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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по лингвистическим направлениям подготовки.

Цель пособия — обеспечить взаимосвязь преподавания английского языка и межкультурной коммуникации путем объединения в учебном процессе языка и информации из сферы национальной культуры Великобритании, относящейся к истории монархии. Исторические фоновые знания представляются особо значимыми при знакомстве с культурой страны и, следовательно, при изучении английского языка. Такой подход способствует развитию у студентов не только языковой, но и коммуникативной компетенции.

Теоретической базой пособия послужили труды В. Гумбольдта, Е.М. Верещагина, В.Г. Костомарова, А. Вежбицкой, В.В. Воробьева, В.В. Ощепковой, А.Р.У. Рума, В.Н. Телия, С.Г. Тер-Минасовой, Г.Д. Томахина.

Пособие написано в соответствии с образовательными программами дисциплин, занимающихся проблемами взаимосвязи и взаимовлияния языка и культуры, например: «Культура и история страны изучаемого языка», «Лингвострановедение», «Лингвокультурология». При изучении данных дисциплин предусмотрено формирование банка фактических знаний, слов-реалий и терминов по каждой теме для развития фоновой культурной грамотности студентов. Настоящее пособие посвящено теме «Британская монархия».

В пособии в хронологическом порядке описываются британские династии и основные исторические события, происходящие в период их правления. Каждый раздел содержит временную линейку событий (*Timeline*), аутентичные тексты, подробно разработанный банк слов и словосочетаний к представленным в разделе текстам (*Wordlist*), а также упражнения, направленные на закрепление лексического и страноведческого материала и на развитие навыков устной речи. При составлении подраздела

Wordlist ставилась задача обратить внимание студентов на наиболее важную лексику по теме (в том числе, на исторические реалии), на правильное произношение слов, а также на оттенки значений слов, что даёт возможность обучающимся самостоятельно выбрать наиболее подходящий вариант перевода. Упражнения составлялись с опорой на лексику, представленную в подразделе *Wordlist*, что позволяет сделать работу с лексикой наиболее продуктивной. Раздел *Revision* состоит из упражнений на повторение.

Учебное пособие может быть использовано как на семинарах по вышеуказанным дисциплинам, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Кроме того, оно может быть предложено в качестве дополнительного материала студентам лингвистических специальностей с целью формирования у них социолингвистической и межкультурной компетенций.

UNIT 1. The Roots of British Monarchy



TIMELINE

c. 440—1066 — the Anglo-Saxon Period	
Saxon	
450s onwards	Foundation of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: the Heptarchy — Seven Kingdoms / Гентархия — Семь королевств / царств — союз семи королевств англов и саксов: <i>Northumbria</i> ([nɔːˈθʌmbriə] Нортумбрия), <i>Mercia</i> ([ˈmɜːʃiə, ˈmɜːsiə] Мерсия), <i>Wessex</i> , <i>Sussex</i> , <i>Essex</i> , <i>East Anglia</i> , <i>Kent</i> [ˈheptɑːki] <от греч. <i>hepta</i> — семь и <i>arche</i> — власть, царство>
757	Offa of Mercia / <i>Оффа</i> succeeds
?—839	<i>Egbert</i> — the King of Wessex
839—858	<i>Æthelwulf</i> (<i>Ethelwulf</i>) / <i>Этельвульф</i> (<i>King Egbert's son</i>)
858—860	<i>Æthelbald</i> (<i>Ethelbald</i>) / <i>Этельбалд</i> (<i>King Æthelwulf's son</i>)
860—866	<i>Æthelbert</i> (<i>Ethelbert</i>) / <i>Этельберт</i> (<i>King Æthelwulf's son</i>)
866—871	<i>Æthelred I</i> (<i>Ethelred</i>) / <i>Этельред I</i> (<i>King Æthelwulf's son</i>)
871	Alfred becomes king (<i>King Æthelwulf's youngest son</i>)
871—899	The rule of King Alfred the Great / <i>Альфред Великий</i> of Wessex

