

Unit 1. 4. First Parliamentary systems

A parliamentary monarchy in England

1. Choose the correct option for each question or the correct ending for each sentence.

a) Since Middle Ages the English monarchy needed the approval of the ...

- House of Commons (clergy and nobility) and the House of Lords (representatives of the cities) to introduce new taxes.
- House of Commons (representatives of the cities) and House of Lords (nobility and clergy) to introduce new laws.
- House of Commons (representatives of the cities) and House of Lords (nobility, clergy and bourgeoisie) to introduce new taxes.

b) In 1649, the Stuart Charles I was executed because...

- he wanted to implement a democracy
- he established a parliamentary democracy
- he wanted to establish an absolute monarchy

c) What did Oliver Cromwell do?

- he proclaimed a constitutional monarchy
- he proclaimed a republic

d) In 1679, Charles II accepted the *Habeas Corpus*, which was a law that

- protected the king's individual freedoms
- protected people's individual freedoms
- prevented the king from using arbitrary detention and forced him to respect individual freedoms

e) The Glorious Revolution began when...

- Oliver Cromwell established a republic
- James II established a republic
- James II ruled with an absolutist policy

f) Which king accepted the Bill of rights?

- Oliver Cromwell
- Charles I
- James II
- William of Orange

g) The Parliamentary monarchy represented the rights of all the population? (chose more than one option)

- Yes, because it was a democracy
- Yes, because all the bourgeoisie had the right to vote.
- No, because only very wealthy men had the right to vote.
- No, because people from the colonies could not vote.

The independence of the United States

2. Choose the correct option for each question or the correct ending for each sentence (there may be more than one).

a) Why were the American colonists unhappy with the metropolis?

- Because they did not have representatives in the British parliament
- Because they had to pay too many taxes
- Because they wanted to have a different King
- Because the English government had the monopoly of some products

b) The Boston Tea Party was...

- A party with lots of tea and coffee
- A rebellion against the monopoly of the sale of tea

c) What was the reaction of George III to the Boston Tea Party?

- George III drank lots of tea
- George III promised to lower the tea price
- George III sent an army to stop the rebellion
- George III offered the independence to the American colonies

d) In which American colony the declaration of Independence was draft?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rhode Island | <input type="checkbox"/> New York | e) Georgia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Connecticut | <input type="checkbox"/> Delaware | f) Pennsylvania |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Jersey | <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia | g) Massachusetts |

h) When was the United States Declaration of Independence drafted?

- 19 July 1773
- 4 July 1776

i) England recognised the United States independence... 1776 1783 1873**j) The first President of the United States was...** George Washington George Bush George Orwell**k) The first Constitution in History was written in the United States in...** 1776 1783 1787 1789**l) The United States Constitution established ...** a parliamentary monarchy an absolute monarchy a republic**m) The bill of rights (1789) included some amendments. Read the following one and say which rights are being protected:****Amendment V**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Source: National Archive (USA) <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript>

 Freedom of speech Right to a proper court proceeding before being deprived of freedom, liberty, or life Women's right to vote