

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

50 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BRITAIN

The film is sponsored by the Daily Telegraph

**Методические указания по работе
с видеофильмом по истории Британии**

Учебно-методическое пособие для вузов

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Методическая записка

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие состоит из заданий к видеофильму по истории Британии. Фильм «50 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BRITAIN» создан при содействии известной британской газеты «The Daily Telegraph».

В пособии даются комментарии и задания к трем частям фильма: “Roots” (корни); “Freedom (свобода)” и “Sea” (море). В первой части рассматриваются исторические события, которые сформировали национальную идентичность британцев. Вторая часть посвящена становлению либерализма и демократии в Британии. Третья часть повествует о влиянии географического положения морской державы на национальную культуру. Необходимость создания данного учебного пособия вызвана тем, что оригинальный язык фильма является сложным для студентов факультета романо-германской филологии, а обилие фактов и информации представляет дополнительную трудность. В связи с вышеизложенным, задачами данного методического пособия являются снятие языковых трудностей и управление деятельностью студентов при восприятии фильма.

Комментарии исторических событий представлены в фильме в неформальном общеразговорном стиле. Это дает возможность студентам обогатить свои знания не только историческими фактами, но и, например, фразовыми глаголами. Каждая часть предваряется списком фразовых глаголов, используемых в этой части, и заданием выписать предложения из фильма, в которых эти фразовые глаголы используются. Последующие задания разнообразны: заполнение пропусков в предлагаемом тексте на основании прослушанного фрагмента (Cloze); поиск ответов на предложенные вопросы (каждый вопрос сопровождается списком ключевых слов из нужного фрагмента с объяснением или переводом, или просто списком ключевых слов); задания на написание эссе на основании изученного или подготовку докладов; задания на идентификацию ключевых понятий или персонажей (Scramblers). Тщательная методическая проработка предлагаемого учебного материала делает возможным для студента самостоятельно работать с видеофильмами. В аудитории студенты либо сдают письменные ответы на задания, либо задания проверяются устно. В конце каждой части приводятся контрольные вопросы и задания по всей части.

Основными методическими принципами, на которые ориентировались авторы пособия, являются: принцип доступности, наглядности, активности, коммуникативности и принцип деятельностного подхода к обучению.

Существенно важным представляется выводить студентов на межкультурные связи. С этой целью в пособии имеются задания на сравнение британской истории и истории России. Работа с видеофильмом не только поможет студентам разобраться с тайнами истории Соединенного Королев-

Tips for students. General Guidelines for watching the film:

- Before watching read the summary of the subpart you are going to watch.
- Watch, listen and fill in the gaps in the summaries.
- In the text personal pronouns I, us, we are substituted by they, them etc.
- In the beginning of every part you will find a list of phrasal verbs. Pay attention to how they are used in the film.
- At the end of every part you will find Cultural commentary. The words which are explained are marked like this*.

Introduction to the film (repeated in all the three parts).

British history is an extraordinary roller coaster ride. They had the world's largest empire, they've got some of the greatest inventions, they've written some of the best books. And they have got the mother of all parliaments. It's been thousands of years of exciting stuff.

Part I ROOTS

1) Stonehenge



Stonehenge, Wiltshire



A Druid

Task 1. Pick out sentences where the following phrasal verbs are used:

Look for – искать

Take back to – уводить к

Be around – существовать

Task 2. Fill in the gaps while viewing.

Our story starts way, way back in 1)...-..... Britain 5000 years ago. If you are looking for the building blocks of British identity, their foundations are literally (буквально) rock solid. The Stonehenge is one of the most visited sights (достопримечательность) in Britain, it symbolizes mystery, it takes us right back to the roots of Britishness. There's an important day in calendar, the 2)..... equinox (равноденствие), when thousands of people gather here to watch the sun rising over the stones. Many of the people here are 3)....., a religious group.

It's been suggested that Druids built the Stonehenge to use for 4)..... (человеческие жертвы). Stonehenge can't have been built by the Druids because their culture began to flourish (процветать) only in 300 BC. The Stonehenge had been around long, long before that.

At first they dug this ditch (канавы) and then put wooden posts around. Then 600 years later they erected (воздвигли) this incredible outer circle of bluestones that survives still today. The stones were brought all the way from Pembrokeshire* in Wales, which was 250 miles away. It is quite a journey for a civilization which had no 5)..... of a wheel. It was a staggering undertaking (поразительное предприятие)! It is such an important reminder that British people belonged to a far more 6)..... and sophisticated (умудренный) society than the Roman historians would make us believe. Then somebody decided to redesign the Stonehenge. The Stonehenge has inspired a fair number of 7)..... The Stonehenge is admired as an early 8)..... of the British roots.

Cultural Commentary

* **Druids** – A druid was a member of the priestly class in Britain, Ireland, and Gaul (France), and possibly other parts of Celtic Europe and Galatia during the Iron Age and possibly earlier. Very little is known about the ancient druids. They left no written accounts of themselves and the only evidence is a few descriptions left by Greek, Roman and various scattered authors and artists, as well as stories created by later medieval Irish writers. While archaeological evidence has been uncovered pertaining to the religious practices of the Iron Age people, "not one single artefact or image has been unearthed that can undoubtedly be connected with the ancient Druids." Various recurring themes emerge in a number of the Greco-Roman accounts of the druids, including that they performed human sacrifice, believed in a form of reincarnation, and held a high position in Gaulish society. Next to nothing is known about their cultic practice, except for the ritual of oak and mistletoe as described by Pliny the Elder. The earliest known reference to the druids dates to 200 BCE, although the oldest actual description comes from the Roman military general Julius Caesar in his *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (50s BCE). Later Greco-Roman writers also described the druids, including Cicero, Tacitus and Pliny the Elder. Following the Roman invasion of Gaul, druidism was suppressed by the Roman government under the 1st century CE emperors Tiberius and Claudius, and it had disappeared from the written record by the 2nd century.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Druid