899	Death of <i>Alfred</i> . <i>Edward ‘the Elder’</i> / <i>Ἐδυαρð Σμαρ- τουῦ</i> (<i>King Alfred’s son</i>) becomes king of Wessex (899—924)
924	Death of <i>Edward</i> . King <i>Edward the Elder</i> was suc- ceeded by his son <i>Athelstan</i> / <i>Ἐтельσταν</i>
939	Death of <i>Athelstan</i> . <i>Edmund I</i> / <i>Ἐδμунд I</i> (<i>half-brother of Athelstan</i>) becomes king
946	Death of <i>Edmund</i> . <i>Edmund</i> was succeeded by his younger brother <i>Edred</i>
946—955	<i>Edred (Eadred)</i> / <i>Ἐðpeð</i> . <i>Edred</i> was succeeded by his nephew <i>Eadwig (Edwy)</i>
955—959	<i>Edwy (Eadwig) the Fair</i> / <i>Ἐδwi (Ἐδwиг) Прекрасный</i>
959—975	The rule of <i>Edgar the Peaceful</i> / <i>Ἐðgar Мироло- бивый</i> 973 — <i>Edgar</i> is crowned and consecrated , and re- ceives the submission of British princes c. 973 — <i>Edgar</i> designs a new coinage of pennies, which remains the basis of the English currency until long after the Conquest 975 — Death of <i>Edgar</i> . <i>Edward ‘the Martyr’</i> / <i>Ἐδυαρð</i> <i>Μученик</i> becomes king. He was King <i>Edgar’s</i> son by the first marriage
979	Murder of <i>Edward</i> . <i>Æthelred II ‘the Unready’</i> / <i>Ἐтель- peð II Неразумный</i> becomes king (he was King <i>Edgar’s</i> son; he succeeded his brother)
1003	Danish invasion led by King <i>Swein (Sweyn)</i> 1013 — <i>Swein</i> returns with a new army. The Danelaw accepts him as king. Danelaw ['deɪnlɔ:] — 1) датское право; действовало на С.-В. Британии в XX в.; 2) Де(й)нло, территория действия датского права (С.-В. Британии, в XX в. принадлежавшей скандинавам (датчанам))

	1014 — <i>Swein</i> dies. The Danish army in England <i>elect Cnut (or Canute / Кнун)</i> as their king (1014—1035 — The rule of <i>King Cnut</i> , the Danish King in Britain)
Dane	
1016	<i>Æthelred</i> dies. <i>Edmund 'Ironside'</i> / Эдмунд Железнобокий becomes king. <i>Cnut</i> defeats <i>Edmund</i> at Ashingdon. <i>Edmund</i> dies and <i>Cnut</i> becomes king of all England
1016—1035	The rule of <i>King Cnut</i> (sons: Harold Harefoot, Harthacnut)
c. 1035	<i>Harold I 'Harefoot'</i> / Гарольд Длинноногий (Быстроногий) becomes king (1035—1040)
1040—1042	<i>Harthacnut (Hardecanute, Hardicanute / Хардекнуд, Гардекнут)</i> (1040 — Death of <i>Harold</i> . <i>Harthacnut</i> becomes king)
Saxon	
1042—1066	<i>Edward the Confessor</i> / Эдуард Исповедник
1066	(January) Death of King <i>Edward</i> . Earl <i>Harold II</i> / Гарольд II becomes king (1066—1066) (September) <i>The Battle of Stamford Bridge</i> (October) <i>The Battle of Hastings</i> (см. далее)

[A Dictionary of British History (Oxford);
The Oxford History of Britain; McDowall D., Burova I.]

King Offa (king of Mercia — 757—796)

Offa *came to the throne* after a disputed *succession* with Beornred following the murder of King Æthelbald. He continued the expansion of Mercia from its midland base. King Offa was more powerful than any of the other Anglo-Saxon kings of his time or before him. Earlier kings had suppressed small royal *dynasties*,

but Offa suppressed great ones. He had full control over Kent (with a brief interlude in the late 770s), and *treated* its king as his servant. Offa is the first ruler whose charters use the simple, unqualified title ‘king of the English’. By the end of his *reign* Offa had added the provinces of Hwicce¹, the South Saxons, and Kent and had expelled their *royal houses* or reduced them to the status of *ealdormen*².

But he also had to deal with strong opposition. Although he had gained control in Kent in 764, the Kentishmen recovered their independence after the battle of Otford in 776 and retained it until 785.

Offa introduced the ‘penny’ coinage circulating in Francia and copied Frankish usage in including his portrait in the style of a Roman emperor. His coins were of a higher quality than any coins used since the departure of the Romans four hundred years earlier. His wooing of the pope resulted in a grant of archiepiscopal status for the Mercian see of Lichfield in 787 and the *consecration* there of Offa’s son Ecgrith as king of the Mercians later the same year [A Dictionary of British History (Oxford), 479; The Oxford History of Britain, 84—85; McDowall D., 12].

