

STONEHENGE.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/british-history/stonehenge

Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the 3 phases of construction, their dates and the evolution of the site.
2. What was the name of these big stones? What sorts of stones were there? How was Stonehenge built?
3. What was the function of the site?
4. Why is it an important historic site today?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THE VIKINGS.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the Vikings? Where did they come from?
2. When did they attack Europe? How?
3. When did they settle in the British Isles? What were the consequences?
4. Where did they settle in Europe or beyond?
5. When did the Viking age end?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Use this website: www.history.com/this-day-in-history/william-the-conqueror-invades-england

Answer the following questions:

1. Who was William before coming to England?
2. What were his difficulties in France?
3. Why did William claim the throne of England?
4. Why was he called the conqueror? Explain his conquest.
5. What was the consequence?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THOMAS BECKET.

Use this website: www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-making-of-an-english-martyr

Answer the following questions:

1. What was his function before being the Archbishop of Canterbury?
2. What was his relationship with the King before and after being Archbishop? Why?
3. What was the consequence of the tensions?
4. Who killed him? Why?
5. What was the reaction of the Church?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/middle-ages/black-death

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Black Death?
2. When and how did it arrive in Europe?
3. What were the different consequences of the Black Death (demographic, social, economic, political consequences)?
4. When did the plague come back?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/middle-ages/hundred-years-war

Answer the following questions:

1. When did the war start and end?
2. What were the reasons for this war?
3. What were the main victories of England at the beginning of the war? What was the consequence?
4. What was the consequence of the battle of Agincourt?
5. What was Joan of Arc's role in this war?
6. Who won this war? When?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/british-history/wars-of-the-roses

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the two roses in this war?
2. What was the reason for the war?
3. What was the main battle of the war?
4. Who managed to unite the Yorkist opponents and Lancastrians?
5. What was the name of the new dynasty?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

HENRY VIII.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/british-history/henry-viii

Answer the following questions:

1. Explain who Henry VIII was: birth, personality, coronation.
2. Who was his first wife? Why did he want to divorce?
3. What did Henry decide as the Pope refused his divorce?
4. How many wives did he have? Give their names and what happened to them.

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

ELISABETH I.

Use this website: www.historyonthenet.com/elizabeth-i

Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Elisabeth?
2. Why did she become Queen?
3. What was her nickname? Why?
4. What was her religious policy?
5. What was her most important victory?
6. Who were the most famous writer and the most famous explorer during her reign?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

FRANCIS DRAKE.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/exploration/sir-francis-drake

Answer the following questions:

1. When was he born and what was his education?
2. What was his first function?
3. Why did he hate Spain?
4. Describe his voyage around the world.
5. How was he rewarded by the Queen?
6. What was his role during the victory on the Armada?
7. When did he die? How?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Use this website: www.history-biography.com/william-shakespeare/

Answer the following questions:

1. When was he born? What was his education?
2. Who was his wife and how many children did they have?
3. Where did he decide to go? What for?
4. What was the name of his company?
5. Give some examples of his books.

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR.

Use this website: www.history.com/topics/british-history/english-civil-wars

Answer the following questions:

1. When did this war take place?
2. Who was the King? Who was against him?
3. What were the different phases of the war?
4. Who won the war? What was the consequence for the King?
5. Which part of the British Isles revolted?
6. How many people died during the Civil War?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

JAMES WATT.

Use this website: www.history-biography.com/james-watt/amp

Answer the following questions:

1. When was he born? What was his education?
2. What was his job at the university?
3. What engine did he decide to work on? How?
4. Who helped him to improve it? How?
5. How was he rewarded?

Presentation:

- Write a short text with the answers using the past tense.
- Add 2 or 3 illustrations.
- Speak slowly without reading your notes.

British history.



Stonehenge is a **prehistoric monument** in England constructed **from 3000 BC to 2000 BC**. It consists of **rings of vertical standing stones**, and outside, some **ditches** and **banks**. Stonehenge could have been a **burial ground** at the beginning.



The Vikings were **seafaring pirates** (from Scandinavia (North of Europe)). They were sailors and navigators **aboard their characteristic longships**. From the late 8th to the late 11th centuries **they raided** Europe. They settled in some places and they established governments especially in the British Isles. They also explored the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East, and North America.



William the Conqueror: William was the **Duke of Normandy**. His early reign was difficult because of the rebellion of the Norman aristocracy but he managed to survive. **In 1066**, William **claimed the throne of England**. So **he assembled a fleet and invaded England**. After the **battle of Hastings**, William **was crowned King** of England.