* **Pembrokeshire** – Pembrokeshire is the most westerly of all of the counties in Wales. It is also home to the only coastal national park in the United Kingdom. As such, Pembrokeshire offers a wealth of outdoor activities that can be enjoyed in some of the most beautiful landscapes in Great Britain. From horse riding to golf, from fishing to exploring castles and from walking the miles of coast

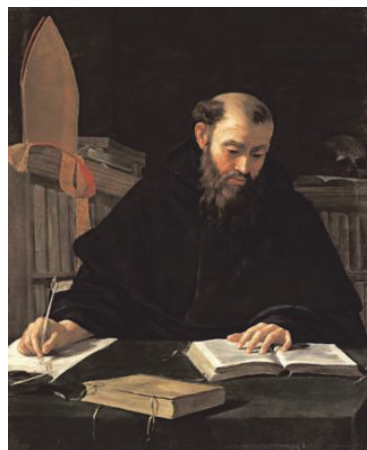
path to more extreme pursuits, there is something here to suit everyone. Besides enjoying the beaches of the south, west and north coast of Pembrokeshire there are plenty of things to do. A large number of events and festivals take place throughout the year in many of the towns and villages in the county. There are also many museums, gardens and family activities open to the public.

With Pembrokeshire being such a popular tourist destination there is a large range of accommodation options to suit all budgets and requirements. Options range from grand hotels to humble camp sites and everything in between, including accommodation for those who want to bring their dogs on holiday with them. There is a broad range of entertainment options in the county, including: cinemas, theatres, theme parks, gyms and spas. So even if the weather is not playing nicely, you can find plenty to enjoy during your time in Pembrokeshire!
www.pembrokeshire-wales.com/

2) St. Augustine and Christianity



Canterbury Cathedral



Augustine of Canterbury by Caravaggio

Task 3. Pick out the sentences where the following phrasal verbs are used:

Be about to change – идти к перемене

Fall out – поссориться

Task 4. Fill in the gaps while viewing.

Britain today on paper is a 1)..... country. Christianity has played a great part in making British identity. One man did more than any other to bring Christianity to the British shores. Celts and Anglo-Saxons 2)... (поклонялись) pagan (языческим) Gods* for centuries. All this was about to change in 597 because 3).... decided to bring the Christian Gospel to 4)..... England. He wanted the pagan English and their king Aethelberht to become Christian. The Venerable Bede* wrote that a Benedictine monk (монах) Augustine* was selected to go to Britain to convert the pagan king Aethelberht. 5)..... must

have been impressive because King Aethelberht allowed him 6).. (проповедовать) the Gospel of Christ to his men. Augustine also baptized (крестил) the king before the year 597 was out. He also 7) thousands of his men in what is known as the baptismal miracle at Canterbury.

But Anglo-Saxon pagan gods were still popular, so Augustine carefully incorporated pagan feasts into the Christian 8)..... . Mid-winter solstice (солнцестояние) became associated with the birth of Jesus Christ and was called 9)..... . Oestra, an Anglo-Saxon (Celtic Eostra) goddess, who symbolized spring, represented rebirth, new life and 10).....'s fertility (плодовитость) gave name to 11)..... festival. Over the coming centuries Christianity became more and more widespread. Christian faith (вера) and a local parish church (приходская церковь) became a major root of Britishness. Christianity was here to stay, and Christian rituals have marked the key moments in human life - birth, marriage and death – ever since. Today 71 per cent of British still claim to be Christian. Augustine built Canterbury Cathedral* and became the first archbishop of Canterbury.

The most famous Archbishop of Canterbury became Thomas Becket . He had a major falling out with King Henry II and was brutally murdered in the Cathedral. He became the most famous martyr in England. Pilgrims began to come to his tomb.

Cultural Commentary



***Pagan gods and goddesses** – Aine of Knockaine Celtic (Irish) Goddess of love and fertility, later known as the fairy queen. Goddess related to the moon, crops, and farms or cattle. Aine is revered among Irish herbalists and healers and is said to be responsible for the body's life force. A woman of the Leanan Sidhe (Sweetheart of the Sidhe). Some said she was the daughter of Manannan, some said she was the Morrigan herself. There was a stone, Cathair Aine, belonging to her and if anyone sat on the stone, they would be in danger of losing their wits, sit three times and they would lose them forever. Aine was very revengeful, and it was not a safe thing to offend her.

Camalus



"Of the Invisible Sword", "Heaven". Celtic god of war and sky. Similar to Mars, only more vicious.

Cernunnos



Celtic god of virility, fertility, life, animals, forests and the underworld. The Horned or Antlered god is born at the winter solstice, marries the Goddess at Beltane, and dies at the summer solstice. He alternates with the Goddess of the moon in ruling over life and death, continuing the cycle of death, rebirth and reincarnation.

Symbolizes element of earth, love, fertility, death the virile male aspect and the dark half of the year. The two fold aspect of the God year with the Greenman or Jack o' the Green being his light aspect. This takes on a similarity to the Oak King and Holly King legend. Leads the wild hunt at Samhain, hence the day best associated with the Dark Lord. Also A consort to the mother Goddess. Druids knew him as Hu Gadarn, the Honored God. Ancient Celtic images show him seated in a lotus position, naked, with antlers or horns on his head. Christians demonized this benevolent God for easy conversion and is where the image of the Christian devil comes from(Couldn't be further from facts nor truth but alas yet another tragedy of misdeed and "bearing false witness", to quote a commandment).

Animals that were sacred to him: bull, ran, stag, and horned serpents. Variants: Cerowain, Cernenus, Herne the Hunter.