that by the end of his life he measured 4.5 feet (137,16 cm) around the waist.

Overweight and plagued by leg ulcers, Henry still yearned for a second male heir to secure the succession. The young Catherine Howard, pretty and petite, took Henry's eye and he fell deeply in love with her. Despite rumours of love affairs before she came to Court, Henry married Catherine in 1540.

Catherine was a member of the powerful Howard family; her father was younger brother to the Duke of Norfolk. She was also a cousin of Anne Boleyn, and like Anne, she too would die on the scaffold at Tower Green.

Henry was besotted with her, calling her his 'Rose without a Thorn'. What Catherine thought of her aging, crippled, obese husband is not known, however it appears that after the marriage she made the mistake of resuming her relationship with a former lover, Thomas Culpepper. After just seventeen months of marriage to the king, she was arrested for adultery. She was executed for treason on 13th February 1542. Henry was inconsolable: he is said to have wept openly.

The execution of Catherine Howard had sunk the king into a deep depression. Catherine Parr, twice widowed, was entering a relationship with Thomas Seymour, brother of Jane Seymour, Henry's third wife, when Henry noticed her. She was 31 years old, well-educated and very intelligent. Fluent in

French, she learnt Italian, could read and write in Latin and was competent in Greek. Catherine was a reformist and loved to debate religious questions.

Catherine provided the closest thing to a stable family life that Henry's three children had known. She proved an effective nurse to Henry VIII, now weakened by oozing leg ulcers. She could speak intelligently with visiting ambassadors and scholars. As proof of his faith in her, Henry named her regent when he departed in July 1544 on yet another invasion of France.

Henry died at Whitehall, England, on January 28, 1547, aged 55. He was buried next to his third wife, Jane Seymour, in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: for each word find the matching definition

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. boisterous | a. thought (made beforehand) |
| 2. flamboyant | b. fighting (on horseback) |
| 3. ruthless | c. omnipotent, having unlimited power |
| 4. arrogant | d. friendly partnerships |
| 5. jousting | e. the British cabinet minister responsible for finance |
| 6. all-powerful | f. loud and aggressive |
| 7. Chancellor | g. showy |
| 8. annulment | h. in love |
| 9. inconsolable | i. made legally invalid |
| 10. presumption | j. bold and obnoxious |
| 11. infatuated | k. cancellation |
| 12. annulled | l. cruel |
| 13. deposed | m. permanently kicked out of the Church |
| 14. excommunicated | n. so sad or disappointed that it is impossible for anyone to make you feel better |

15. dowager o. a woman of high social rank whose husband is dead but who has a title and property because of her marriage to him
16. alliances p. breaking up
17. dissolution q. removed from a ruling position

3. Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. The second son of Henry VII, Henry was only 15 years of age when he became king in 1505
2. He wrote a treatise against the Protestant Martin Luther and was rewarded by Pope Leo X who gave him the title “Defender of the Faith”
3. In 1536, the Act of Union between England and Wales brought Wales into union with England, but the unification of Ireland was never achieved during his reign
4. Before ascending to the throne, Henry had received much tutoring in politics and government
5. Foreign policy was Henry’s strongest point
6. Henry wanted a divorce because of Catherine’s inability to give him a male heir
7. Henry broke from Rome and the Roman Catholic Church in 1533 and was excommunicated by the Pope
8. Parliament passed The Act of Supremacy in 1534 which made Henry the Supreme Head of the Church of England
9. On 19th May Anne Boleyn was beheaded at the Tower of London – the first English queen to be publicly executed
10. Henry married his mistress Jane Seymour, a committed Catholic, who gave birth to the long awaited male heir
11. A fourth marriage for Henry to Anne of Cleves, a German Protestant princess was a political match, an alliance between two non-Catholic countries

12. Catherine Howard made the mistake of trying to make a political alliance with Germany, so after just seventeen months of marriage to the king, she was arrested for treason and executed

13. Catherine Parr provided the closest thing to a stable family life that Henry's three children had known

4. Answer the questions

1. What was Henry good at?
2. What event demonstrated a united front between the kingdoms of England and France? What was Henry's role in it?
3. Who was Henry's trusted advisor and friend? What is known about him?
4. How successful was Henry in foreign policy?
5. What did the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon lead to?
6. Why was Henry desperate for an heir?
7. How did he marry Anne Boleyn?
8. What changes started after 1534?
9. Whom did Henry marry in 1536?
10. What happened in 1537 which made Henry ecstatic and then distraught?
11. What allowed Henry to establish a modern navy?
12. By whom an alliance between England and Germany arranged? Why did Henry agree to it?
13. Why did Henry marry Catherine Howard in 1540? Was it a happy marriage?
14. Who was Henry's last wife?

5. Summarise the role of Henry VIII in the history of England

Interactive activities

1. Henry's Six Wives
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/kings/wives.html>
2. Tudor Sports <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Tudor-Sport/>

3. The Battle of Flodden <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Battle-of-Flodden/>
4. The Auld Alliance <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Auld-Alliance-France-Scotland/>
5. Torture in the Tower of London <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Torture-in-the-Tower-of-London/>

Medieval history quiz: part two

What was a ceorl in medieval England? In what year was the Magna Carta first granted? Test your knowledge of the Middle Ages, with a particular focus on England, in this quiz <https://www.britannica.com/quiz/medieval-history-quiz-part-two>

Henry VIII and his wives quiz

How much do you know about Henry VIII's love life? Test your knowledge of his wives—whether divorced, beheaded, or not <https://www.britannica.com/quiz/tudor-period-quiz>

Unit III. Dissolution of the Monasteries

The Reformation in Tudor England was a time of unprecedented change. One of the major outcomes of the Reformation was the destruction of the monasteries which began in 1536.

The Reformation came about when Henry VIII wished to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to give him a male heir. When the Pope refused to grant the divorce, Henry set up the Church of England. The Act of Supremacy in 1534 confirmed the break from Rome, declaring Henry to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

The monasteries were a reminder of the power of the Catholic Church. It was also true that the monasteries were the wealthiest institutions in the country, and Henry's lifestyle, along with his wars, had led to a lack of money. Monasteries owned over a quarter of all the cultivated land in England. By destroying the monastic system Henry could acquire all its wealth and property whilst removing its Papist influence.

The idea was not new. Thomas Cromwell had already helped Cardinal Wolsey dissolve monasteries in the past. First of all, a dossier was presented to Parliament outlining the corrupt morals of the clergy. Henry's chief minister Cromwell then introduced the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' to find out just how much property was owned by the Church. He sent out royal commissioners to all the monasteries in England, Wales and Ireland.

This led to the Act of Suppression in 1536 whereby small monasteries with an income of less than £200 a year were closed and their buildings, land and money taken by the Crown. The Second Suppression Act of 1539 allowed the dissolution of the larger monasteries and religious houses.

Monastic land and buildings were confiscated and sold off to families who sympathised with Henry's break from Rome. By 1540 monasteries were being dismantled at a rate of fifty a month.

After the disposal of their monastic lands and buildings, the majority of monks, friars and nuns were given money or pensions. However, there were some abbots and religious house leaders who refused to comply. They were executed and their monasteries destroyed. Thousands of monastic servants suddenly found themselves without employment.

Many people, particularly in the North of England, were against the Dissolution. Here the Old Catholic faith remained especially strong. In October 1536 a large rebel army of over 30,000 people marched to York and demanded that the monasteries should be reopened. This march became known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. The rebels were promised a pardon and a Parliament in York to discuss their demands, and they disbanded. However they had been tricked; Henry gave orders that the leaders of the rebellion should be arrested and around 200 people were executed.

So what were the immediate effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries? Firstly, vast amounts of monastic land, gold and silver plate were transferred to the Crown. It is said that the King's own treasury profited by about one and a half million pounds. However a great deal of the wealth Henry acquired through the Dissolution was spent on his wars with France and Scotland. The gentry and rich merchants who bought the land also prospered.

One of the saddest legacies of the Dissolution was the loss and destruction of monastic libraries and their precious illuminated manuscripts.

The nursery rhyme* 'Little Jack Horner' is believed to be connected with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The story goes that Thomas Horner was stewarding to Richard Whiting, the last abbot of Glastonbury*. Prior to the abbey's destruction, the abbot is said to have sent Horner to London with a huge Christmas pie which had the deeds to a dozen manors hidden within it. Apparently during the journey Horner opened the pie and stole the deeds of the manor of Mells in Somerset. The manor properties included lead mines, and it is suggested that the plum in the rhyme is a pun on the Latin plumbum, for lead. Records confirm that

Thomas Horner did indeed become the owner of the manor; however this does not confirm the legend.

“Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
And said ‘What a good boy am I!’”

Post-reading activities

1. Answer the questions

1. Why did the Reformation start?
2. What is The Act of Supremacy of 1534? What did it do?
3. Why were the monasteries targeted?
4. What is the ‘Valor Ecclesiasticus’?
5. What were the Act of Suppression of 1536 and the Second Suppression Act of 1539?
6. What was the Pilgrimage of Grace? When did it take place and what were the results?
7. What were the immediate effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries?
8. What is one of the saddest legacies of the Dissolution?
9. What do you know about Thomas Horner?

2. Continue the sentences

1. The Reformation came about when...
2. When the Pope refused to grant the divorce...
3. By destroying the monastic system Henry...
4. Henry’s chief minister Cromwell sent out royal commissioners...
5. According to the Act of Suppression of 1536 ...
6. The Second Suppression Act of 1539...

7. In October 1536 a rebel army of over 30,000 people marched to York...
8. The immediate effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries...
9. One of the saddest legacies of the Dissolution was...
10. The nursery rhyme 'Little Jack Horner' goes...

Interactive activities

1. Nursery Rhymes <https://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/Nursery-Rhymes/>
2. Glastonbury, Somerset <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Glastonbury/>

Medieval history quiz: part three

Which medieval emperor had a problem at the "Field of Lies"? Which ruler of Egypt disappeared in 1021 and is revered by the Druze? Test your knowledge. Take this quiz <https://www.britannica.com/quiz/medieval-history-quiz-part-three>

Unit IV. Queen Mary I: Journey to the Throne

The Tudor Dynasty of England, spanning from the late fifteenth century into the early seventeenth century, was filled with many colourful monarchs who impacted the country politically, economically, and socially. One of those monarchs was Mary Tudor, the daughter of King Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Mary ruled over England from July 1553 to her death in November 1558.

Her reign as Queen was marked by her steadfast effort to convert England back to Catholicism from Protestantism, which had been established under her father twenty years earlier and then further intensified during the reign of her younger brother, King Edward VI. This religious issue, as well as early experiences during the English Reformation, would significantly impact her life, as well as her policies as queen.

Born on February 18th, 1516, Mary was the eldest child of King Henry VIII, as well as the only surviving child of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, and thus was pronounced heir apparent to her father's throne. During Mary's childhood she received an education which was heavily influenced by the Catholic religion that would have a significant impact on Mary throughout the rest of her life. Mary was very close to her mother, who made tremendous efforts in grooming Mary to be a future queen. For example, Catherine took great interest in acquiring an exceptional education for her daughter, such as choosing Thomas Linacre, a renowned scholar, to be her daughter's instructor. Furthermore, Catherine's deep religious conviction and charitable acts served as a model for Mary, who frequently visited court to be with her mother.

Initially close with both of her parents, Mary's relationship with her father began to strain when his desire for a male heir increased, his open rejection of her mother became more obvious, and his infatuation with Anne Boleyn intensified. The year 1531, when Mary was fifteen, marked a turning point in Mary's life when Henry forbade her to see her mother. Henry later broke away from the Catholic Church in order to divorce Catherine and marry Anne. Henry quickly established

the Church of England with himself as the supreme head. Mary was declared illegitimate and was replaced as heir apparent by Henry and Anne's daughter, Elizabeth; she was furthermore banished from court.

Having been stripped of her title of princess, Mary, now seventeen, was placed in the household of her infant sister, Elizabeth, in December of 1533. During this time, Mary developed a close friendship with Spanish ambassador, Eustace Chapuys, who made multiple unsuccessful attempts to intervene on her behalf at court. Furthermore, Mary also experienced various bouts of illness. Mary was denied any communication or meetings with her mother, despite the fact both suffered from illness during that time. Mary and Catherine were able to send secret messages to each other through the help of loyal servants and physicians. In her letters, Catherine stressed that Mary listen to her father's commands, but to uphold the Catholic faith. Mary heavily relied on her Catholic faith to emotionally get her through that critical time.

During this time, Mary publicly refused to recognize her father's marriage to Anne, her own legalized illegitimacy and his claim to be head of the Church of England. When the Act of Supremacy was issued in 1534, Mary refused to take the oath the document required. This legally meant that her refusal was a sign of treason. Although she could have been arrested, charged and possibly executed, Henry refused out of compassion for his daughter. Catherine would eventually succumb to her years of illness and die on January 7th, 1536. Mary was described as "inconsolable" at the loss of her beloved mother. Mary also realized that she was in more danger now that Henry's pregnant wife, Anne, was officially recognized as the sole queen of England, and that if their child was a son, then he would be recognized as the rightful heir to the throne. However, this would not be the case; Anne soon suffered a miscarriage, and swiftly fell from the King's good grace, before eventually being executed in May of 1536.

Despite the turn of events, Mary, now twenty, was able to reestablish a relationship with her father after he married Jane Seymour in 1536. Mary's return to favor was also based on her acceptance of the Church of England and her own

illegitimacy. Following the execution of Anne Boleyn, Mary recognized that her position was still not secure and would ultimately need to reconnect with her father in order to obtain any form of political standing. Her father repeatedly demanded her to take the oath recognizing him as the supreme head of the Church of England. Faced with no other alternative, Mary accepted her father's demands and was officially pardoned.

After successfully recreating a relationship with her father, Mary was reinstated in the line of succession in 1544, with Edward being first in line, her being second, and Elizabeth third. This was reaffirmed in Henry's will shortly before his death in 1547.

Despite being placed back in the line of succession, Mary's living situation following Henry's death once again became dangerous. Although Mary maintained land holdings during her brother's reign, particularly in East Anglia, she still faced opposition at Edward's court due to her religious beliefs. Mary's known staunch belief in the Catholic religion conflicted with her brother's Protestant beliefs. During this time Mary infrequently visited court due to her brother's Lord Protector, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Seymour was a radical Protestant, and during his time as Lord Protector he successfully managed to abolish Catholic Mass. This meant that English citizens could no longer openly practice the religion in a traditional, mass setting practiced by the Catholic Church. Although Mary objected to this, she still managed to keep Catholic Mass in her household.

However, after the fall and execution of Seymour for essentially kidnapping King Edward VI and for planning to raise an army to maintain his control in government, the rise of John Dudley, the Duke of Northumberland as the new Lord Protector, resulted in Mary's situation becoming even more dangerous. Mary herself stated that the Duke of Northumberland was the "most unstable man in England." Dudley's practice of the Protestant religion was more intense, demanding conformity to the religious doctrines imposed by the government; furthermore he recognized that Mary was a symbol for English citizens who were

still Catholic who might revert the country back to the Catholic Church. This was evident when Mary was no longer permitted to practice Mass in her household.

Charles V attempted to intervene on behalf of his cousin by submitting a request to the Privy Council that would grant her the ability to worship freely. In Edward VI's Chronicle, he describes that within the request Charles threatened war with England had they not let Mary continue to freely worship. Although there were fears amongst the Privy Council, who wanted to avoid war, Charles's conflicts with the French in Italy dampened any threat he made. At this point, Mary considered fleeing England for Spain. However, just as a Spanish ship was docked for her at the coast at Maldon in Essex, Mary had a change of heart; she refused to leave and was determined to maintain her claim to the throne.

By the spring of 1553, King Edward VI's health began to rapidly deteriorate. Determined to ensure that the throne was not passed to his Catholic sister, Edward created "My Device for the Succession." This document excluded both Mary and their sister, Elizabeth, from the succession on the grounds that they were born illegitimate. Instead, the throne would be passed to Lady Jane Grey, the granddaughter of King Henry VIII's sister. Furthermore, Edward and Northumberland stated their reasoning for supporting Jane was their fear and disdain at the thought of Mary and Elizabeth marrying foreigners, and that the country would ultimately be controlled by a foreign power. They reasoned that Jane, who was married to Northumberland's son, Guildford Dudley, would produce an English heir and maintain the lineage of the throne. The Duke of Northumberland also knew that Edward did not have much longer to live; he acted swiftly to ensure that Mary did not attempt to take the throne by trying to lure her to court in order to arrest her for continuously refusing to convert. However, Mary was informed of her brother's impending death and Northumberland's plot, and instead fled from her residence in Hudson in Hertfordshire, which was closer to court, to Kenninghall, in Norfolk, East Anglia where she had land and estate, as well as political support.

