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Famous People in History – An English Course

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S90

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This course has texts about outstanding personalities in world history and politics. Each unit includes exercises, lexical tasks and video materials to develop the communication skills of those studying at Master's level in History & Archaeology, International Relations, Public Communications & Regional Studies, and Political Sciences.

Подано тексти про видатних особистостей історії та політики. Кожен розділ складається з низки вправ, лексичних завдань і відеоматеріалів, спрямованих на розвиток комунікативних навичок студентів-магістрів спеціальностей «Історія та археологія», «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» та «Політологія».

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Introduction

History helps us better to understand current events in the world and how events in the past influence the present day. The lessons of the past enable us to avoid repeating the mistakes of yesterday and to build a better future for our society. History also allows us to understand why prominent people in history and politics acted in the way they did.

Famous People in History – An English Course contains information about ten well-known figures in history and politics. Each unit has a text about an important person in history starting from the 19th century (Giuseppe Garibaldi) to the present day (Lech Walesa) and a set of exercises. Vocabulary activities and video material are aimed at developing communication skills and overcoming the language barrier for students in higher education.

The aim of this course is to teach English by acquainting students with famous personalities in history and politics. The course has been developed for Master's students in History & Archaeology, International Relations, Public Communications & Regional Studies, and International Economic Relations. *Famous People in History – An English Course* will also be of great interest for students of other humanities and also for those interested in developing their English.

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Передмова

Історія допомагає нам краще зрозуміти поточні події у світі, а також те, як явища минулого впливають на сьогодення. Уроки минулого дозволяють нам не повторювати вчорашніх помилок, а будувати краще майбутнє для нашого суспільства. Історія також дає змогу нам зрозуміти, чому видатні люди в історії та політиці діяли саме так.

Famous People in History – An English Course містить інформацію про десятьох відомих діячів історії та політики. Кожен розділ складається з тексту про важливу особу в історії (починаючи з 19 століття (Джузеппе Гарібальді) до наших днів (Лех Валенса)) і низки вправ. Лексичні завдання та відеоматеріали спрямовані на розвиток комунікативних навичок і подолання мовного бар'єру здобувачами вищої освіти.

Метою цього курсу є викладання англійської мови через ознайомлення студентів із відомими особистостями в історії та політиці. Практикум розроблено для студентів магістратури зі спеціальностей *Історія та археологія, Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії та Політологія*. Видання може бути корисним і для аспірантів гуманітарних спеціальностей.

Авторка практикуму щиро вдячна рецензентам: Ентоні Робінсону, експерту з міжнародних відносин та історика, за допомогу у виборі ключових політичних фігур історії для цього курсу та ретельну вчитку; професору Олені Гурко та професору Ігорю Іщенку за поради, критичний аналіз і рекомендації щодо розробки курсу. *Famous People in History – An English Course* буде цікавим не лише для здобувачів вищої освіти, які вивчають історію, міжнародні відносини, політологію, але й для тих, хто зацікавлений у розвитку навичок спілкування англійською мовою.

UNIT 1

Giuseppe Garibaldi



https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giuseppe_Garibaldi

INTRODUCTION

1. Who was Garibaldi and why was he an important figure in history?
2. What role did he play in the creation of a modern day country?
3. What was he considered to be ‘the father of ...’?

READING

1. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–1882)

[Adapted for language training purposes from: Pettinger, Tejvan. “*Biography of Giuseppe Garibaldi*”, Oxford, UK. Published 12th Jan. 2013. Updated 20 January 2018. www.biographyonline.net/politicians/europe/giuseppe-garibaldi.html [Tejvan Pettinger studied Politics Philosophy Economics (PPE) at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford University and specialised in: British social history since 1870; International relations between the two world wars; Political philosophy; and Development economics. He lives in Oxford and teaches economics.]

Garibaldi was a central figure in the Nineteenth Century movement for Italian unification. Garibaldi became an international figure synonymous with promoting national independence and republican ideals. He led successful military campaigns in both Latin America and Europe and became known as the ‘hero of two worlds’. His efforts in Italy played a very significant role in leading to Italian unification.

Early Life

Garibaldi was born 4 July 1807 in Nice, France. His family were fishermen and coastal traders, and for 10 years he served as a sailor himself. In 1833, he served in

the Navy of Piedmont-Sardinia. During a voyage to Russia, Garibaldi became acquainted with the Republican ideas of Giuseppe Mazzini. Garibaldi enthusiastically supported the aims of Mazzini's Young Italy and became a life-long supporter of Italian unification under a democratic Republican government. In 1834, Garibaldi participated in a failed insurrection in Piedmont, and like Mazzini was exiled to France.

Garibaldi in Latin America

From Marseille, Garibaldi sailed to Brazil, where he became involved in the cause of Farrapos (Ragamuffin) rebels who were trying to proclaim another republic within Santa Catarina, Brazil. Garibaldi also became involved in the Uruguayan civil war, raising a small Italian force. Here in Uruguay, Garibaldi's forces became well known for wearing their distinctive red shirts, and they were often referred to as the 'red shirts.'

The Fight for Italian Independence

In 1846, news from Italy encouraged Garibaldi to return home. In 1846, the new Pope, Pius IX instituted liberal reforms which encouraged Garibaldi to be hopeful of progressive change. In the revolutionary year of 1848, Garibaldi found himself back in Italy and he offered his services to the Sardinian Monarch – Charles Albert. Although Garibaldi was a Republican, he was willing to sacrifice his republican ideals in the hope of supporting Italian unification first. However, despite minor success at Luino and Morazzone, the First Italian War of Independence was unsuccessful.

In 1849, Garibaldi was in Rome, which had just been declared a Republic, however, it was under attack from French forces loyal to the Pope. At the request of Mazzini, Garibaldi led the military defence of Rome and scarcely escaped with his life. Faced with the overwhelming numerical superiority of the French, Garibaldi had to withdraw his forces to the Apennine mountains.

Depleted in resources and lacking the support of the government, Garibaldi was forced to emigrate again. This time he moved to New York, US where he joined a community of Italian expats. But, Garibaldi was soon on the move again, sailing a trading ship 'The Carmen' around the world. In 1854, Garibaldi sailed in another ship for Tyneside, England. As in many other parts of the world, Garibaldi was warmly welcomed by the working men of Tyneside, who saw Garibaldi as a defender of democratic ideals and opposing injustice.

Garibaldi returned to Italy in 1854, when he used an inheritance to buy a farm on a northern island of Sardinia. For a few years, he was able to devote himself to agriculture. However, in 1859, the Second Italian War of Independence broke out and Garibaldi was appointed a major general with a guerrilla force based in the Alps. Garibaldi felt supporting the Piedmontese monarchy was the best chance of

achieving Italian unification and so he again sidelined his republican ideals to work towards the ideal of Italian unification.

The Campaign of 1860

In 1860, he successfully led a relatively small force to military victory in Sicily. By defeating the Neapolitan troops with a diverse band of volunteers and local peasant support, Garibaldi gained worldwide renown and became a hero for the Italian cause. After conquering Sicily, he sailed to mainland Italy (with the help of the British Royal Navy) and led his growing volunteer army to Naples. The advancing army was welcomed by the Italian population. But, it was with the help of the Piedmontese Army that Garibaldi was able to defeat the large organised Neapolitan army.

Garibaldi would have liked to continue his march onto Rome and create an Italian republic. But, he knew his army was too small – relying on his much stronger Piedmontese ally. Garibaldi agreed to give his recent gains in Sicily to Victor Emmanuel II – King of Piedmont as a way to effectively promote Italian unity. Garibaldi saw Victor Emmanuel II as the figure who could most effectively bring about the unification of Italy. “Providence has presented Italy with Victor Emmanuel. Every Italian should rally round him. By the side of Victor Emmanuel every quarrel should be forgotten, all rancor depart. Once more I repeat my battle-cry: “To arms, all-all of you!” ”. This meeting on the 26 October 1860 is considered a very significant date in the quest for Italian unity. Garibaldi greeted him as King of Italy, and this helped cement the idea of Italian unity. After this momentous occasion, Garibaldi rode to Naples not wishing to receive any accolades for his services.