The Witan

1. *Witan* (= *witenagemot* [ˈwɪtən], [wɪtɪnægəˈmɒt]) — витан, витенагемот (совет старейшин при короле у англосаксов)

¹ **Hwicce (kingdom of the Hwicce)** — an Anglo-Saxon kingdom conterminous with the **diocese** of Worcester. The **royal house** of the Hwicce, whose earliest recorded kings belong to the second half of the 7th century, may have been established with Mercian help.

² **Ealdorman** — In early usage could indicate a patriarch, prince, or ruler. In the laws of King Ine (c. 700, king of Wessex), the ealdorman appears as a functionary, in charge of a scir (shire). In another context such men would probably appear as subreguli (under-kings). From the early 11th century the Scandinavian term ‘**earl**’ is used for such potentates. But the general sense of ‘**ealdorman**’ gave the term lasting life, in particular in towns. Example: Before his accession Eardwulf, king of Northumbria (796 — c. 810), was an ealdorman [A Dictionary of British History (Oxford), 339; 223, 345].

witenagemot → *Origin*¹: Old English, from *witena*, genitive plural of *wita* ‘wise man’ + *gemōt* ‘meeting’ (compare with **moot**)

moot [mu:t] (*учм.*) — an assembly held for debate, especially in Anglo-Saxon and medieval times (собрание свободных граждан для обсуждения дел всей общины) → *Origin*: Old English *mōt* ‘assembly or meeting’ and *mōtian* ‘to converse’, of Germanic origin; related to *meet* / встречаться.

2. The Saxons created institutions which made the English state strong for the next 500 years. One of these institutions was the King’s Council, or *the Witan*. The Witan probably grew out of informal groups of senior warriors and churchmen to whom kings (like Offa) had turned for advice or support on difficult matters. The Witan established a system which remained an important part of the king’s method of government. Even today, the king or queen has a Privy Council², a group of advisers on the affairs of state.

3. Some important institutions did start *to take shape* under the Mercian kings. The Church was now firmly established with lands and privileges. Its assemblies were *solemn* affairs, recorded in writing. Æthelbald and Offa were often involved in Church *councils* and sometimes *presided* over them. The way Church business was conducted can hardly have failed to *heighten* the sense of precedent and legality. Though the context is *ecclesiastical*, such assemblies must help to transform the *ad hoc* band of warriors around a seventh-century king into the formal ‘Witan’ or grant *council* which we find in late Saxon England [The Oxford History of Britain, 85—86].

4. ‘Witan’ is the plural of Old English ‘wita’, a wise man, a *counselor*. It was used by Anglo-Saxons sometimes in composition with ‘gemot’ (an assembly) to indicate a royal or national *conciliar*

¹ Здесь и далее: этимология слов даётся по электронному словарю АББYY Lingvo.

² **Privy Council** — Тайный Совет. In Britain, the Privy Council is a group of people who are appointed to advise the king or queen on political affairs.

meeting. Some have been seen all such *conciliar* assemblies as essentially under royal control: to the contrary was the Victorian view that these could be ‘nationally’ representative. Bede, writing c. 731, certainly believed that decision on the conversion of a kingdom could be the subject of possibly formal, *conciliar* debate [The Oxford History of Britain, 85—86; McDowall D., 12; ABBYY Lingvo].

King Alfred the Great (871—899; king of Wessex)

The most important element in Alfred’s programme (certainly the one which saved Wessex from further inland raids) makes Alfred the first English town planner. By the late 880s Wessex was covered with a network of public strongholds, several of which have a regular grid of streets and can only be described as planned fortified towns. A document called the *Burghal Hidage* lists thirty of these *burhs*, with three more which may be later additions. Perhaps the most impressive case is Winchester, where a new grid ignoring the Roman streets was laid out within the Roman walls. The same linearity can be seen at Oxford, Chichester, Wareham, and others. Planning was remarkably systematic, and it seems that the surveyors used a standard 66-foot measure for setting out the streets. The larger *burhs* were more than just fortresses, and soon acquired an important role in the local rural economy. Manning the defenses was the responsibility of neighbouring landowners, who were able in return to use the defended area for their own purposes. Often they built ‘town houses’ in the *burh* to store their produce for marketing: Domesday Book records several links between urban *tenements* and rural *manors*. Traders and craftsmen followed, and the strongholds of the late ninth century became the thriving towns of the tenth. Defence happened to coincide with the needs of a growing economy; thus Alfred has his unexpected but permanent memorial in the road systems of several modern towns.