It was there where she eventually learned of Edward's death at the age of fifteen, and that Lady Jane Grey would be pronounced Queen. However, the announcement of Jane Grey was not entirely welcomed in the country. For example, one account made by Gianfrancesco Commendone, the secretary of the Cardinal of Imola, described that while Jane Grey was being led to the Tower to await her coronation, there were mixed feelings of disdain and no cheering among the English citizens. Support of Jane Grey was also created out of fear. Another account made by Spanish merchant, Antonio de Guaras, stated that any person who questioned the legitimacy of Jane Grey, and why Mary was not pronounced queen, would have their ears cut off in order to cause intimidation and ensure the obedience of the English citizens.

Following news of her brother's death, Mary sent a letter to the Privy Council demanding them to recognize her as Queen.

However, the council rejected her claim and instead, Northumberland and his troops marched towards Kenninghall. Mary managed to escape and moved southwards in East Anglia. During this time, Mary gained a large amount of support from both English Catholics and those who supported her claim to the throne as the rightful heir because she was the daughter of King Henry VIII and was legally next in line according to the Act of Succession and Henry's will, and those, like Thomas, Lord Wentworth, a well-liked and followed nobleman, who despised Northumberland. Mary also received political support from noblemen such as the Earls of Pembroke and Arundel, both members of the Privy Council, who persistently advocated for Mary's right to the throne as the daughter of King Henry VIII as prescribed in his will. Mary's overwhelming support eventually caused Northumberland to surrender; the Privy Council turned against Jane Grey and proclaimed Mary as Queen on July 19th, 1553. Northumberland was arrested and later executed by Mary for attempting to prevent her from succeeding to the throne. Mary, now thirty-seven, rode into London in August 1553 officially as Queen.

Now, as Queen...

Mary I was the first Queen Regnant (that is, a queen reigning in her own right rather than a queen through marriage to a king).

Mary restored papal supremacy in England, abandoned the title of Supreme Head of the Church, reintroduced Roman Catholic bishops and began the slow reintroduction of monastic orders.

Mary also revived the old heresy laws to secure the religious conversion of the country; heresy was regarded as a religious and civil offence amounting to treason (to believe in a different religion from the Sovereign was an act of defiance and disloyalty).

As a result, around 300 Protestant heretics were burnt in three years - apart from eminent Protestant clergy such as Cranmer (a former archbishop and author of two Books of Common Prayer), Latimer and Ridley, these heretics were mostly poor and self-taught people.

Apart from making Mary deeply unpopular, such treatment demonstrated that people were prepared to die for the Protestant settlement established in Henry's reign.

The progress of Mary's conversion of the country was also limited by the vested interests of the aristocracy and gentry who had bought the monastic lands sold off after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and who refused to return these possessions voluntarily as Mary invited them to do.

Aged 37 at her accession, Mary wished to marry and have children, thus leaving a Roman Catholic heir to consolidate her religious reforms, and removing her half-sister Elizabeth (a focus for Protestant opposition) from direct succession.

Mary's decision to marry Philip, King of Spain from 1556, in 1554 was very unpopular; the protest from the Commons prompted Mary's reply that Parliament was 'not accustomed to use such language to the Kings of England' and that in her marriage 'she would choose as God inspired her'.

The marriage was childless, Philip spent most of it on the continent, England obtained no share in the Spanish monopolies in New World trade and the alliance with Spain dragged England into a war with France.

Popular discontent grew when Calais, the last vestige of England's possessions in France dating from William the Conqueror's time, was captured by the French in 1558.

Dogged by ill health, Mary died later that year, possibly from cancer, leaving the crown to her half-sister Elizabeth.

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: for each word or phrase find the matching definition

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. steadfast | a. to educate for a future role or function |
| 2. infatuation | b. to support/judge as correct |
| 3. banished | c. when something is taken away |
| 4. bouts of | d. very upset |
| 5. to uphold | e. sudden, strong love |
| 6. to rely on | f. social or financial status or reputation |
| 7. to groom | g. restored back (to a previous state) |
| 8. to be stripped of | h. unstoppable |
| 9. to succumb | i. strong/loyal |
| 10. inconsolable | j. to permanently end |
| 11. standing | k. to return (to a previous state) |
| 12. reinstated | l. promised again |
| 13. reaffirmed | m. to give in |
| 14. staunch | n. fought for |
| 15. to abolish | o. kicked out |
| 16. to revert | p. episodes of |
| 17. conformity | q. to break down/get worse |

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----|---------------------------|
| 18. | to deteriorate | r. | strong dislike |
| 19. | advocated for | s. | being like other people |
| 20. | disdain | t. | upcoming |
| 21. | to lure | u. | threatening/making scared |
| 22. | intimidation | v. | to attract |
| 23. | impending | w. | to depend on |

3. Decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. In 1531 Mary was declared illegitimate and was replaced as heir by Elizabeth
2. In 1534 Mary publicly refused to recognize her father's marriage to Anne, her own legalized illegitimacy and his claim to be head of the Church of England
3. After successfully recreating a relationship with her father, Mary was reinstated in the line of succession in 1544, with Edward being first in line, her being second, and Elizabeth third
4. In 1553, King Edward VI's document "My Device for the Succession" excluded both Mary and their sister, Elizabeth, from the succession stating that the throne would be passed to Lady Jane Grey, the granddaughter of King Henry VIII's sister
5. When Mary eventually learned of Edward's death at the age of fifteen, she was pronounced Queen
6. Mary I did not abandon the title of Supreme Head of the Church
7. The aristocracy and gentry returned their possessions of monastic lands voluntarily as Mary invited them to do
8. Mary's decision to marry Philip, King of Spain from 1556, in 1554 was very popular
9. Mary I died in 1558 leaving the crown to her half-sister Elizabeth

4. Answer the questions

1. What were Mary's relations with her parents?
2. Why was Mary declared illegitimate?
3. Why did Mary return to favour of her father, Henry VIII?
4. When did Lady Jane Grey become queen? How did it happen?
5. When did Mary I become queen? What title did she have?
6. What did Mary do after she had become queen?
7. Whom did Mary I marry? Was it a successful marriage?
8. Was Mary popular with her subjects?

5. Summarise the impact of Mary's reign on the development of England

Unit V. Queen Elizabeth I

Elizabeth, her name is given to a golden age of poets, statesmen and adventurers. Known as the Virgin Queen, or Gloriana, her union with her people became a substitute for the marriage she never made. Her reign, known as the Elizabethan Age, is remembered for many reasons... the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and for many great men, Shakespeare, Raleigh, Hawkins, Drake, Walsingham, Essex and Burleigh.

She was endowed with great courage. As a young woman she had been imprisoned in the Tower of London* on the orders of her half-sister, Queen Mary I, and lived in daily fear that she would be executed as her mother, Anne Boleyn had been.

Elizabeth, unlike her sister Mary, was a Protestant and declared when she became Queen ‘that she did not make windows into men’s souls’ and that her people could follow any religion they wished.

She was also noted for her learning, and although she was sometimes wayward, she was generally considered wise. She loved jewels and beautiful clothes and had a hard skeptical intellect, which helped her steer a moderate course through all the conflicts of her reign, and there were many!

Her speech in 1588 to her troops at Tilbury, drawn up to repel the Duke of Parma’s army in the year of the Spanish Armada*, is often quoted. One part of the speech is well known, and the section that starts... ‘I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a King of England too and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain or any Prince of Europe should dare to invade the borders of my realm’, is stirring stuff even today, many centuries later.

Her courtiers, and to some extent her country, expected her to marry and provide an heir to the throne. She was courted by many suitors, even her brother-in-law, Philip of Spain, joined the throng of men hoping to win her affection! Her comments on marriage were straight to the point “I should call the wedding-ring the yoke-ring!”

It is said that Elizabeth's great love was Lord Dudley, later to become the Earl of Leicester, but her faithful, brilliant minister and close advisor, Sir William Cecil, advised against it.

Her early life was full of uncertainties, and her chances of succeeding to the throne seemed very slight once her half-brother Edward was born in 1537. She was then third in line behind her Roman Catholic half-sister, Princess Mary. Roman Catholics, indeed, always considered her illegitimate and she only narrowly escaped execution in the wake of a failed rebellion against Queen Mary in 1554.

On her descent from Henry VIII, Elisabeth said, "Although I may not be a lioness, I am a lion's cub, and inherit many of his qualities." Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

Elizabeth succeeded to the throne on her half-sister's death in November 1558. She was very well-educated (fluent in five languages), and had inherited intelligence, determination and shrewdness from both parents.

Her 45-year reign is generally considered one of the most glorious in English history. During it a secure Church of England was established. Its doctrines were laid down in the 39 Articles of 1563, a compromise between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. Most of her subjects accepted the compromise as the basis of their faith, and her church settlement probably saved England from religious wars like those which France suffered in the second half of the 16th century.