Later Campaigns

Although this was a step towards unity, Mazzini and Garibaldi still desired to see a republic and also see the inclusion of Rome and the Papal States. Assuming he would have the support of the new Italian government, Garibaldi marched to Rome against the forces of Napoleon III. However, fearing the reaction of Catholic forces sympathetic to the Pope, the Italian government refused to back Garibaldi’s attempt. They even sent Italian forces to defend Rome against Garibaldi. Garibaldi was injured in the foot, but the fighting ended quickly. Garibaldi did not want his soldiers firing on fellow Italians. Again, Garibaldi was willing to swallow his pride for the long-term goal of Italian unity.

Garibaldi returned to fight for Italy in the Third Italian War of Independence. Garibaldi led his Alpine troops in Trentino and was moderately successful. Due to the strength of Italy’s ally – Prussia, Austria ceded Venetia to Italy, but Garibaldi’s gains in Trentino were lost. Garibaldi continued to agitate for the end of the papacy and led another small force against the Rome garrison. But, Garibaldi was unsuccessful and suffered another injury.

Garibaldi the Internationalist

Garibaldi dedicated his life to the cause of Italian unity, but he was also interested in democracy throughout the world. In 1861 at the outbreak of the American civil war, he urged Abraham Lincoln to make the civil war conditional upon ending slavery. Garibaldi was held in such high regard, that Garibaldi was even offered a command in the Union army. Garibaldi rejected the offer because he wanted Lincoln to make firm opposition to slavery. When Lincoln finally agreed to the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, Garibaldi threw his whole political support behind Lincoln's endeavour.

In 1870, the fall of the Second French Empire led to the creation of a new French republic. Despite fighting French forces for many years, Garibaldi was true to his Republican principles and switched allegiances in 1870 to offer his support to the new French Republic. "Yesterday I said to you: war to the death to Bonaparte. Today I say to you: rescue the French Republic by every means." As was typical with Garibaldi, he backed up words with deeds and went to France to assume command of an army of volunteers.

In 1879, Garibaldi founded the "League of Democracy" this advocated universal suffrage, female emancipation, the abolition of ecclesiastical property and a standing army for national unity. Along with Giuseppe Mazzini, Garibaldi supported the creation of a European federation. He expressed an expectation that it would be a greater Germany that would lead a united Europe. Garibaldi died on 2 June 1882, at the age of 75. He wished to have a simple cremation, though he was buried by his farm on the island of Caprera.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) a unification (<i>n.</i>) | a) too much to handle |
| 2) an insurrection (<i>n.</i>) | b) a person who lives outside their native country |
| 3) a rebel (<i>n.</i>) | c) to introduce or establish |
| 4) to institute (<i>v.</i>) | d) to remove |
| 5) overwhelming (<i>adj.</i>) | e) a violent uprising against a government |
| 6) to withdraw (<i>v.</i>) | f) a person who resists authority |
| 7) an expat (<i>n.</i>) | g) a person who resists authority |

3. Explain these words in English.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) an inheritance | 6) a peasant |
| 2) depleted in resources | 7) providence |
| 3) a guerrilla force | 8) to rally round |

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 4) to sideline | 9) in the quest for |
| 5) to overwhelm | 10) to switch allegiances |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) підтримка нового уряду | 6) виступати проти рабства |
| 2) агітувати за кінець папства | 7) залишатися вірним своїм принципам |
| 3) досягти помірною успіху | 8) підкріпити слова справами |
| 4) користуватися високою повагою | 9) виступати за загальне виборче право |
| 5) підтримка місцевих селян | 10) ефективно здійснити об'єднання країни |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

a) Garibaldi – Personal Beliefs

[Adapted for language training purposes from: Pettinger, Tejvan. “*Biography of Giuseppe Garibaldi*”, Oxford, UK. www.biographyonline.net Published 12th Jan. 2013. Updated 20 January 2018. www.biographyonline.net/politicians/europe/giuseppe-garibaldi.html]

Garibaldi was strongly anti-clerical and anti-papacy. His approach to Christianity was more individualistic with little interest in the church. However, in some writings, he supported Christianity. “*I am a Christian, and I speak to Christians – I am a true Christian, and I speak to true Christians. I love and venerate the religion of Christ, because Christ came into the world to deliver humanity from slavery...*”

He was a leading figure in Il Risorgimento (Unification of Italy). He was a member of Mazzini’s Young Italy and the Carbonari. Towards the end of his life, he became more sympathetic to socialism, but generally, he didn’t concentrate on social reform. He was also a Freemason and saw the organisation as an opportunity to spread progressive ideas within an international movement. Garibaldi was considered to be an honest man without desire for great name and fame. This personal nobility and his military victories helped to gain the support and love of many ordinary people. His sincerity attracted many to support his cause of Italian unification. Ironically, despite being a great military strategist, Garibaldi became increasingly wary of war and expressed pacifist ideals towards the end of his life. He was married three times and had four children with his first wife, Anita.

b) Roma o morte’ Garibaldi, Nationalism and the Problem of Psycho-biography.

[Extracted for language training purposes from Abstract: ‘*Roma o morte’ Garibaldi, Nationalism and the Problem of Psycho-biography* by Daniel Pick; History Workshop Journal,

In 1875, a few years after the completion of Italian unification, General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the military hero of the Risorgimento, left his island retreat in the Mediterranean on a journey to Rome. His battle cry, 'Roma o morte' ('Rome or death'), was no longer required, but the red-shirted leader of 'the thousand' pursued, obsessively, a civic mission, to divert the Tiber from Rome. Through the keyhole of this forgotten episode, Daniel Pick observes Garibaldi's passionate attachment to Rome and Italy. Many great nineteenth-century writers have explored the link between death and the Eternal City, a fatal relationship that the General sought to break. In the bitter debate that preceded and followed from his campaign, various myths of nationalism can be glimpsed. Prevailing medical, social and political anxieties about the future of the capital and the state were also exposed. In the ebb and flow of this project, strong currents of emotion swirled from and towards this larger-than-life Victorian hero and the city with which he and so many of his contemporaries were obsessed.

Garibaldi's initiative gave expression to fears of flood and fever; it sought to alleviate the misery of the peasantry in the dangerous environment of the Roman Campagna. The flood-prone Tiber had caused havoc across recorded history. But beyond the public rationales for this scheme, this article suggests that more hidden, personal motives can also be glimpsed. Garibaldi had his own reasons to fight the scourge of malaria and to reclaim the health of central Italy. His desperate endeavour might be interpreted as a wish to repair – and even to re-enact – elements of his history.

Behind his florid promise to revitalise 'Italy' and to build over the Tiber's route a Parisian-style boulevard that would be a wonder of the modern world, lay a traumatic event perceived by Garibaldi as the defining tragedy of his life. Despite himself, he became embroiled in the political labyrinth of Rome. This story of thwarted ambition, grand illusion and delusion, was not lost on Garibaldi's later admirer, another self-styled redeemer of Rome and the fever-ridden marshes of Italy, Benito Mussolini.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://mykniga.com.ua/biograph/biografiya-dzhuzeppe-garibaldi-biografiya-dzhuzeppe-garibaldi-foto-video.html>]

1) Гарібальді Джузеппе – славетний герой Італії, славетний своїми лідерськими якостями. Також Джузеппе Гарібальді відомий як автор мемуарів.

