

LECTURE 4

UK

Ph.D. Vashchenko E.A.



PLAN

- 14th and 15th centuries. Hundred Years's War and War of Roses
- 16th century. Renaissance
- 17th century. Religious troubles and Civil War



14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES HUNDRED YEARS' WAR. WAR OF ROSES

- Edward III (1312-1377)
- Hundred Year's War (1337-1416)
- Bubonic plague – Black Death
- John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
- Henry Bolingbroke – King Henry IV (1367-1413)
- Henry V (1387-1422) – the Battle of Agincourt in 1415
- Henry VI (1421-1471)
- The War of Roses –the House of Lancaster and the House of York - 1455



- Edward V – was locked in the Tower of London by Richard III (1452-1485)
- Henry Tudor (1457-1509) defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485
- Henry VIII (1491-1547)



THE 16TH CENTURY. RENAISSANCE

- Henry VIII – getting married 6 times, passing the Acts of Union with Wales
- 1533 – divorced Catherine of Aragon, remarried Anne Boleyn
- The head of the Church of England
- Mary I and Elizabeth I



HENRY VIII'S CHILDREN

- Edward VI – 1547
- Mary I (1516-1558) – 5 year reign – she executed 300 religious dissenters – Bloody Mary
- Her husband Phillip II of Spain
- 1558



HENRY VIII'S CHILDREN

- Elizabeth I (1533-1603)
- Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh
- Francis Bacon (1561-1626),
- playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) and William Shakespeare (1564-1616).
- Mary Stuart – imprisoned for 19 years
- 1603
- James VI of Scotland – James I of England



THE 17TH CENTURY.

- James I (1566-1625) – a Protestant
- Guy Fawkes – placed a bomb at the parliament – the 5th November
- Charles I (1600-1649)
- The English Civil War (1642-1651)
- Charles I was beheaded
- Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) – 1649
- Charles II (1630-1685)



CHARLES II

- The merry monarch
- The Whig and the Tory parties
- New Amsterdam – New York – after Charles' brother, Duke of York
- sponsored architect Sir Christopher Wren
- 14 illegitimate children (the Duke of Monmouth, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of St Albans)
- No heir
- In 1685
- To his brother James



THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- 1688
- Mary and William of Orange – the Grand Alliance
- Mary's death – 1694, William's – 1702
- James' second daughter, Anne
- The Act of Union – 1707
- 1714
- George of Hanover



GERMAN GEORGES

- George I (1660-1727)
- Robert Walpole (1676-1745)
- George II (1683-1760) - the title of Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Archtreasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire to that of King of Great Britain and Ireland
- "God Save the King"
- the replacement of the Julian Calendar by the Gregorian Calendar in 1752
- the New Year was officially moved from 25 March to 1 January.



GEORGE III

- 1738-1820
- Seven Years' War – British against French
- American War of Independence (1776-1782)
- 1800 – the act of Union
- The Industrial Revolution
- James Watt – a steam engine
- Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield



GEORGE IV

- Lord Liverpool
 - Caroline of Brunswick
 - 1830
 - William IV
 - The Whig Party
 - Earl Grey
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- Lord Byron (1788-1824), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) or John Keats (1795-1821) and novelist Jane Austen (1775-1817).
 - the world's first steam train was launched on the Stockton and Darlington railway (North-East England) in 1825 by George Stephenson (1781-1848).