Although autocratic and capricious, Elizabeth had astute political judgement and chose her ministers well; these included William Cecil, later Lord Burghley (Secretary of State), Sir Christopher Hatton (Lord Chancellor) and Sir Francis Walsingham (in charge of intelligence and also a Secretary of State).

Overall, Elizabeth's administration consisted of some 600 officials administering the great offices of state, and a similar number dealing with the Crown lands (which funded the administrative costs). Social and economic

regulation and law and order remained in the hands of the sheriffs at local level, supported by unpaid justices of the peace.

Elizabeth's reign also saw many brave voyages of discovery, including those of Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and Humphrey Gilbert, particularly to the Americas. These expeditions prepared England for an age of colonisation and trade expansion, which Elizabeth herself recognised by establishing the East India Company at the very end of 1599.

The arts flourished during Elizabeth's reign. Country houses such as Longleat and Hardwick Hall were built, miniature painting reached its high point, theatres thrived - the Queen attended the first performance of Shakespeare's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

Investing in expensive clothes and jewellery, she cultivated this image by touring the country in regional visits known as 'progresses', often riding on horseback rather than by carriage. Elizabeth made at least 25 progresses during her reign.

However, Elizabeth's reign was one of considerable danger and difficulty for many, with threats of invasion from Spain through Ireland, and from France through Scotland. Much of northern England was in rebellion in 1569-70. A papal bull of 1570 specifically released Elizabeth's subjects from their allegiance, and she passed harsh laws against Roman Catholics after plots against her life were discovered.

One such plot involved Mary, Queen of Scots, who had fled to England in 1568 after her second husband, Henry, Lord Darnley's, murder and her subsequent marriage to a man believed to have been involved in his murder, James, Earl of Bothwell.

As a likely successor to Elizabeth, Mary spent 19 years as Elizabeth's prisoner because Mary was the focus for rebellion and possible assassination plots, such as the Babington Plot of 1586.

Mary was also a temptation for potential invaders such as Philip II. In a letter of 1586 to Mary, Elizabeth wrote, 'You have planned ... to take my life and

ruin my kingdom ... I never proceeded so harshly against you.' Elizabeth could be hard when the circumstances needed a strong hand, and when Mary Queen of Scots* was found to be involved in a plot to usurp the throne, she signed Mary's death warrant, on the insistence of Parliament and her advisers and Mary was tried, found guilty and executed at Fotheringhay Castle in 1587.

In 1588, aided by bad weather, the English navy scored a great victory over the Spanish invasion fleet of around 130 ships – the 'Armada'. The Spanish Armada was intended to overthrow the Queen and re-establish Roman Catholicism by conquest, as Philip II believed he had a claim to the English throne through his marriage to Mary.

During Elizabeth's long reign, the nation also suffered from high prices and severe economic depression, especially in the countryside, during the 1590s. The war against Spain was not very successful after the Armada had been beaten and, together with other campaigns, it was very costly.

Though she kept a tight rein on government expenditure, Elizabeth left large debts to her successor. Wars during Elizabeth's reign are estimated to have cost over £5 million (at the prices of the time) which Crown revenues could not match - in 1588, for example, Elizabeth's total annual revenue amounted to some £392,000.

Despite the combination of financial strains and prolonged war after 1588, Parliament was not summoned more often. There were only 16 sittings of the Commons during Elizabeth's reign, five of which were in the period 1588-1601. Although Elizabeth freely used her power to veto legislation, she avoided confrontation and did not attempt to define Parliament's constitutional position and rights.

Elizabeth chose never to marry. If she had chosen a foreign prince, he would have drawn England into foreign policies for his own advantages (as in her sister Mary's marriage to Philip of Spain); marrying a fellow countryman could have drawn the Queen into factional infighting. Elizabeth used her marriage prospects as a political tool in foreign and domestic policies.

However, the 'Virgin Queen' was presented as a selfless woman who sacrificed personal happiness for the good of the nation, to which she was, in essence, 'married'.

Late in her reign, she addressed Parliament in the so-called 'Golden Speech' of 1601 when she told MPs: 'There is no jewel, be it of never so high a price, which I set before this jewel; I mean your love.' She seems to have been very popular with the vast majority of her subjects.

Overall, Elizabeth's always shrewd and, when necessary, decisive leadership brought successes during a period of great danger both at home and abroad. She died at Richmond Palace on 24 March 1603, having become a legend in her lifetime. The date of her accession was a national holiday for two hundred years. James VI of Scotland was Elizabeth's successor and became James I of England.

At her death in 1603 Elizabeth left a country that was secure, and all the religious troubles had largely disappeared. England was now a first class power, and Elizabeth had created and moulded a country that was the envy of Europe.

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: For each word or phrase find the matching definition

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. to be endowed with | a. weak |
| 2. wayward | b. to forcefully take |
| 3. to steer | c. to have |
| 4. to repel | d. a sister who has only one parent in common with you |
| 5. suitors | e. kinglike or queen like rule |
| 6. illegitimate | f. disobedient |
| 7. a half-sister | g. unpredictable |
| 8. feeble | h. to direct the course |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 9. autocratic | i. a writ from a court commanding police to perform specified acts |
| 10. capricious | j. war-group |
| 11. astute | k. internal fighting |
| 12. to usurp | l. to be respected and liked by |
| 13. a warrant | m. perceptive |
| 14. factional | n. to push back/drive away |
| 15. infighting | o. illegal |
| 16. to be the envy of | p. romantic interests |

3. Decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. Elizabeth I was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his third wife, Jane Seymour
2. When she was young she had been imprisoned in the Tower of London on the orders of Philip of Spain
3. Elisabeth's chances of succeeding to the throne seemed very slight because she was third in line behind her half-brother Edward
4. The doctrines of the Church of England were laid down in the 39 Articles of 1563, a compromise between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism
5. Because she was autocratic and capricious, Elizabeth had weak political judgement and chose her ministers badly
6. Elizabeth's reign saw many brave voyages of discovery, which prepared England for an age of colonisation and trade expansion
7. Elizabeth established the East India Company in 1599
8. In 1589, the English navy scored a great victory over the Spanish invasion fleet of around 130 ships which was intended to overthrow the Queen and re-establish Roman Catholicism by conquest
9. The date of her accession to the throne was a national holiday for two hundred years because she had become a legend in her lifetime

10. James VI of Scotland was Elizabeth's successor and became James I of England

4. Answer the questions

1. Who were Elizabeth's parents?
2. Why and how did she ascend the English throne?
3. What political judgment did she have?
4. What is the document known as the 39 Articles of 1563?
5. What great victory did England score in 1588? What were its consequences?
6. Why did Elizabeth establish the East India Company in 1599?
7. Why didn't Elizabeth marry?
8. What is another noticeable characteristic of her reign? How was the period of her reign called?
9. What were the home affairs like in England?
10. Why is the period of Elizabeth's reign called "The Golden Age"?

5. Summarise the importance of Elizabeth's reign for the development of England

Interactive activities

1. Tower Ravens <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Tower-Ravens/>
2. The Spanish Armada <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Spanish-Armada/>
3. Biography of Mary Queen of Scots <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/Mary-Queen-of-Scots/>

Medieval history quiz: part four

When did the first European trials for witchcraft occur? Who was the only Englishman to become pope? Use this quiz to test what you know about the Middle Ages <https://www.britannica.com/quiz/medieval-history-quiz-part-four>

Unit VI. Founding of Jamestown

Contrary to popular belief, it was the year 2007 that marked the 400th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent British settlement in the New World, or what is now called the United States, and not 2020.

It appears that many people on both sides of the Atlantic seem happier with the association between the Pilgrim Fathers arrival in 1620 aboard their ship the Mayflower, rather than the band of entrepreneurial adventurers that arrived some thirteen years earlier and included one serial adventurer, Captain John Smith.

This would not be the first time that English feet had stepped ashore in the New World. The adventurer and courtier to Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Walter Raleigh had organised three expeditions in the 1580s in an attempt to colonise North America. He had even named the area Virginia in honour of his Virgin Queen.

It was however, in June 1606 that King James I of England (VI of Scotland) granted a charter to a group of London gentlemen and merchants known as the Virginia Company, to establish a British settlement in the Chesapeake area of North America. They had been issued with three clear objectives; to discover gold, a water route to the South Seas and to find the Lost Colony of Roanoke.

Adverse weather conditions initially affected their departure, however the expedition finally set sail in three small ships, the Discovery, Susan Constant and Godspeed in December 1606, with around 140 colonists bound for Virginia.