- 2) Джузеппе народився в Ніцці, в липні 1807 року, в сім'ї спадкового мореплавця, родом з Генуї.
- 3) Продовживши шлях батька, Джузеппе ще підлітком найнявся юнгою на торговий корабель, потім він вже був матросом на суднах великих купців і навіть ходив на військових кораблях, що належать Сардинії.
- 4) Молодий чоловік прийняв так близько до серця ідеї рівноправності, що став учасником підготовки повстання.
- 5) В одній із сутичок він був узятий у полон і відправлений до ув'язнення в Аргентину. Невдовзі Джузеппе вирішив повернутися на батьківщину.
- 6) У цей час в Італії розгорався вогонь революції і Джузеппе став одним з її бійців. Йому вдалося набрати добровольців, організувати загін, що досить успішно діяв.
- 7) Після того, як революційний рух було зломлено, його полонили та заточили в генуезьку фортецю. Це спричинило народний гнів, і щоб не допустити нової хвилі революції, уряд змушений був звільнити в'язня.
- 8) Згодом у житті Джузеппе настав відносно спокійний період, коли він плавав на торговому судні капітаном. Проте коли його знову запросили для участі у війні проти Австрії, він погодився і знову почав вербування волонтерів.
- 9) Здобувши славу, він не перестав брати участь у військових діях. Метою його наступного походу було звільнення Сицилії, що він з успіхом і зробив. За це він був проголошений головою обох островів, що належать Сицилії.
- 10) Довго жити мирним життям Джузеппе не довелося, так як незабаром вже австро-пруський король попросив його допомоги. Здійснюючи поїздку до регіонів Італії, він прагнув знову знайти волонтерів, але був заарештований.
- 11) Після того, як п'ємонтські війська зайняли Папську область, це сталося після зречення Наполеона III, Джузеппе вирішив воювати на боці Франції.
- 12) Він здобув перемогу над пруськими формуваннями і вирішив відійти від військових дій, ставши депутатом французького Національного збору.
- 13) Згодом він відмовився від депутатського мандата і повернувся назавсім на Капреру.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch the video and be prepared to discuss it.

Giuseppe Garibaldi and His Role in The Italian Unification

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BtwC3-4h8q4>

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| foreseeable (<i>adj.</i>) | A foreseeable event or situation is one that can be known about or guessed before it happens |
| a merchant fleet (<i>n.</i>) | The number of merchant ships registered at a given date in a country and authorised to navigate at sea |
| recklessness (<i>n.</i>) | A lack of regard for the danger or consequences of one's actions; rashness |
| in exile (<i>n.</i>) | Being sent or kept away from their own country, village, etc., especially for political reason |
| to catch fire (<i>idiom</i>) | to become very popular |
| papal (<i>adj.</i>) | Relating to a pope |
| disobedience (<i>n.</i>) | Refusing to do what someone in authority tell you to do |

UNIT 2

Winston Churchill



<https://winstonchurchill.org/publications/churchill>

INTRODUCTION

1. Who was Winston Churchill and why was he an important figure in history?
2. What role did he play in World War II?
3. Why was Winston Churchill so powerful and influential?

READING

1. Winston Churchill (1874–1965)

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/winston-churchill>]

Winston Churchill was one of the best-known and great statesmen of the 20th century. Though he was born into a life of privilege, he dedicated himself to public service. His legacy is a complicated one: he was an idealist and a pragmatist; an orator and a soldier; an advocate of progressive social reforms; an unapologetic elitist; and a defender of democracy (especially during World War II) and of Britain's fading empire.

Early Years

Churchill was born at the family's estate (of the Dukes of Marlborough) near Oxford on November 30, 1874. He was educated at Harrow public school, where

he performed so poorly that he did not even bother to apply to Oxford or Cambridge. Instead, in 1893 young Winston Churchill headed off to military school at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

Battles and Books

After he left Sandhurst, Churchill travelled all around the British Empire as a soldier and a journalist. In 1896, he went to India; his first book, published in 1898, was an account of his experiences in India's Northwest Frontier Province.

In 1899, the London Morning Post sent him to cover the Boer War in South Africa, but he was captured by enemy soldiers almost as soon as he arrived. (News of Churchill's daring escape through a bathroom window made him a minor celebrity back home in Britain.) By the time he returned to England in 1900, the 26-year-old Churchill had published five books.

That same year, Winston Churchill joined the House of Commons as a Conservative. Four years later, he 'crossed the chamber' and became a Liberal. His work on behalf of progressive social reforms such as an eight-hour workday, a government-mandated minimum wage, a state-run labour exchange for unemployed workers, and a system of public health insurance infuriated his Conservative colleagues, who complained that this new Churchill was a traitor to his class.

Churchill and Gallipoli

In 1911, Churchill turned his attention away from domestic politics when he became the First Lord of the Admiralty. Noting that Germany was growing more and more bellicose, Churchill began to prepare Great Britain for war. He established the Royal Naval Air Service, modernized the British fleet and helped invent one of the earliest tanks.

Despite Churchill's prescience and preparation, World War I was a stalemate from the start. In an attempt to shake things up, Churchill proposed a military campaign that soon dissolved into disaster: the 1915 invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey. Churchill hoped that this offensive would drive Turkey out of the war and encourage the Balkan states to join the Allies, but Turkish resistance was much stiffer than he had anticipated. After nine months and 250,000 casualties, the Allies withdrew in disgrace. After the debacle at Gallipoli, Churchill left the Admiralty.

Churchill Between the Wars

During the 1920s and 1930s, Churchill bounced from government job to government job, and in 1924 he re-joined the Conservatives. Especially after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Churchill spent a great deal of time warning his countrymen about the perils of German nationalism, but Britons were weary of

war and reluctant to get involved in international affairs again.

Likewise, the British government ignored Churchill's warnings and did all it could to stay out of Hitler's way. In 1938, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain even signed an agreement giving Germany a chunk of Czechoslovakia – “throwing a small state to the wolves,” Churchill scolded – in exchange for a promise of peace. A year later, however, Hitler broke his promise and invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war. Chamberlain was pushed out of office, and Winston Churchill took his place as prime minister in May 1940. “I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat,” Churchill told the House of Commons in his first speech as prime minister.

“We have before us many, many long months of struggle and of suffering. You ask, what is our policy? I can say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us; to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: It is victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival.” Just as Churchill predicted, the road to victory in World War II was long and difficult: France fell to the Nazis in June 1940. In July, German fighter planes began three months of devastating air raids on Britain herself.

Though the future looked grim, Churchill did all he could to keep British spirits high. He gave stirring speeches in Parliament and on the radio. He persuaded U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt to provide war supplies – ammunition, guns, tanks, planes – to the Allies, a program known as Lend-Lease, before the Americans even entered the war. Though Churchill was one of the chief architects of the Allied victory, war-weary British voters ousted the Conservatives and their prime minister from office just two months after Germany's surrender in 1945.

The Iron Curtain

The now-former prime minister spent the next several years warning Britons and Americans about the dangers of Soviet expansionism. In a speech in Fulton, Missouri, in 1946, for example, Churchill declared that an anti-democratic “Iron Curtain,” “a growing challenge and peril to Christian civilization,” had descended across Europe. Churchill's speech was the first time anyone had used that now-common phrase to describe the Communist threat.