One important reason for Alfred’s long-term success was the tact with which he *treated* his neighbours. In Mercia especially, it was

dangerous to wound local pride. Alfred left affairs there in the hands of the old royal council, headed by a Mercian **nobleman** named Æthelred who became his son-in-law, and when he took London in 886 he immediately handed it over to Mercian control. Thus treated, Æthelred was **staunchly** loyal to **the Crown**, and after Alfred's death he and his wife Æthelflaed led Mercians' offensives against the Danes. If Alfred was more truly 'king of the English' than anyone before him, it was not just through military strength or because no rivals remained: people genuinely wanted him because they knew that he and his family were just and considerate rulers [The Oxford History of Britain, 95—96].

WORDLIST

accession [æk'seɪʃ(ə)n] (n) вступление (в должность, в организацию, на престол)

ecclesiastical [ɪkliːzɪ'æstɪk(ə)l, ekliː-] (adj) духовный, относящийся к церкви

ad hoc ['æd 'hɒk] (adj) *лат., букв. «к случаю»* специальный, устроенный для данной цели; спонтанный, непродуманный, произвольный, случайный

archbishop [ɑːtʃ'bɪʃəp] (n) архиепископ

archiepiscopal [ɑːkɪ'pɪskəp(ə)l] (adj) — архиепископский

archiepiscopacy (n) (pl. *archiepiscopacies*) — архиепископство

archiepiscopate (n) — архиепископство

consecrate ['kɒn(t)sɪkreɪt] (v) освящать, благословлять; рукополагать

considerate [kən'sɪd(ə)rət] (adj) внимательный к другим; тактичный

council ['kaun(t)s(ə)l] (n) совет (орган государственной власти)

Origin: Old English (in the sense 'ecclesiastical assembly'): from Anglo-Norman French *cuncile*, from Latin *concilium* 'convocation, assembly', from *con-* 'together' + *calare* 'summon'.

conciliar [kən'sɪliə] (adj) относящийся к совету, собранию

counselor ['kaun(t)s(ə)lə] (n) = (*амер.*) **counsellor** советник, консультант

the Crown (n) 1) корона, престол; 2) королевская власть; 3) монарх, король, королева; 4) государство; верховная власть (в Великобритании)

to succeed to the Crown — наследовать престол (См. **succeed**)

The Crown is the monarchy or reigning monarch.

diocese ['daɪəsis] (n) (pl. *dioceses*); епархия

dynasty ['dɪnəsti] (n) династия (ряд монархов из одного и того же рода, сменяющих друг друга по праву родства и наследования)

Origin: late Middle English: from French *dynastie*, or via late Latin from Greek *dunasteia* 'lordship, power', from *dunastēs*

to establish / to found a dynasty — основывать династию

to overthrow a dynasty — свергать династию

reigning dynasty — царствующая династия

ruling dynasty — правящая династия

ealdorman (n) ол(ь)дермен

earl [ɜ:l] (n) граф (дворянский титул в Британии)

earldom ['ɜ:ldəm] (n) графство, графский титул

elect [ɪ'lekt] (v) избирать (голосованием)

heighten ['haɪt(ə)n] (v) повышать(ся); усиливать(ся)

heir [eə] (n) наследник; преемник, продолжатель *Syn.: successor.*

Origin: Middle English: via Old French from Latin *heres*

heiress ['eəres] (*a female heir*) наследница; преемница, продолжательница

hereditary [hɪ'redət(ə)rɪ, he-] (adj) наследственный, потомственный; переходящий из поколения в поколение; передаваемый по наследству *Syn.: heritable* ['herɪtəbl]; *hereditable* [hɪ:rɛdɪtəb(ə)l] — less common term for 'heritable'; *inherited* [ɪn'herɪtɪd]; *inheritable* [ɪn'herɪtəbl]

(*of a title, office, or right*) conferred by or based on inheritance.

Ex.: the Queen's hereditary right to the throne

invigorate [ɪn'vɪg(ə)reɪt] (v) давать силы, укреплять; вдохновлять

manor ['mænə] (n) (*уст.*) (феодалное) поместье (in England and Wales)

a unit of land, originally a feudal lordship, consisting of a lord's demesne and lands rented to tenants

monarch ['mɒnək] (n) монарх *Syn: sovereign (especially a king, queen, emperor)*

absolute / constitutional monarch — абсолютный / конституционный монарх

monarchy ['mɒnəki] (n) монархия: а) форма правления, при которой верховная власть в государстве юридически сосредоточена в руках единоличного главы государства в соответствии с его правом престолонаследия; б) государство с такой формой правления

monarchy — 1) *a form of government with a monarch at the head*; 2) *a system in which a country has a monarch*; 3) *a country that has a monarch*.