Thomas Becket: He was a son of an English nobleman. He was educated in a monastery. The king made him **Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162**. But there were tensions between the King and the English Church about sovereignty, and Thomas Becket had **to take refuge** in France in a monastery. He came back to England after 6 years. But he was **killed by knights** in response to a few words of the King in 1170. Thomas Becket was canonized by the pope in 1173.

The Black Death was the name of **the plague** which reached England in June **1348**. Originating in Asia, the plague arrived on the British Isles with infected rats and people. **Around 40–60 per cent of the population died**. The consequences were the halt of the Hundred Years' War, shortage of labour and rebellions of lower classes against landowners. The plague returned to England several times in the 14th and 15th centuries.



The Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) was a series of conflicts **between the kingdoms of England and France**. In 1337, the King of England claimed the throne of France. At the beginning the **English army defeated the French army in Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356)**. With the victory of **Agincourt in 1415**, the King of England conquered Normandy and was about to become the King of France. But in 1429–31, **part of France was liberated by Joan of Arc**. After that, English possessions in France were progressively reconquered by the French King.

The Wars of the Roses were a series of **civil wars between the House of Lancaster (red rose) and the House of York (white rose) for the English throne from 1455 to 1485**. Yorkists were finally defeated. **Henri Tudor** became King and married Elisabeth of York: this was a reconciliation and the beginning of **a new dynasty**.



Henry VIII was **King of England from 1509 to 1547**. He was charming, charismatic and intelligent. His wife Catherine of Aragon had no son. **Henry wanted to divorce** and marry Anne Boleyn. The Pope refused so Henry decided to **become the Supreme Head of the Church of England (Act of Supremacy in 1534)** but he retained traditional Catholic practices. Henry VIII also created the Royal Navy, and he built several palaces. He had **6 wives**.



Elizabeth I was the **Queen of England from 1558 to 1603**. She was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife Anne Boleyn. She was imprisoned. After her half-sister's death in 1558, she became Queen. She never married so she was called "**the Virgin Queen**". She **established an English protestant church** of which she was the supreme governor, but she was tolerant in religion. **In 1588, the English fleet defeated the powerful Spanish "Armada"**. The Elisabeth era was famous for English Drama (Shakespeare) and seafaring adventurers (Francis Drake). Her 44-year reign gave **stability and a sense of national identity to Britain**.

Francis Drake was born between 1540 and 1544. After his sailing training, he became a slave trader. In 1572, he obtained a privateer's commission from Queen Elisabeth I. He organised a **raid in Mexico against Spain but he was seriously wounded**. After that, the Queen asked him to explore the western coast of America. He claimed it for the Queen and decided to carry on his expedition. **He was the first English man who circumnavigated the world**. The Queen knighted him and appointed him vice-admiral of the English Navy. **In 1588, he was second-in-command of the English fleet in the victorious battle against the Spanish Armada**. In 1595, he sailed to Panama to capture Spain's treasure but he contracted dysentery and died in 1596.

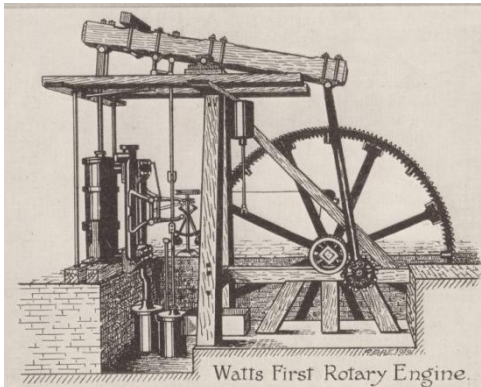


Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. He studied in a grammar school. He got married and had 3 children. **He established in London to be an actor and playwright in 1592**. He was also a business partner in a **major acting company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men**. He became famous and prospered financially. He died in 1616. His most famous plays were **Romeo and Juliet, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth**.



The English civil war was a battle **between king Charles I and the Parliamentarians from 1642 to 1651**. Charles I became king in 1625, he wanted to increase the power of the crown. He refused the influence of the Parliament. The war broke out in 1642 between the army of the king and the army of the **Parliament led by Olivier Cromwell**. **The king was defeated and beheaded in 1649. England became a Republic led**

by Cromwell. **Around 200 000 people died** because of the civil war (violence and diseases). After Cromwell's death, the Parliament asked Charles II to ascend to the throne.



James Watt was born in 1736 in Scotland from a successful family. He studied in a high school, and he excelled in mathematics, science and engineering. **He found work at Glasgow University repairing instruments for the astronomy department**. He learned more about mathematics and physics. He became interested in the steam engine. **Watt decided to find a way to improve the Newcomen engine. In 1769**, he managed to create a new steam engine to pump water out of mines, and progressively other applications. **The Industrial revolution began thanks to Watt's engine**. He died in 1800.