In 1951, 77-year-old Winston Churchill became prime minister for the second time. He spent most of this term working (unsuccessfully) to build a sustainable détente between the East and the West. He retired from the post in 1955. In 1953, Queen Elizabeth made Winston Churchill a knight of the Order of the Garter. He died in 1965, one year after retiring from Parliament.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) to surpass (<i>v.</i>) | a) a person who betrays someone |
| 2) a traitor (<i>n.</i>) | b) to take into one's possession or control by force |
| 3) to dedicate (<i>v.</i>) | c) to make someone extremely angry and impatient |
| 4) bellicose (<i>adj.</i>) | d) to devote effort to an activate |
| 5) to capture (<i>v.</i>) | e) demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight |
| 6) to infuriate (<i>v.</i>) | f) knowing something in advance |
| 7) a prescience (<i>n.</i>) | g) to exceed; be better or greater than; |

3. Explain these words in English.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) unapologetic | 6) to wage war |
| 2) an elitist | 7) to apply for |
| 3) to predict | 8) to break one's promise |
| 4) lamentable | 9) détente |
| 5) a government-mandated wage | 10) resistance |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) державний діяч | 6) зрадник свого класу |
| 2) присвятити життя державній службі | 7) особливо погано володіти іноземними мовами |
| 3) прихильник прогресивних соціальних реформ і непримиренний елітар | 8) зазнати невдачі та двічі провалити вступні іспити |
| 4) восьмигодинний робочий день | 9) забезпечити військові постачання |
| 5) користь прогресивних соціальних реформ | 10) передбачливість і підготовка Черчилля |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-winston-churchill>] [US English]

1) **Winston Churchill's mother was an American.** In the late 19th century, it was rather common for British aristocrats to marry U.S. heiresses. One such relationship matched Lord Randolph Churchill, the third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, with Jennie Jerome, the Brooklyn-born daughter of a wealthy financier. The couple had two children together: Winston in 1874 and Jack in

1880. Yet the relationship purportedly soured, and Jennie was frequently absent. She remained in England following Lord Randolph's death in 1895 and would marry twice more, in both instances to men two decades her junior.

2) **Churchill almost didn't make it into military school.** As a student, Churchill performed poorly in virtually every subject except history and English composition. He was particularly inept at foreign languages. In a memoir, he described taking a two-hour-long Latin test that he left completely blank apart from his name and the number of the first question, along with "a blot and several smudges." His plan to attend the Royal Military College at Sandhurst suffered a setback when he twice failed the entrance examinations. With the help of a military tutor, he finally qualified the third time around, but only for the cavalry class, which had lower standards than the infantry.

3) **A daring escape from prison camp earned him instant fame.** After graduating from Sandhurst, Churchill took leave from the army and travelled to Cuba, where he reported on an uprising for a London newspaper. He subsequently served as a war correspondent and military officer, a dual role then permitted, in India, Sudan and South Africa. Upon arriving in South Africa in 1899, his armoured train was ambushed by Boers, the descendants of Dutch settlers who were fighting the British at the time. Churchill was captured and marched to a prison camp, which he soon escaped from by scaling a wall at night, even as two of his fellow prisoners turned back. With no precise plan, Churchill luckily stumbled upon the house of a British coal mine manager, who hid him in a mineshaft for three days and then sent him on a wool-filled rail truck into Mozambique. From there, Churchill caught a ship back to South Africa and rushed to the front a newfound hero.

4) **He organized a massive World War I attack that failed spectacularly.** Churchill's political career began in 1900 when he was elected to Parliament, a position he would hold for more than 60 years. He secured his first cabinet post in 1908, and by 1911 had advanced to become First Lord of the Admiralty (the British equivalent of U.S. Secretary of the Navy). He prepared an amphibious assault during World War I against the crumbling Ottoman Empire. Churchill believed such action would allow the British to link up with their Russian allies, put added pressure on Germany's eastern front and possibly even tip the balance of the entire conflict. But when Allied battleships entered the Dardanelles strait, located near present-day Istanbul, in March 1915, Ottoman fire sank three of them, severely damaged three others and sent the remainder into retreat. Allied troops similarly failed to gain ground during months of fighting on the adjacent Gallipoli Peninsula, suffering over 250,000 casualties in the process. Churchill lost his admiralty post as a result of the failure, he was eventually able to rehabilitate his reputation.

5) **Churchill was no fan of Gandhi.** Throughout much of his life, Churchill opposed any form of autonomy for India. He reserved particular dislike for nonviolent independence leader Mahatma Gandhi at one point calling him “a seditious Middle Temple lawyer now posing as a fakir of a type well known in the East,” and he even favoured letting Gandhi die during a hunger strike. Churchill’s imperialist attitude came through with regards to other British colonies as well. He once asserted, for example, that Zulus, Afghans and Dervishes were “savages and barbarous peoples.”

6) **Most of his famous speeches came within a few months of each other.** Churchill was a master orator and rallied the nation in the face of near-certain attack, giving six major speeches in four months. He told Parliament that he had “nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.” On June 4, he similarly declared, “We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender.” And on June 18, as France prepared to submit to the Nazis, he told his countrymen to “brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, “This was their finest hour.”.

7) **Churchill popularized the term ‘Iron Curtain’.** Despite his misgivings about communism, Churchill gladly allied himself with the Soviet Union during World War II. Afterwards, however, he began to harbour serious misgivings about the Soviet Union’s aims. In a March 1946 speech, he spoke of “an iron curtain [that] has descended across the continent.” “Behind that line,” he said, countries are subject “to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.” From that point forward, Western officials continuously mentioned the “iron curtain” when talking about the USSR.

8) **He was an award-winning author.** Churchill wrote volumes of books over the course of his life, the first of which detailed his army experiences in India, Sudan and South Africa. He later penned a biography of his father, a biography of the first Duke of Marlborough, numerous volumes on World War I and World War II, a history of English-speaking peoples and one novel that he urged his friends not to read. In 1953, while serving his second term as prime minister, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature for “his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values.”

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://calendate.com.ua/person/362>]

1) Британський політик Вінстон Черчилль (30 листопада 1874 – 24 січня 1965). Більш відомий як прем’єр-міністр Великобританії в роки Другої Світової війни, прославився також на ниві літератури, ставши в 1953 році

лауреатом Нобелівської премії «за неперевершеність історичного й біографічного опису, за неперевершене ораторське мистецтво, з допомогою якого відстоювалися найвищі людські цінності».

2) У 1900 році починається політична кар'єра Черчилля, він став членом парламенту від Ланкашира. Через 4 роки переміг у виборах до Палати Громад від партії лібералів. У 1908 році Черчилль очолив раду з внутрішньої торгівлі та внутрішніх справ держави, а через кілька років у Першій світовій війні – британський флот. Одночасно Черчилль створює військово-повітряні сили Великобританії.

3) Ще низку реформ Черчилль проводить вже після війни, займаючи посаду держсекретаря з військових справ. З початком Другої світової його знову призначають лордом адміралтейства. А після відставки Чемберлена Черчилль стає прем'єр-міністром.

4) Черчилль досить прохолодно ставився до політики СРСР і підтримував НАТО. Цікаво, що саме йому належить крилата фраза «залізна завіса».

5) Він увійшов в історію Великобританії як найяскравіший англійський політик 20 століття, який перебував при владі протягом правління шести монархів – починаючи з королеви Вікторії і до її праправнучки Єлизавети II. Всі його життєві досягнення важко перерахувати – він у всьому був талановитий і успішний. За свій внесок у літературу Уїнстон Черчилль отримав Нобелівську премію, а за політичні досягнення став почесним громадянином США.

6) Він встиг взяти участь в боях в Судані, був присутній під час випробувань атомної бомби, що стала головною загрозою післявоєнного світу. Зі своїми незмінними казанком, тростиною і сигарою, Черчилль був прекрасним дипломатом, художником і навіть садівником в своєму саду в Чартвеллі. Його картини періодично виставлялися в Королівській Академії, а в 1958 там пройшла особиста виставка робіт сера Уїнстона Черчилля.

7) У 1955 році Черчилль відійшов від великої політики, проживши в спокої десять років.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch these two videos and be prepared to discuss them.

a) Winston Churchill addresses the nation following the defeat of Germany
www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ROGkn4a_O4

Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| to toil (<i>v.</i>) | to work extremely hard |
| a folly (<i>n.</i>) | a lack of good sense; foolishness |
| formidable (<i>adj.</i>) | inspiring fear or respect by being impressive |
| shattered (<i>adj.</i>) | exhausted or very shocked |
| tremendous (<i>adj.</i>) | very great in amount, scale, or intensity |
| glib (<i>adj.</i>) | insincere or shallow – to describe a remark |
| Alas! (<i>exclamation</i>) | (= ‘Oh Dear!’) expressing grief, pity, or concern |
| sane (<i>adj.</i>) | having a healthy mind; mentally competent |
| to strive (<i>v.</i>) | to try very hard |

b) Winston Churchill: Hero or Villain?