Origin: late Middle English: from Old French monarchie, via late Latin from Greek monarkhia 'the rule of one'

to establish / set up a monarchy — установить монархию

to overthrow a monarchy — свергнуть монархию

an absolute / constitutional / parliamentary monarchy — абсолютная / конституционная / парламентская монархия

hereditary monarchy — наследственная монархия

nobleman ['nəublɪmən] (n) дворянин; аристократ; титулованное лицо, пэр

pious ['piəs] (adj) набожный, благочестивый; праведный, религиозный

preside [pri'zaid] (v) председательствовать

reign [reɪn] 1) (n) правление, царствование, верховная власть. *Syn: kingdom, sovereignty (= the period of rule of a monarch)*; 2) (v) (*reign over*) царствовать *Syn: rule (= to hold royal office; rule as monarch. When a king or queen reigns, he or she rules a country).*

during / in the reign of Queen Victoria — в период правления / в царствование королевы Виктории

to reign over country for ten years — царствовать в течение десяти лет

the king reigned but he did not rule — король царствовал, но не правил

under smb's reign — под чьей-л. властью; при чьем-л. правлении

rein [reɪn] (n) (обычно *reins*) направляющая сила, управление

the reins of power / the reins of government — бразды правления

to take over reins of government / power — взять бразды правления (в свои руки)

to assume the reins of government — брать бразды правления
to drop the reins of government — выпускать из рук бразды правления
royal house царский / королевский дом

solemn ['sɒləm] (adj) торжественный; священный; важный, серьёзный

sovereign ['sɒv(ə)rɪn] (n) монарх *Syn: monarch*

*Origin: Middle English: from Old French *soverain*, based on Latin *super* 'above'. The change in the ending was due to association with *reign*.*

staunch [stɔːnʃ] (adj) стойкий, непоколебимый; верный, преданный

submission [səb'mɪʃ(ə)n] (n) подчинение; повиновение, покорность

succeed [sək'siːd] (v) наследовать, быть преемником

to succeed to the throne / the Crown — унаследовать трон, корону

succession [sək'seɪʃ(ə)n] (n) последовательность; преемственность;
наследование, порядок наследования, наследственное право

in succession to smb. — в качестве чьего-л. преемника, наследника

the succession to the throne — порядок наследования королевской
короны

line of succession — порядок преемственности

She is now seventh in line of succession to the throne. — В порядке
наследования трона она является сейчас седьмой.

to take shape принять определенную форму, воплотиться, оформиться

tenant ['tenənt] (n) владелец (обычно недвижимости); наниматель,
арендатор, съёмщик; временный владелец

tenement ['tenəmənt] (n) арендуемое имущество (земля, помещение,
владение)

throne [θrəʊn] (n) престол, трон; (*the throne*) королевская / царская
власть *Origin: Middle English: from Old French *trone*, via Latin from
Greek *thronos* 'elevated seat'.*

*to accede to / to succeed to / to come to the throne / to ascend the throne /
to mount the throne / to take the throne* — вступать (взойти) на
престол

accession to the throne — вступление на престол

to cast smb. from the throne — сбрасывать кого-л. с трона, низлагать
кого-л.

to claim the throne — претендовать на престол

to lose the throne — быть свергнутым с престола

to give up the throne / abdi / cate (from) / step down from the throne —

отречься от престола

to succeed (on) to the throne — наследовать трон

heir to the throne — наследник престола

pretender to the throne — претендент на престол

to seize / usurp the throne — захватить престол

treat [tri:t] (v) обращаться, обходиться, вести себя (по отношению к кому-л.); относиться (к кому-либо каким-л. образом)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Study the WORDLIST. Pronounce all these words properly and memorize them.

Exercise 2. Choose 10 words from the WORDLIST and use them in the sentences of your own.

Exercise 3. Study the TIMELINE. Close the text and answer the questions.

1. Offa was succeeded by... .
2. Egbert was succeeded by
3. Æthelwulf was succeeded by
4. Alfred the Great was succeeded by
5. The Danish kings are:
6. The Saxon kings are:

Exercise 4. Match the words with their definitions:

Example: (2) dynasty — (I) a line of hereditary rulers of a country

1	accession (n)	A	the power to direct and control
2	dynasty (n)	B	the right or sequence of inheriting a position, title

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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