Apparently John Smith and Christopher Newport, the captain in charge of the three ships, clashed during the voyage and Smith only escaped being hanged for mutiny when sealed orders were opened that named him one of the leaders of the new colony.

The search for a suitable site for the new colony ended on May 14th 1607, when the Virginia Company explorers landed on a small peninsular of land on the banks of a river some 45 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. They quickly constructed defences for themselves in the form of a triangular fort and named their new settlement Jamestown, after their king.

Soon after landing, the colonists discovered that perhaps they had been a little hasty in selecting Jamestown as their new home. The swampy, confined site was plagued by mosquitoes, the tidal river water proved unsuitable for drinking and space for farming was limited. Extreme weather conditions and the unwelcome attention of the local Native American tribes compounded to further test their endurance.

Disease, famine and continued attacks by the neighbouring Algonquian tribe took a heavy toll on the population and it appears that only the strong and inspired leadership of Captain John Smith kept the colony from dissolving during its early months and years.

In December 1607, while on an expedition to gather food for the colony, Smith and his men were attacked by Indians; his men were killed but he was captured and taken before the chief of the local Powhatan Confederacy. Although he feared for his life, Smith was eventually released without harm. Smith attributed his narrow escape in part to the chief's daughter Pocahontas whom he claimed had shielded and protected his body with her own.

In the months that followed the colony survived thanks mainly due to periodical visits to the fort by Pocahontas with food aid, and via the timely arrival of two supply ships from England. As well as delivering valuable supplies, the ships also brought more colonists and ultimately more mouths that required feeding.

In 1609, all appeared more positive when the Third Supply Relief Fleet of 9 ships set off from England loaded with fresh supplies and colonists with which to reinforce Jamestown. Optimism was short lived however, when the fleet encountered a massive hurricane on the way, and after being tossed in a storm for four days, the flagship Sea Venture was eventually driven onto a reef off the coast of Bermuda. All 150 on board were landed safely on the then uninhabited island of Bermuda, effectively castaways.

The remaining ships of the fleet limped into Jamestown in August 1609, with many of the passengers suffering injuries and sickness from their journey, thus adding a further 400 hungry mouths to feed.

Just a few weeks later the emerging colony was struck a further devastating blow when John Smith suffered serious injury in a gunpowder explosion. The decision was made to transport him back to England to better treat his wounds. Without his inspirational leadership, the colony quickly fell into chaos.

The freezing winter that followed Smith's departure was particularly harsh and the colony entered what was later termed the Starving Time. Trapped within Jamestown by hostile Indians, the settlers first ate their way through their livestock; their pets were next on the menu, shortly followed by the resident rats and mice and then apparently the residents themselves!

Meanwhile in the paradise that proved to be Bermuda, the castaways from the Sea Venture led by Admiral Sir George Somers*, Sir Thomas Gates and John Rolfe, had not only established a thriving community, they had managed to keep themselves busy as well. During their ten months on the island they had found food to be plentiful and they were able to build a church and houses. From the wreckage of the Sea Venture they built two further ships, the Deliverance and the Patience, aboard which they set sail set for Jamestown in May 1610.

What greeted them when they arrived at the Virginia Colony however, was not a pretty sight. Almost destroyed by famine and disease, only 60 settlers had survived that Starving Time winter.

Some weeks later in July 1610, the Fourth Relief Fleet commanded by Lord Delaware arrived. Loaded with supplies from England, the total abandonment of Jamestown was narrowly avoided. The colony was now at least able to survive, although it was as yet far from being economically viable. The Virginia Company had poured people and resources into the venture with a zero return on its investment.

Fortunes however started to change quite dramatically in 1612, when John Rolfe, who had introduced a new strain of tobacco into the colony, started to

export it. The taste of Virginia tobacco proved very much the flavour of the day throughout the taverns and streets of London and the demand for the new cash crop rose exponentially.

Two years later the tobacco* farmer Rolfe married the Powhatan chief's youngest daughter Pocahontas, and a period of relative peace with the Indians followed. During a period of captivity with the colonists, Pocahontas had previously converted to Christianity and changed her name to Rebecca.

In 1616, the Rolfes made a public relations trip to England, where Pocahontas' exotic looks and regal bearing brought her instant adoration; she was presented at the court of Queen Anne as a visiting princess.

"Rebecca" would never return to America. Shortly after the ship that she had boarded for her journey home had slipped its moorings, it was realised that Pocahontas was seriously unwell and after sailing just a few miles down the Thames it docked again at Gravesend. It was here that she died in 1617, aged just 22, possibly of influenza, pneumonia or smallpox. She was buried in the nave of the nearby St. George's Church. John Rolfe returned to Virginia later that year.

Tobacco quickly became the rage throughout Europe and by 1619 Jamestown was a boom town, exporting more than 10 tons of the precious leaves. More workers were urgently needed to help bring in the tobacco crop. Later that year a solution presented itself when a passing Dutch slave trader willingly exchanged his cargo of 20 Africans for food. These Africans became indentured servants, similar in position to many poor Englishmen who traded several years of labour in exchange for passage to America. The race-based slave trade as we now know it would not start until the 1680's.

It appears that the Jamestown colonists had failed in their original mission to find a route South Seas, and failed to locate the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, but they had at least found gold. Well gold of a type ...Golden Virginia Tobacco!

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: for each word find the matching definition

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. entrepreneurial | a. badly troubled by |
| 2. clashed | b. widespread death from starving |
| 3. mutiny | c. ending/stopping |
| 4. plagued by | d. revolt against authority on ship |
| 5. endurance | e. creative (with business) |
| 6. famine | f. ability to last through/tolerate bad times |
| 7. dissolving | g. successfully growing |
| 8. uninhabited | h. fought |
| 9. castaways | i. being left alone, with no help |
| 10. thriving | j. able to work as intended or to succeed |
| 11. indenture | k. empty of people |
| 12. abandonment | l. written contract |
| 13. exponentially | m. more and more as time goes on |
| 14. viable | n. people who are rejected by others, or who are shipwrecked |

3. Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. The year 2020 marked the 400th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent British settlement in the New World
2. The first time that English feet had stepped ashore in the New World was in the 1580s
3. In June 1606 King James I of England granted a charter to the Virginia Company to establish a British settlement in the Chesapeake area of North America

4. The Virginia Company had been issued with three clear objectives: to discover resources, a water route to the South Seas and to find the Lost Colony of Roanoke
5. The Virginia Company explorers landed on May 14th 1607, constructed defences and named their new settlement Jamestown, after their king
6. Soon after landing, the colonists discovered that perhaps they had been wise in selecting Jamestown as their new home
7. In December 1607, Smith was captured and eventually released without harm, which he attributed to the chief's daughter Pocahontas
8. In 1609, the 9-ship fleet set off from England to reinforce Jamestown, however, it encountered a massive hurricane on the way, and the flagship Sea Venture drowned
9. The remaining ships of the fleet limped into Jamestown in August 1609, adding a further 400 hungry mouths to feed
10. When John Smith suffered serious injury in a gunpowder explosion and was transported back to England, the colony quickly prospered
11. The castaways from the Sea Venture on Bermuda had not only established a thriving community, they had managed to build a church and houses
12. They built two ships, the Deliverance and the Patience, aboard which they set sail set for England in May 1610
13. The total abandonment of Jamestown was narrowly avoided thanks to the Fourth Relief Fleet which arrived in July 1610
14. In 1612, John Rolfe, who had introduced a new strain of wheat into the colony, started to export it
15. In 1614 Rolfe married the Powhatan chief's eldest daughter Pocahontas, who had previously converted to Christianity and changed her name to Rebecca
16. In 1616, the Rolfes made a trip to England, where Pocahontas was presented at the court of Queen Anne as a visiting princess
17. Pocahontas would never return to America because shortly after the ship had slipped its moorings, it was realised that she was seriously unwell

18. It was a few miles down the Thames at Gravesend that she died in 1617, aged just 22, and was buried in the nave of the nearby St. George's Church
19. By 1619 Jamestown was a boom town, exporting more than 10 tons of the tobacco leaves
20. The race-based slave trade started with indentured servants in the 1680s

4. Answer the questions

1. When was the first time that English feet had stepped ashore in the New World?
2. What objectives did a group of London gentlemen and merchants known as the Virginia Company have in 1606?
3. Where and when did the Virginia Company explorers land?
4. What did the colonists discover soon after landing?
5. What happened in December 1607?
6. What happened to the Third Supply Relief Fleet in 1609?
7. What period is termed the Starving Time?
8. What can you say about the settlement in Bermuda?
9. How was the total abandonment of Jamestown narrowly avoided?
10. How did the tobacco trade start and develop? What impact on the life of Jamestown did it have?
11. What was the fate of Pocahontas?
12. Why did the tobacco trade contribute to slave-trading?