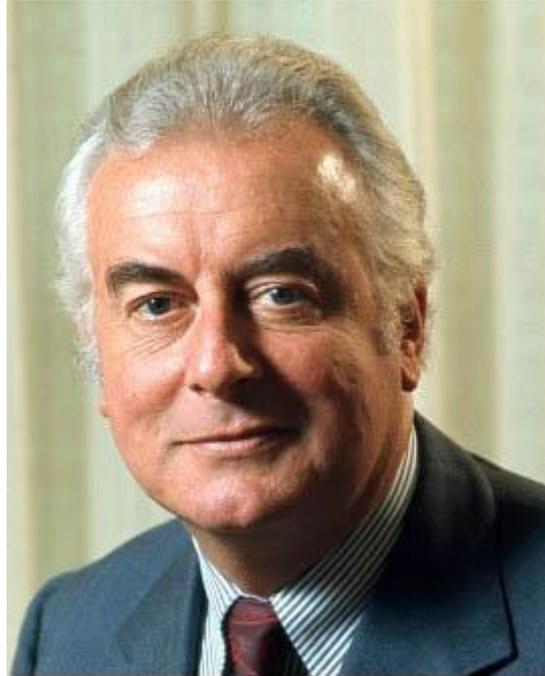
www.youtube.com/watch?v=cIZiSYx1pKE

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a villain (<i>n.</i>) | a bad person |
| to galvanise (<i>v.</i>) | to stimulate a person or people to take action |
| deliberately (<i>adv.</i>) | intentionally |
| exaggerated (<i>adj.</i>) | more than it really is |
| explicit (<i>adj.</i>) | clear and exact |
| fierce (<i>adj.</i>) | intensely aggressive; ferocious |
| a stockpiling (<i>n.</i>) | storing a large amount of something for future use |
| to perpetrate (<i>v.</i>) | to commit an act – usually wrongful or criminal |
| a rabble-rouser (<i>n.</i>) | a person who encourages a crowd (a rabble) to riot |
| to chase (<i>v.</i>) | to run after so as to catch |
| a reprisal (<i>n.</i>) | an action as revenge because of a previous action; |

UNIT 3

Gough Whitlam



<https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/australias-prime-ministers/gough-whitlam>

INTRODUCTION

1. What do you know about Gough Whitlam?
2. What did the Whitlam government achieve?
3. Why was Gough Whitlam important?

READING

1. Gough Whitlam (1916–2014) – Australia’s 21st Prime Minister

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://www.nma.gov.au/explore/features/prime-ministers/gough-whitlam>]

Gough Whitlam came into office in late 1972. The Australian Labor Party [spelt ‘Labor’ when it is the name of this political party.] had been in opposition for 23 years, and Whitlam, who had reformed Labor’s policies, was keen to bring a program of social reform to the people of Australia. He ended conscription, established new Commonwealth agencies like Aboriginal Affairs, Environment, and Urban and Regional Development, and introduced universal health care with the Medibank Scheme. Economic woes and political mistakes resulted in the Opposition refusing to pass his government’s Budget Bills in the senate. In 1975, he became the only Prime Minister to be removed from office by the Governor-General.

Whitlam's Beginnings

Edward Gough Whitlam (commonly known by his middle name, Gough) was born in Kew, Melbourne, on 11 July 1916. He was the first of two children of Harry FE Whitlam and Martha Maddocks. Harry joined the Commonwealth Public Service in Melbourne, and rose to become the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor. The family moved to Sydney in 1918 and to Canberra in 1928. Whitlam was educated at Mowbray House and Knox Grammar School in Sydney, then in Canberra at Telopea Park High School and Canberra Boys' Grammar School. He went on to the University of Sydney, from which he graduated in arts and law. He married Margaret Dovey in 1942, and they had four children.

Whitlam enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) in 1941, served as a navigator, and was discharged as a flight lieutenant in 1945. He was admitted to the New South Wales Bar in 1947 and practised as a barrister, being appointed Queen's Counsel in 1962. Having joined the Australian Labor Party in 1945, Whitlam unsuccessfully contested the state seat of Sutherland in 1950.

Whitlam's Entry into Federal Politics

Whitlam entered the federal parliament in November 1952, winning the seat of Werriwa in a by-election. He was elected Deputy Leader of the federal parliamentary Labor Party in March 1960. He succeeded Arthur Calwell as leader in February 1967, which made him Leader of the Opposition. As Labor deputy and leader, Whitlam played an important part in reviving the party's electoral fortune, through modernisation of the party platform so as to appeal to an emerging generation of better-educated voters.

He helped the party throw off its image of being under Communist influence and control by party officials with no responsibility to parliament. He also won Labor many supporters by persuading the party to accept government financial support of non-government schools. In June 1971 Whitlam led a Labor delegation to China. Undertaken at a time when the Liberal–Country Party coalition government still refused to establish diplomatic relations with China, this demonstrated his statesmanlike qualities.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam

Whitlam became Prime Minister on 5 December 1972, following Labor's victory at the general election. Campaigning on the theme, 'It's Time' – that is, time for a Labor government after 23 years of Liberal–Country Party rule. Labor promised electors an ambitious package of reforms. These included an immediate end to Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War and an end to military conscription; diplomatic recognition of China; independence for Australia's territories of Papua New Guinea; free university education; a national health scheme; and a program of urban decentralisation through the creation of 'regional growth centres'.

Although the government led by Whitlam had a comfortable House of Representatives majority, it did not control the Senate. The Senate's threat to block the government's Budget in April 1974 prompted Whitlam to obtain a double dissolution of parliament, only the third time this had occurred since the foundation of the Commonwealth in 1901. Labor retained government at the subsequent general election on 18 May 1974 but still lacked control of the Senate.

Legislation Passed under Whitlam

The legislative program of the Whitlam government was ground-breaking and fast-paced. In 1973, for example, 203 Bills were passed, 46 more than the previous record of 157 in 1968 - including:

- The *Prices Justification Act 1973* established a watchdog on the price of goods and services.
- The *Health Insurance Act 1973* established 'Medibank' a national health scheme .
- The *Trade Practices Act 1974* outlawed restrictive trade practices and ensured consumer protection and manufacturing liability.
- The *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975* to manage national parks in line with international standards.
- The *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination.
- The *Family Law Act 1975* replaced the existing grounds for divorce with a single ground, irretrievable breakdown of marriage and the extension of federal jurisdiction to maintenance, custody and property matters.

The Constitutional Crisis Leading to Whitlam's Dismissal

With a great interest in international affairs, Whitlam travelled more widely than any previous Prime Minister or opposition leader. Among his many overseas tours he visited most nations of Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Pacific and North America.

Following a series of controversies involving Labor ministers and revelations of government attempts to obtain foreign loans through unconventional channels, the Liberal-National Country Party opposition refused to allow the government's budgetary legislation to pass the Senate in 1975 in the hope of forcing the government to an election. From October to November 1975, with the government's monetary supply effectively cut off, a grave constitutional crisis resulted.

The crisis climaxed on 11 November 1975, when the Governor-General, John Kerr, withdrew Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister, commissioned the Liberal leader Malcolm Fraser to form an interim government until a general election could be held, and dissolved the parliament. Whitlam thus became the only prime minister in Australian history to have been removed from office while

commanding the confidence of the lower house.

After perhaps the most bitter and divisive election campaign in Australian history, Malcolm Fraser's Liberal–National Country Party coalition routed Labor at a general election on 13 December 1975, winning 56 per cent of the overall vote, 91 of the 127 House of Representatives seats, and 35 of the 64 Senate seats. This resounding victory gave the coalition a record majority in the House of Representatives, and a six-seat majority in the Senate.

