

Key Answers Exam of British Civilization (Semester One / 2025-2026)

- Write **clearly** using only a **blue** pen and **do not cross** anything out. 1 point
- Spelling / grammar mistakes / syntactic errors / AI answers **decrease** your mark

I. Identify the following items (2 points):

1. The Vikings **0.5 point**
2. The Black Death **0.5 point**
3. King Alfred the Great **0.5 point**
4. The Battle of Bosworth Field **0.5 point**

II. Give a short definition for the following terms (2 points for each term):

1. **Danelaw**: It was the part of England that came under Viking control during the 9th century, where Danish laws and customs were applied instead of Anglo-Saxon law. It referred to the areas where Vikings settled, mainly east of a line running from London to Chester.
2. **Magna Carta**: It means the Great Charter. It is one of the most important documents in British history as it established the principle that everyone is subject to the law, even the king, and guarantees the rights of individuals, the right to justice and the right to a fair trial.

III. Examine the illustration on page 3 from Lecture One (Prehistoric Britain), then answer the questions: (5 pts)

- Stonehenge (1 pt)
- Religious/ceremonial purposes, and astronomical observation (2 pts).
- Built without modern technology, Stonehenge reveals that early British societies were well organized, had strong spiritual beliefs, and possessed advanced technical and engineering skills for their time (2 pts).

IV. Read the text and answer the following questions (8 pts):

1. Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to the following:

- a) Disagreements / or debate **1.5 pt**
- b) Resilience **1.5 pt**

2. Answer the following comprehension questions:

- a) Her refusal to marry and to name a successor (1 pt)
- b) Any two of: Religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants / War with Spain / Conflict in Ireland / Threats of rebellion or invasion (1 pt)
- c) Elizabeth I maintained her authority by adopting the **Elizabethan Religious Settlement** after **1558**, which reduced religious conflict through a moderate Protestant policy. During the Elizabethan Era (1558-1603), she strengthened England's economy by supporting trade, exploration, and privateers such as **Sir Francis Drake**. Her authority was further reinforced by the defeat of the **Spanish Armada in 1588**. These successes brought stability, prosperity, and national unity despite internal and external threats. (3 pts)