Interactive activities

Read all the articles and give the summary of one of them

1. Sir George Somers <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Sir-George-Somers/>
2. Introduction of tobacco to England <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Introduction-of-Tobacco-to-England/>
3. Lost Colony <https://www.britannica.com/place/Lost-Colony>

Unit VII. The East India Company and its role in ruling India

In the late 1500s, European explorers started sailing east for trading purposes. The Spanish and the Portuguese were originally dominant on these new sailing routes, but after the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588 the British and Dutch were able to take more of an active role in trade with the East Indies. The Dutch initially took a lead in this, focusing mainly on spices and in particular the trade of peppercorns.

Concerned that the English were falling behind to the Dutch on these new trading routes, on the 31st December 1600 Queen Elizabeth I granted over 200 English merchants the right to trade in the East Indies. One of these groups of merchants called themselves Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies, later to become simply The East India Company.

As the name suggests, the Company's humble origins was as a small group of investors and businessmen looking to capitalise on these new trading opportunities. Their first expedition left for Asia in 1601 with four ships commanded by James Lancaster. The expedition returned two years later with a cargo of pepper weighing almost 500 tons! James Lancaster was duly knighted for his service.

Although these initial voyages turned out to be extremely profitable for the shareholders, increased competition in the mid-1600s made trading much more difficult. Wars, pirates and lower profit margins forced the Company to grow into new markets where competition was less fierce. It was during this time that the Company also decided that it could not compete with the more powerful Dutch East India Company in the trading of spices, so instead turned its attention to cotton and silk from India.

This strategy appeared to pay off, as by the 1700s the Company had grown so large that it had come to dominate the global textile trade, and had even amassed its own army in order to protect its interests. Most of the forces were based at the three main 'stations' in India, at Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

Although the forces of the East India Company were at first only concerned with protecting the direct interests of the Company, this was to change with the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Faced with a local uprising led by Siraj ud-Daulah*, the Company's army led by Robert Clive quickly defeated the insurgents. However, this was to be a turning point for the Company and the following years saw it take full administrative powers over its territories, including the right to tax anyone living within its boundaries.

Although the 1600s and early 1700s saw the East India Company primarily focused on the trade of textiles, by the mid-18th century the Company's trading patterns began to change. The reasons for this were two-fold.

Firstly, the industrial revolution had changed the way that the Company dealt with the textiles trade. Prior to this, highly skilled weavers were employed in India to make cottons and silks by hand. These light, colourful and easy to wear garments were popular amongst the fashionistas and upper classes of Britain.

By the time of the Industrial Revolution, Britain had started producing these garments in its own factories, dramatically lowering prices (due to mass production) and bringing the fashions into the reach of the middle classes.

The second reason for this change in trading patterns was the growing desire in Europe for Chinese tea*. This was a potentially massive market for the Company, but was held back by the fact that the Chinese only traded their tea for silver. Unfortunately Britain was on the gold standard at the time, and had to import silver from continental Europe, making the whole tea trade financially unviable.

So how did the East India Company make its fortune in Chinese tea?

In short, through illegal drugs! The Company started encouraging opium production in its Indian territories, which it then gave to private merchants (heavily taxed, of course) to be sold to China. The tax revenues from this funded much of the Company's profitable tea business.

Unfortunately this broke Chinese law, although it was tolerated by the authorities for a good 50 years until the trade balance fell to such a point that the

Chinese could not afford to let it continue. This came to a head in 1839 when the Chinese demanded that all opium stock be handed over to its government for destruction. This ultimately led to the Opium Wars.

At the same time as the Opium Wars, the Company started witnessing an increasing amount of rebellion from its Indian territories. There were many reasons for this insurgency, and the Company's rapid expansion through the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th century had not helped matters.

The rebels, many of whom were the Indian troops within the Company's army (which at this time was over 200,000 men with around 80% of the force made up of Indian recruits) caught their employers off guard and succeeded in killing many British soldiers, civilians and Indians loyal to the Company. In retaliation for this uprising, the Company killed thousands of Indians, both rebel combatants as well as a large number of civilians perceived to be sympathetic to the uprising. This was the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

The Indian Rebellion was to be the end of the East India Company. In the wake of this bloody uprising, the British government effectively abolished the Company in 1858. All of its administrative and taxing powers, along with its possessions and armed forces, were taken over by the Crown. This was the start of the British Raj, a period of direct British colonial rule over India which continued until independence in 1947.

Post-reading activities

1. Write the outline of the article; date/period – an event

2. Matching: for each word find the matching definition

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. to capitalize | a. to collect |
| 2. to amass | b. someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation |
| 3. to pay off | c. to result in success |
| 4. shareholders | d. to draw advantages from |

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 5. uprising | e. having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects or qualities |
| 6. insurgent | f. violent effort by a group of people |
| 7. fashionistas | g. a craftsman who weaves cloth |
| 8. two-fold | h. someone who opposes political authority |
| 9. a weaver | i. people who are interested in style and clothing |
| 10. unviable | j. watching as it happens |
| 11. revenues | k. violent effort by a group of people |
| 12. witnessing | l. the income that a government or company receives regularly |
| 13. insurgency | m. unworkable/unable to survive |
| 14. retaliation | n. riot |
| 15. uprising | o. revenge for something bad that was done |
| 16. combatants | p. permanently stopped |
| 17. abolished | q. fighters |

3. Complete the sentences using the active vocabulary from exercise 1

1. She ... on her experience to get a better paying job
2. All her hard work ... in the end, and she finally passed the exam
3. All approaches to the capital are now under the control of the ...
4. The ... are planning to wrest control of the company away from the current directors
5. She is the stylish, trendy, shopaholic ... of the group who is described as the one who always dresses in style
6. The goal of the present study with clinical populations was ...
7. She concluded that the plan was ... with the resources that were available
8. The government is scrabbling around for ways to raise ... without putting up taxes
9. The government is reported to be concerned about the growing ... in the south

10. The government fears ... after the attacks
11. The presence of ... in refugee camps raises a serious dilemma as to their eligibility for humanitarian assistance and protection

4. Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones

1. Queen Elizabeth I granted English merchants the right to trade in the East Indies because she was concerned that the English were falling behind to the Spanish and the French
2. Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies was a large group of investors and businessmen looking to capitalise on the new trading opportunities
3. In the mid-1600s the Company decided that it could not compete with the more powerful Dutch East India Company because of increased competition, wars, pirates and lower profit margins so it turned its attention to tea from India
4. This strategy did not pay off, and the Company had even amassed its own army in order to protect its interests
5. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a turning point for the Company so it took full administrative powers over its territories, including the right to tax anyone living within its boundaries
6. By the mid-18th century the Company's trading patterns began to change the reason for which was the growing desire in Europe for Chinese tea
7. The East India Company made its fortune in Chinese tea by encouraging opium production in its Indian territories, which it then gave to private merchants to be sold to China
8. In 1839 when the Chinese demanded that all opium stock be handed over to its government for destruction, it led to the Opium Wars
9. At the same time as the Opium Wars, the Company started witnessing an increasing amount of rebellion from its Indian territories due to the Company's rapid expansion through the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th century
10. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was to be the end of the East India Company

11. The British government abolished the Company in 1858 whose administrative and taxing powers, along with its possessions and armed forces, were taken over by the Crown

12. The British Raj, a period of direct British colonial rule over India, continued until independence in 1947.

5. Answer the questions

1. Why did Queen Elizabeth I grant the right to trade in the East Indies? When was it?
2. When did the first expedition of the East India Company take place? What was its outcome?
3. What made trading difficult in the 1600s? What decision was made because of that?
4. How had the Company changed by the 1700s? What were the reasons?
5. What consequences did the Battle of Plassey in 1757 lead to?
6. Why did the Company's trading patterns begin to change in the mid-18th century?
7. How did the East India Company make its fortune in Chinese tea?
8. What led to the Opium Wars?
9. What did the Company start witnessing at the same time as the Opium Wars? What were the reasons for this insurgency?
10. What was the Indian Rebellion of 1857?
11. What was the end of the East India Company?

6. Read the article, make the summary "Key Facts of the Opium Wars"

<https://www.britannica.com/summary/Key-Facts-of-the-Opium-Wars>

Interactive activities

Read the article and give the summary

The Black Hole of Calcutta <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/The-Black-Hole-of-Calcutta/>

Unit VIII. The British Empire through time

From early discoveries, through bitter wars with other powers, to popular uprisings, the British Empire went through many changes during the course of history.