Whitlam's Resignation from Parliament

After Labor was defeated at the 1977 general election, Whitlam quit the party leadership and was succeeded by WG Hayden. He resigned from parliament in July 1978. In 1978 Whitlam became a visiting fellow at the Australian National University. He later held visiting professorships at Harvard and Adelaide Universities.

In 1979 he published a book about the events leading to his dismissal, *The Truth of the Matter*. In 1983 he was appointed Australian ambassador to UNESCO by the Labor government led by Bob Hawke. In retirement Whitlam continued to lecture and comment on political and constitutional issues. Whitlam died on 21 October 2014 in Sydney.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) to prompt (<i>v.</i>) | a) compulsory enlistment into the armed forces |
| 2) the conscription (<i>n.</i>) | b) to ban or to make illegal |
| 3) to obtain (<i>v.</i>) | c) to move to action |
| 4) a dissolution (<i>n.</i>) | d) to continue to have something; keep possession of |
| 5) to retain (<i>v.</i>) | e) to get, acquire, or secure something |
| 6) a levy (<i>n.</i>) | f) the formal closing of a parliamentary term |
| 7) to outlaw (<i>v.</i>) | g) a tax |

3. Explain the following words in English.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) the economic woes | 6) to dissolve the parliament |
| 2) the subsequent general election | 7) a divisive election campaign |
| 3) the ground-breaking programme | 8) a resounding victory |
| 4) to established a watchdog | 9) to quit the party leadership |
| 5) an interim government | 10) to resign from parliament |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) конституційна криза | 6) державне грошове забезпечення |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 2) попередній прем'єр-міністр | 7) сформувати тимчасовий уряд |
| 3) серія суперечок | 8) проведення загальних виборів |
| 4) викрити спроби уряду отримати іноземні позики | 9) розпустити парламент |
| 5) бюджетне законодавство | 10) колегія адвокатів |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/australias-prime-ministers/gough-whitlam>]

Gough Whitlam became Australia's 21st Prime Minister on 5 December 1972. His Labor government, the first after more than 2 decades, set out to change Australia through a wide-ranging reform program. Whitlam's term abruptly ended when his government was dismissed by the Governor-General on 11 November 1975.

The public lives of Gough Whitlam and his wife Margaret extend over half a century. After serving in the Royal Australian Air Force, Whitlam joined the Australian Labor Party in 1945. He became the Member for Werriwa in Sydney's south in 1952, retaining the seat in 11 more federal elections over the next 25 years.

Whitlam led the reform of the Labor Party platform during the long years in Opposition. As Prime Minister, he immediately set about implementing a reform program that included strengthening Australia's status by making Queen Elizabeth II Queen of Australia. His government drew on international agreements to develop programs on human rights, the environment and conservation.

Margaret Whitlam played an important role as a political and prime ministerial wife. An outspoken public speaker, broadcaster and columnist, she accompanied Gough Whitlam on his countless overseas travels. As a qualified social worker, she was particularly interested in social conditions.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/australias-prime-ministers/gough-whitlam>]

1) Гоф Вітлем став двадцять першим прем'єр-міністром Австралії 5 грудня 1972 року. Його лейбористський уряд, перший після більш ніж двох десятиліть, мав намір змінити Австралію за допомогою широкомасштабної програми реформ. Термін повноважень Вітлема раптово закінчився, коли його уряд був відправлений у відставку генерал-губернатором 11 листопада 1975 року.

2) Після служби в Королівських військово-повітряних силах Австралії Вітлем приєднався до Австралійської лейбористської партії в 1945 році. Він

став членом Werriwa (Верива) на півдні Сіднея в 1952 році, зберігаючи місце на ще 11 федеральних виборах протягом наступних 25 років.

3) Вітлем керував реформою платформи Лейбористської партії протягом довгих років в опозиції. Будучи прем'єр-міністром, він негайно розпочав реалізацію програми реформ, яка передбачала зміцнення статусу Австралії, зробивши королеву Єлизавету II королевою Австралії.

4) Його уряд спирався на міжнародні угоди для розроблення програм з прав людини, навколишнього середовища та охорони природи. Маргарет Вітлем відіграла важливу роль як дружина політика та прем'єр-міністра. Відвертий оратор, телеведучий і колумніст, вона супроводжувала Гофа Вітлема в його незліченних закордонних подорожах.

5) Як кваліфікованого соціального працівника її особливо цікавили соціальні умови. Їхнє громадське життя продовжилося після того, як вони покинули Лодж у 1975 році.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch the video and be prepared to discuss it.

Gough Whitlam was the 'granddaddy of woke'.

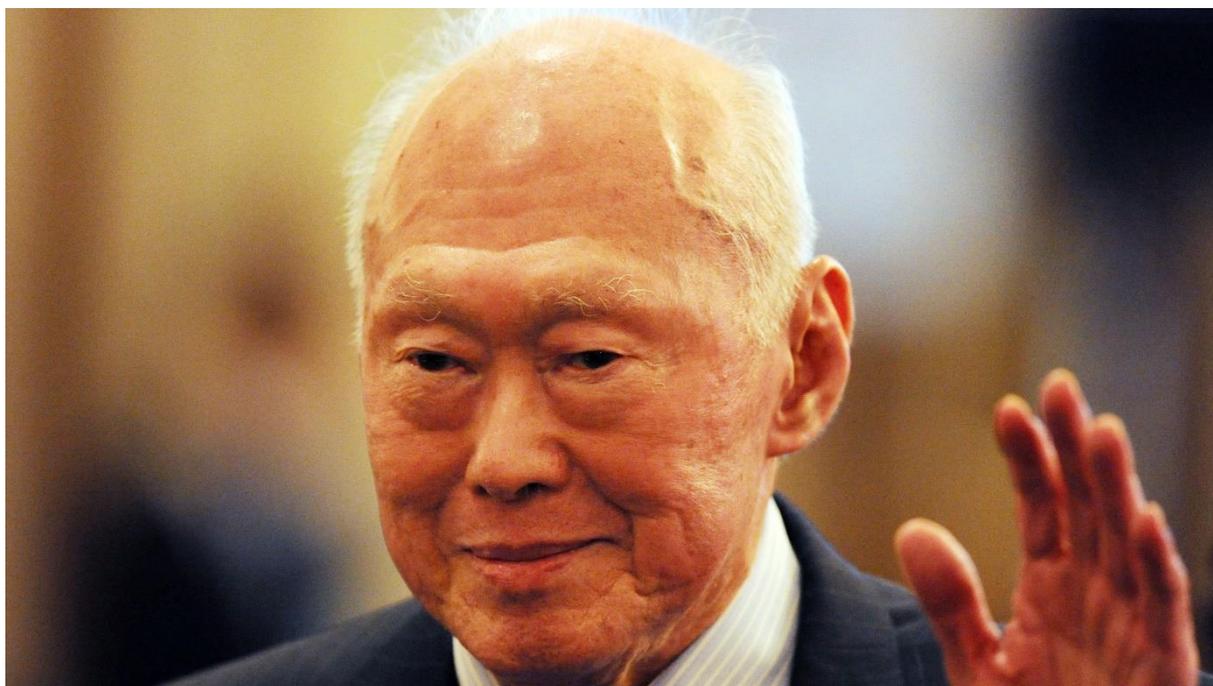
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iTCPavZzp30>

Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a typo (<i>n.</i>) | a typographical / typing error |
| to wail (<i>v.</i>) | to let out a long crying noise |
| to martyr (<i>v.</i>) | to kill someone because of their beliefs |
| to eulogise (<i>v.</i>) | to praise highly in speech or writing |
| blue-collar workers (<i>n.</i>) | people who work in manual jobs |
| tertiary education (<i>adj.</i>) | education at college or university level |
| to precede (<i>v.</i>) | to come before (something) in time |
| solemnly (<i>adj.</i>) | in formal or dignified manner |
| to condemn (<i>v.</i>) | express complete disapproval |
| dodgy (<i>adj.</i>) | dishonest or unreliable |

UNIT 4

Lee Kuan Yew



<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2015/03/22/singapore-prime-minister-lee-kuan-yew>

INTRODUCTION

1. What especially do you know about Lee Kuan Yew?
2. How was Singapore developed during Lee Kuan Yew's premiership?
3. Why is Singapore important to the world?

READING

1. Lee Kuan Yew (1923–2015) – The ‘Father Of Singapore’

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/22/lee-kuan-yew 2015]

Few leaders can claim as great an influence on a country as Lee Kuan Yew can on Singapore. The 91-year-old is considered the founding father of the small Southeast Asian nation, having led it from a colonial trading post into a regional and global financial powerhouse.

Early Years

Born in Singapore in September 1923, Lee was the eldest son of Lee Chin Koon and Chua Jim Neo, members of a comfortably off but not rich ‘Straits Chinese’ family. The ‘Straits Chinese’ were those who had been settled in the region for many years, losing much of their Chinese identity both to the language and

institutions of their British rulers, and to the Malays, their neighbours whose tongue was the lingua franca of south-east Asia. The young Harry, as Yew was known in the English-language environment of the time, came first in Malaya in the Senior Cambridge exams (the equivalent of A-levels) of 1939. The second world war intervened and, instead of school in England, he had to go to the local Raffles College where he acquired some basic economics, and met his future wife, Kwa Geok Choo.

He graduated with a law degree from Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge and was admitted to the English 'bar' but returned to his native country in 1950. He became Singapore's first Prime Minister in 1959, a position he held until 1990 – making him the longest-serving Prime Minister in global history. He guided the country out of British colonial rule and through a union with Malaysia, which Singapore broke away from in 1965, to become fully independent. Lee became Minister Mentor of Singapore in 2004, a position created by his eldest son, the third Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong.

Lee's role in events from the Pacific war and the Japanese occupation of Singapore till leaving politics completely in 2011 made him a pivotal figure of the modern world. To many he became the embodiment of the orderly transition of a region from western dominance to neo-Confucian success.

Lee's greatest apparent achievement, the creation of a viable independent state, was the outcome of his biggest failure – Singapore's expulsion from the Federation of Malaysia in 1965, two years after the organisation's inception. His first vision of Singapore's future, as part of a multicultural Malaysia, may prove in time to have been the correct one, but he can be at least partly judged by the achievement of his second vision for Singapore, the prosperous, prickly and obsessively hygienic city state.

He did not create modern Singapore's prosperity. The city state thrived naturally in a region of economic growth and rapid development of world trade. However, he certainly created the image of the state in his own likeness. Being liked was not part of his agenda. A combination of high intelligence and unswervable determination were Lee's characteristics, and he transferred them, at least superficially, to modern Singapore.

World War II

There was a sudden and humiliating British surrender of Singapore in February 1942. Lee described his own initial humiliation at the hands of Japanese troops as "the single most important event of my life". Little is known of his actual role during the occupation, other than that he learned Japanese, worked for Domei – the Japanese news agency, and may in the latter days of the war been of help to the British. He saw enough of British failures not to want to ape them, and enough

of Japanese brutality to resent them. As he later wrote, he emerged from the war “determined that no one – neither the Japanese nor the British – had the right to push and kick us around”.

Chinese View

He saw in the economic success of east Asia the triumph of “Confucian values” – discipline, order, respect for education and authority – over western values of individualism, liberalism and democracy. He even succeeded for a while in promoting Singapore as the centre of “Asian values”. Lee was especially heartened by China’s economic success, defended its political repression and criticised Taiwan’s new-found democracy. China’s success fitted not only with his own philosophy but with the increasing emphasis in Singapore on its predominantly Chinese, as distinct from multiracial, character.

Ethnic prejudice lurked just under Lee’s image of technocratic rationalism. He combined assumptions about Chinese cultural supremacy with belief in genetic theories which influenced social policy in Singapore. But if Lee’s actions were sometimes driven by gut instinct, his head was more often the winner, particularly in international affairs. He could set aside his underlying distaste for America, with its crude culture and populist politics, and his Chinese ethnic sentiments to deliver masterly analyses of regional and global affairs.

USA

Only occasionally did he let prejudices get in the way of Singapore’s national interest – which, he clearly saw, lay with keeping US forces in the region. Perhaps only he could succeed in making oppressive Singapore the main Asian critic of the US commitment to human rights and personal freedoms while ensuring that Singapore remained a key to the strategic plans of American military and multinationals alike.

Malaya

Mostly – though not always – he could guard his tongue sufficiently to keep his Malay neighbours co-operative. His sheer length of service gave him a regional prestige that only Suharto [in Indonesia] could match, and his successors would not inherit. Suharto, with 180 million people and a vast archipelago to rule, had a big stage, while Lee gave every sign of regarding Singapore – with a population of 5 million in 700 square kilometres – as far too small for his talents.

Its size accounted for his obsession that its every detail, down to choice of roadside trees, fit with his plans or prejudices, as well as his eagerness to advise larger countries on how to run their affairs.

Always A Leader

Because of his background and early life, he could operate and dominate in many

different milieus, but was totally at home in none of them. That perhaps accounted for his ruthlessness. He had permanent interests, not permanent friends. In sum, always a leader rather than a follower, he set his own agenda.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) to settle (<i>v.</i>) | a) forcing people to leave a place |
| 2) an embodiment (<i>n.</i>) | b) to go to live somewhere permanently |
| 3) to thrive (<i>v.</i>) | c) making someone feel ashamed or foolish |
| 4) humiliating (<i>adj.</i>) | d) to grow, develop, or be successful |
| 5) to ape (<i>v.</i>) | e) the exact representation of something |
| 6) an expulsion from (<i>n.</i>) | f) to imitate someone or something |
| 7) an inception (<i>n.</i>) | g) the starting point/ the beginning of something |

3. Explain the following words in English.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) comfortably off but not rich | 6) ethnic prejudice |
| 2) a pivotal figure | 7) cultural supremacy |
| 3) the orderly transition | 8) to set aside |
| 4) a viable independent state | 9) a successor |
| 5) an unswervable determination | 10) many different milieus |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) бути лідером ніж послідовником | 6) надзвичайна здатність розмовляти з НАТОПОМ |
| 2) джерело мудрості | 7) батько-засновник невеликої нації |
| 3) імперська гордовитість | 8) член заможної, але небагатої родини |
| 4) проникливий розум | 9) обійняти посаду прем'єр-міністра |
| 5) чітке політичне судження | 10) очевидне досягнення |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

[Adapted for language training purposes from www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/22/lee-kuan-yew 2015]

Lee has been described as many things. To Chinese, particularly during his days fighting Chinese chauvinism in the name of a multiracial Singapore identity, the Cambridge-educated lawyer brought up to believe in English education if not in British institutions, Lee was a “banana” – yellow on the outside, white inside.

However, later in life, as Chinese identity and Confucian attitudes emphasising

education, discipline and hierarchy became more important, he would be criticised for presenting himself as a fount of wisdom, a convincing articulator of modern Asia to western audiences, while actually behaving with all the intolerance of a Chinese emperor.

At his worst, he could combine imperial hauteur with extraordinarily petty spite, relishing the destruction of irritating but unthreatening critics. At his best, he had an incisive mind and clear political judgment. For an avowed elitist, he had a remarkable ability to talk to a crowd.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: www.jnsm.com.ua/h/0323N/]

1) Представник родини китайських емігрантів, Лі Куан Ю отримав англійську освіту в колонії Сінгапур.