A summary of the British Empire

What is the British Empire?

An empire is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power. An empire doesn't need an 'emperor'. The British Empire comprised of Britain, the 'mother country', and the colonies, countries ruled to some degree by and from Britain. In the 16th century Britain began to establish overseas colonies. By 1783, Britain had built a large empire with colonies in America and the West Indies.

Interpretations of the British Empire

Interpretations of the British Empire have changed and developed over time. In the 19th and early 20th century, some historians argued that the empire was the deserved result of Britain's technical and moral superiority. They argued that British rule established formal systems of government, law and education as well as the development of infrastructure, like railways. However, this is a dated view that has been widely challenged. Many modern historians argue that it is unacceptable to say that colonialized peoples did not have or would not have developed their own entirely valid forms of government, laws, and infrastructures without the influence of the British Empire.

Furthermore, many historians argue that you cannot examine the British Empire without examining the more shameful aspects of Britain's past. Britain was heavily involved with the transatlantic slave trade in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The British Empire also stripped many colonies and indigenous peoples of their land and vibrant cultures, for example, the Aboriginal in Australia and the indigenous peoples of the United States. Colonialisation also caused many deaths due to famine, disease and violence, for instance, in India in 1953 and Kenya in the 1950s.

Background: Britain in the Middle Ages

The British Empire did not exist in the Middle Ages. In the early Middle Ages, England was part of other empires:

- In 1066, William of Normandy conquered England. Other lands conquered by the Normans included parts of the south of Italy and North Africa.
- During the reign of Henry II, England was part of the Angevin Empire, which included Ireland and most of western France.
- To increase their wealth and power, medieval kings tried to take over ever-wider lands. Sometimes this could be achieved through marriage; however, sometimes Kings would have to go to war.

During the Middle Ages, the kings of England tried to conquer other countries:

- In 1169, the Normans invaded Ireland. In 1171, Henry II went to Ireland to make sure that their conquests were made part of his Angevin Empire. In the years that followed, about half of the island was overrun by Normans, English and Welsh.
- In 1277, Edward I invaded and conquered North Wales.
- During the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453), Edward III and Henry V captured large areas of France, but by 1453 the only land still in English hands was Calais (now in France), which was later lost in 1558.
- By 1500 the kings of England had lost control of all of Ireland except for coastal towns and an area around Dublin known as the 'Pale'.

The first British Empire: 1497-1763

- Between 1497 and 1763, English seamen reached places Europeans had not previously been. Britain then set up colonies and used them to trade all over the world. However the British used violence to take over these lands, many people were enslaved as a result of the expansion of the empire. In 1497, only five years after Christopher Columbus sailed to the Caribbean the Italian explorer John Cabot, with the approval of Henry VIII and financed by English merchants, reached Canada.

- The first English colonies were formed in North America - in 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh organised a small settlement at Roanoke in Virginia, but it failed and in 1607, the Virginia Company founded a permanent colony at Jamestown in Virginia.
- After 1612, the East India Company began to build up a small empire of trading posts in India.
- The first English colonies in the Caribbean were founded in the 1620s. Colonialisation of St Kitts began in 1623 and then expanded to islands including Barbados and Antigua. English planters learned how to grow sugarcane and make sugar from the Dutch, who had learned from their colonies in Brazil. The production of sugar needed lots of workers and the English began to increasingly use enslaved labour.
- In 1655 the English invaded Jamaica, which had previously been a colony of Spain. Jamaica formally became a British colony in 1670.
- In 1664, the English took over the Dutch colony of New Netherland, which included the state of New Amsterdam. The English renamed this New York. The English also took over New Sweden (which is now called Delaware). Florida, previously a colony of Spain, formally became a British colony in 1763.

Fighting the French and gaining control of India

During the 18th century, the British were heavily involved in the transatlantic slave trade. The British were responsible for the enslavement of millions of West Africans to work on Caribbean farms and sugar plantations.

In addition, the 18th century saw Britain fighting a number of wars against France, and taking over colonies established by the French:

- In 1713, the British took over the French colony of Acadia (New France in northeastern North America).
- Victories by Robert Clive, including the Battle of Plassey in 1757, drove out the French and established British control in India.

- During the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) the British won Canada from the French with a notable victory coming from General James Wolfe's capture of Quebec in 1759.

The Seven Years' War 1756-1763

The Seven Years' War lasted between 1756 and 1763 and showed just how far Britain was prepared to go in order to protect its colonial interests.

England and France had been involved in small conflicts over territories for many years. In 1756, Britain declared war on France over a conflict over French expansion in America by the Ohio River Valley. British Prime Minister, William Pitt the Older, funded the British colonies in America to raise armies against the French.

By 1763 at the Treaty of Paris, Britain gained a number of new colonies in North and Central America: Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Tobago.

The British victory was significant as it resulted in France supporting America in the War of Independence just over a decade later.

The first British Empire: 1763-1783

The 18th century saw the European empires looking to expand their influence and power in world affairs.

The first British colony in what is now known as the United States was in Jamestown Virginia in 1607. Prior to colonisation, the land belonged to the Native Americans. The Native Americans are the indigenous peoples of Canada and the United States.

The American War of Independence 1775-1783

By the 18th century, Britain had 13 colonies all which had some control of their own affairs. As the British Empire expanded there became a growing independence movement amongst American colonialists.

In 1776, thirteen American colonies joined together to form the United States of America and declare themselves independent from Britain. They stopped paying taxes to Britain and no longer recognised Britain as being in charge of them. As a

result, Britain sent troops to fight them in a war. France, Spain and the Netherlands took sides with the United States and eventually Britain surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. America was no longer ruled by the British King, George III, and instead George Washington was chosen as its first president.

The war of independence was a significant event in Britain's colonial history. The United States became the first of the colonies to win independence from the British Empire. Despite Independence Day being a big cause of celebration in America to this day, for the enslaved and indigenous populations of America, independence did not bring freedom or rights. American independence however, did not stop British imperial ambitions. British colonialists began to look east to India and the conquest of other areas of the world, such as Australia.

The shape of the British Empire by 1783

- By 1783, Britain had established an empire which comprised of:
- colonies in North America, including the West Indies, and the Pacific including New Zealand, which became a British Colony following an expedition by James Cook in 1769
- trading posts in India
- naval bases in the Mediterranean - Gibraltar and Minorca

But:

- Britain's defeat in the American War of Independence meant the loss of the American colonies.

The British Empire: 1783-1924

In the century 1815–1914, 10 million square miles of territory and 400 million people were added to the British Empire. By the British Empire Exhibition of 1924, Britain controlled a worldwide empire which covered a fifth of the land in the world.

Many British people at the time took great pride in the British Empire and their power. However, this was not a view shared by the people of the colonized lands. Many people living in British colonies faced political and economic inequality and the decline of their culture and religion. In India the rule of the Mughal dynasty

which had lasted since the 1500s came to an end in 1857. In Australia violence, disease and inequality contributed to a decline in the Aboriginal population by 90% by the 1920s.

Timeline leading up to the British Empire Exhibition of 1924

1787 First shipment of transported prisoners to Australia.

1839 The Opium War forced China to allow British traders to sell the drug opium into China.

1857 There was a rebellion in India (the Indian Mutiny). The government took over rule of India from the East India Company.

1867 Canada was given 'dominion' (self-governing) status, followed by Australia and New Zealand in 1907.

1876 Queen Victoria was declared 'Empress of India'.

1881–1919 The 'Scramble for Africa' – Britain acquired colonies in Africa stretching from Cairo to Cape Town.

1899–1902 The Second Boer War – the British conquered South Africa.

1919 The Treaty of Versailles gave Germany's colonies, which included land in Africa and China, as 'mandates' for Britain and France to administer.

1924 The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium. For some people, this exhibition showcased the strength and power of the empire. However, in Britain at this time and especially after the Boer War, people became increasingly critical of imperialism.

Attitudes of Empire

At this time Britain regarded itself as 'ruler of the waves'. The songs 'Rule Britannia' and 'Land of Hope and Glory' serve as evidence of this belief.

Most British people at the time thought that they were doing the right thing by taking the British government and Christianity to the rest of the world, ending slavery and barbaric traditions and bringing 'civilisation' and an international 'Pax Britannica', or 'British peace'. The British generally felt that the way they lived their lives was the right way. They believed that colonising various countries was a means of helping others to become like Britain and therefore improve.

However, not all British people felt this way; there were groups within society who believed that Britain controlling other countries was wrong. Some people argued that colonies had their own cultures and traditions before the arrival of the British. Therefore, trying to impose a different way of life or religion on people was wrong. Others such as the Liberal Party in Parliament were divided over Britain using warfare to maintain and defend its Empire. An example of this was the Second Boer War (1899 – 1902) during which Britain fought to consolidate its control over South Africa against the Boers (descendants of Dutch settlers). The war divided Liberal opinion as well as some sectors of the British public who felt the war could not be morally justified.

The British Empire after 1924

After the World War One it became increasingly difficult for Britain to hold on to the Empire. It became clear that:

- Britain could no longer afford an empire.
- Britain had no right to rule people who did not want to be ruled by Britain.
- Britain realised that the Royal Navy was not strong enough to protect all the Empire anywhere in the world.

The right to rule yourself

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) promoted 'self-determination', or the right to rule yourself. It was difficult for Britain to support this principle for other countries, but deny it to countries in its Empire.

The British Government had promised Home Rule (the ability to hold their own parliament) to Ireland in 1912. When this was delayed by opposition in the North of the island of Ireland and then WWI, a rebellion known as the Easter Rising was sparked against British rule in 1916.

In the years after the Easter Rising nationalists in Ireland (people who wished to have independence) fought the Irish War of Independence against British forces and police in Ireland.

There was a strong independence movement in India:

- In 1919, British troops were responsible for a massacre that occurred at a peaceful gathering in Amritsar.
- Mohandas Gandhi led a powerful non-violent movement that refused to obey British laws. For example the Salt March, 1930.
- In 1935, the Government of India Act gave Indians control of everything except foreign policy.

The struggle for independence and decolonisation in Africa

During the Second World War, British colonies, including Africa and India, made a significant contribution to the war effort. The empire provided over eight million men for military service and provided essential raw materials and goods to Britain. At the end of the war, colonies believed they had earned a right to independence from the British Empire.

Britain faced economic problems because of the cost of the war, and it was becoming harder to run the Empire. In addition to the mounting cost of running the empire, President Roosevelt tried to encourage Britain to give freedom to its colonies in Africa. However, Britain didn't want to give up the colonies completely, so instead of granting them full freedom Britain began to introduce democracy to local areas within the colonies.

Eventually, nationalists in the African colonies felt that enough was enough and started protesting and rioting against the British. Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya and Kwame Nkrumah in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) led these protests. With all of their money problems, Britain could simply not afford to deal with this as well. Eventually, independence was granted to these colonies and, between the 1950s and 1980s, Britain lost control of all of its colonies in Africa.

The Commonwealth and the European Economic Community

The British Empire was dismantled and replaced by a voluntary organisation of former colonies called the Commonwealth:

- In 1926, the British government agreed the Balfour Declaration – that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were completely independent

countries, "freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

- In 1947, India and Pakistan were given independence.
- In 1960, British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan admitted there was a "wind of change" in Africa. Most of Britain's African and Caribbean colonies achieved independence in the 1960s.
- In 1973, Britain joined the European Economic Community and became part of a trading community based on free trade between the countries of Europe.
- In 1997, Britain formally handed Hong Kong back to China.

Post-reading activities

1. Complete the table with the dates and events which contributed to the formation of the British Empire

1066	William of Normandy conquered England. Other lands conquered by the Normans included parts of the south of Italy and North Africa
1169	The Normans invaded Ireland
1171	Henry II went to Ireland to make sure that their conquests were made part of his Angevin Empire
...	

2. Answer the questions

1. What is an empire? In external sources, find other examples of world empires
2. What is a colony?
3. How did the interpretations of the British Empire change over time?
4. What empires was Britain part of in the Middle Ages?
5. What other countries did Britain try to conquer in the Middle Ages?
6. Characterise the first British Empire between 1497-1763

7. What other countries did Britain fight to establish own colonies?
8. What role did the American war of independence play in the British colonial history?
9. What had the British Empire comprised of by 1783? By 1924?
10. How did the attitudes towards the British Empire change over time?
11. What contributed to the dismantling of the British Empire?
12. What is the Commonwealth? When was it established?

3. Discussion questions

1. The colonial past of Britain and other countries has often been criticised. What could the arguments be for and against colonization?
2. How do you think the native people in the colonies view their colonial masters?
3. What are the effects of colonization?

4. Presentation

Identify two main countries with which our country has had a lot of contact. Describe the details of this contact and the role it played in the development of these countries

Unit XIX. The end of Empire

1. What is the difference between a colony and a dominion?
2. When did the British Empire begin to decline in power?
3. What do you think Britain lost after the British Empire had collapsed?

Victoria's death in 1901 coincided with the beginning of the decline in the power of the Empire. The white-settler colonies had always enjoyed considerable self-government and in the first decade Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand were all allowed to draw up their own constitutions to become dominions. The non-white colonies were not so fortunate: India, "the Jewel in the Crown" of Victoria's empire, was subjected to an often harsh military rule, and vast areas of Africa remained firmly under British domination.

By 1919 the British Empire had already become less of an empire and more of a confederation. At the same international conference at which Britain acquired new possessions (formerly German) under the Treaty of Versailles, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa were all represented separately from Britain.

The real dismantling of the empire took place in the twenty-five years following the Second World War and with the loss of empire went a loss of power and status. These days, Britain's armed forces can no longer act unilaterally, without reference to the international community. Two events illustrate this. First, Suez. In 1956, Egypt, without prior agreement, took over the Suez Canal from the international company owned by Britain and France. British and French military action to stop this was a diplomatic disaster. The USA did not support them and their troops were forced to withdraw. Second, Cyprus. When this country left the British Empire, Britain became one of the guarantors of its independence from any other country. However, when Turkey invaded the island in 1974, British military activity was restricted to airlifting the personnel of its military base there to safety.

After the Second World War and throughout the 1950s, it was understood that a conference of the world's great powers involved the USA, the Soviet Union

and Britain. However, in 1962, the Cuban missile crisis, one of the greatest threats to global peace since the war, was resolved without reference to Britain. By the 1970s it was generally accepted that a 'superpower' conference involved only the USA and the Soviet Union.

Despite Britain's loss of power and status on the world stage, some small remnants of the empire remain. Whatever their racial origin, the inhabitants of Gibraltar, St. Helena, the Ascension Islands, the Falklands/Malvinas and Belize have all wished to continue with the imperial arrangement (they are afraid of being swallowed up by their nearest neighbours). For British governments, on the one hand, this is a source of pride, because it suggests how beneficial the British imperial administration must have been; embarrassment, because the possession of colonial territories does not fit with the image of a modern democratic state; and irritation because it costs the British taxpayers money.

The old imperial spirit is not quite dead. In 1982 the British government spent hundreds of millions of pounds to recapture the Falklands/Malvinas Islands from the invading Argentinians. We cannot know if it would have done so if the inhabitants had not been in favour of remaining British and if Argentina had not had a military dictatorship at that time. But what we do know is that the government's action received enormous popular support at home. The British supported the acts of their 'Iron Lady' and the Conservative victories in 1983-1987 were the result of widespread popular support for the government's policy.

After-reading tasks

1. Give definitions of these words as they are used in the text

1. To coincide
2. A decline
3. To draw up
4. To be subjected to
5. Dismantling
6. Unilaterally

7. Threat
8. Remnants
9. Confederation
10. Conference

2. Complete the columns with the derivatives of the given words

verb	noun	adjective
To resolve		
	threat	
		beneficial
To embarrass		
	irritation	
	decline	
	possession	
To withdraw		
To involve		
	remnant	
To coincide		
		popular

3. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. Economic **decline** is often tangled up with political turmoil
2. They **drew up** a list of candidates for the election campaign
3. The government will not **give in** to terrorist threats
4. These negotiations should have **resolved** the dispute between the parties
5. These days, Britain's armed forces can no longer act **unilaterally**, without reference to the international community
6. The Cuban missile crisis, one of the greatest **threats** to global peace since the war, was resolved without reference to Britain

7. The possession of colonial territories does not **fit with** the image of a modern democratic state
8. We cannot know if it would have done so if the inhabitants had not been in favour of **remaining** British
9. In the opinion of some people, the British imperial administration must have been **beneficial**
10. The non-white colonies were **subjected to** an often harsh military rule

4. Answer the questions

1. When did Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand become dominions?
2. What events showed that Britain's armed forces can no longer act unilaterally?
3. What crisis revealed that the USA and the USSR were the world's greatest powers after the WWII?
4. Why have the inhabitants of some former British colonies wished to remain under her control?
5. What is the attitude of the British to the possession of colonial territories?
6. After what event did the British government become extremely popular?

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THE TUDOR DYNASTY

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