2) У 1954 році він став одним із співзасновників просоціалістичної партії Народна дія (ПНД), з якою через п'ять років переміг на перших після отримання Сінгапуром незалежності виборах і у віці 36 років став першим прем'єр-міністром Сінгапура.

3) У 1961 році за його розпорядженням були проведені масові арешти політичних і профспілкових діячів лівого спрямування, яких на підставі закону про безстрокове затримання ув'язнили на тривалий час без рішення суду.

4) Небезпека приходу до влади комуністів змусила уряд Сінгапуру піти на переговори з Малайською Федерацією і об'єднатись 16 вересня 1963 році в єдину державу Федерація Малайзія.

5) Відмовившись від ідей соціалістичного спрямування, Лі Куан Ю віддав перевагу прагматичним довгостроковим ліберальним соціально-економічним заходам і розпочав реформи із розвитку обробної промисловості та туризму.

6) Це дало можливість подолати хронічне безробіття та досягти стабільного зростання, а ставка на залучення в країну транснаціональних корпорацій дозволила закласти основи світових стандартів у бізнесі, банківській сфері та інфраструктурі.

7) Лі Куан Ю запровадив авторитарні методи правління та обмеження громадянських свобод, що в поєднанні із незалежною судовою системою британського зразка та ліберальним податковим законодавством дало можливість з початку 1970-х років залучити в Сінгапур великі іноземні інвестиції.

8) Завдяки цьому в країні розвинулись високоточне виробництво, нафтова та металургійна промисловість, які за десятиліття перетворили Сінгапур на експортера електроніки, машинобудування і зробили його світовим фінансовим центром.

9) Лі Куан Ю приводив свою партію до перемоги на виборах вісім разів і був прем'єр-міністром Сінгапуру до 1990 року, коли перейшов на посаду старшого міністра, залишаючись другою людиною в уряді протягом наступних 14 років.

10) У 2004 році, коли прем'єр-міністром Сінгапура став його старший син, для Лі Куан Ю була створена посада міністра-наставника, на якій він перебував до 2011 року, коли партія Народна дія вперше за понад 50 років прогала парламентські вибори.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch these videos and be prepared to discuss them.

a) The Man Who Built Singapore: Lee Kuan Yew

www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7I9qjylpM8

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| renown (<i>n.</i>) | being known or talked about by many people; fame |
| to embark (<i>v.</i>) | to begin (a course of action) |
| an assemblyman (<i>n.</i>) | a member of a state assembly or parliament |
| to detain (<i>v.</i>) | to stop someone; to delay someone |
| to pull through (<i>v.</i>) | to get through a difficult situation |
| to pursue (<i>v.</i>) | to follow or chase |
| to encounter (<i>v.</i>) | to meet someone – usually unexpectedly |
| to incite (<i>v.</i>) | to influence someone to act (usually unlawfully) |
| a riot (<i>n.</i>) | a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd |
| to forge (<i>v.</i>) | to shape metal by heating it and hammering it |

b) Lee Kuan Yew: Singapore's Controversial Father)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=29brBUSHgYA

Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| to interrogate (<i>v.</i>) | to ask questions of someone formally |
| compulsory (<i>adj.</i>) | obligatory |
| to skyrocket (<i>v.</i>) | to increase rapidly |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| to rive (<i>v.</i>) | to split apart |
| to pamper (<i>v.</i>) | to indulge with attention, comfort, and kindness; to spoil |
| avowedly (<i>adj.</i>) | has been asserted |
| to surrender (<i>v.</i>) | to stop resisting |

c) Lee Kuan Yew and the Singapore he built

www.youtube.com/watch?v=fda3k_iMzwI

Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a subsidy (<i>n.</i>) | money given to keep prices down |
| a far cry from (<i>idiom</i>) | very different from something |
| a visionary (<i>n.</i>) | a person with original ideas about the future |
| a dissent (<i>n.</i>) | a strong difference of opinion |
| to exploit (<i>v.</i>) | to use something or someone profitably |
| a tiger economy (<i>idiom</i>) | the booming economies in Southeast Asia |
| meticulous (<i>adj.</i>) | with great attention to detail |

UNIT 5

Margaret Thatcher



<https://www.biographyonline.net/politicians/uk/margaret-thatcher.html>

INTRODUCTION

1. Who was Margaret Thatcher and why was she historically important?
2. What role did she play in Europe?
3. Which war was she involved in?

READING

1. Margaret Thatcher (1925–2013)

[Adapted for language training purposes from: Pettinger, Tejvan. “Biography of Mrs Thatcher”, Oxford, UK Updated 23 January 2018.

www.biographyonline.net/politicians/uk/margaret-thatcher.html]

Margaret Thatcher (1925–2013) was Britain’s first female prime minister (1979–90). She was known for her tough uncompromising, conservative political views, and became dubbed as ‘The Iron Lady’. On the UK domestic front she instituted many free market reforms, implemented the controversial poll tax and reduced the power of trades unions. In international affairs, she cultivated a close relationship with American President Ronald Reagan and also developed a working relationship with Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev as the Cold War drew to a close.

Early Life

Margaret Hilda Roberts was born 13 October 1925 in Grantham, Lincolnshire. Her father owned a grocery store and was active in the local Methodist Church and Liberal politics. Margaret won a scholarship to the local Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School, where she became head-girl. She applied to Somerville College, Oxford University, and was accepted to study chemistry in 1943. She graduated in 1947 with second-class honours. During her time at Oxford, she was elected President of the Oxford University Conservative Association in 1946.

After graduating, she moved to Colchester, where she worked as a research chemist for BX Plastics. In 1951, she was invited to stand as the Conservative candidate in the safe Labour seat of Dartford. Although she lost, she impressed many in the party with her strong, articulate views. She also married Denis Thatcher in 1951. In 1953, she gave birth to two twins Carol and Mark.

Member of Parliament

In 1959, she was elected as MP for the seat of Finchley. Mrs Thatcher progressed through the ranks of the Conservative party to become education minister in Ed Heath's government of the early 1970s. It was as education minister that Mrs Thatcher developed a rather crude nickname of "Maggie Thatcher – the milk snatcher" This was due to her policy as education secretary to end free school milk. However, although she was tipped as a rising star in the Conservative party, even as a cabinet minister, Mrs Thatcher proclaimed that Britain would never have a female prime minister: "I don't think there will be a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime." (BBC Television, 5 March, 1973).

However, just a few years later in 1975, Mrs Thatcher defeated Edward Heath and was elected leader of the Conservative Party, and she became the leader of the Opposition. During the 1970s, Thatcher became acquainted with the ideological ideas of neo-conservative economists – influenced by figures such as Hayek and Friedman, they proposed less government, lower taxes and an end to Keynesian economics. This gave Thatcher a strong ideological stance, which she used to influence party policy.

Prime Minister 1979–90

Mrs Thatcher was elected Prime Minister in the Conservative landslide of 1979. Mrs Thatcher wasted no time in introducing controversial economic policies. She believed that a strict implementation of Monetarism was necessary to overcome the economic ills of inflation and low growth, which she blamed on the previous Labour government. However, although she was successful in reducing inflation, deflationary monetary policies caused a serious economic recession, in which unemployment rose to 3 million. Opinion was strongly against many of her policies. In a famous letter to The Times newspaper, 360 economists wrote a letter

arguing the government should change its policies immediately. However, in true Thatcher style, she refused. Instead, she stood up at the Conservative party conference and stated: “You turn if you want to, but this lady is not for turning.” It was characteristic of her whole premiership – fierce in her beliefs and unwavering in her commitment.

“To me, consensus seems to be: the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values, and policies in search of something in which no one believes, but to which no one objects; the process of avoiding the very issues that need to be solved, merely because you cannot get agreement on the way ahead. What great cause would have been fought and won under the banner ‘I stand for consensus’?” – Mrs Thatcher, *The Downing Street Years* (1993)

The Falklands War

In the midst of the recession, the Falklands Islands were invaded by the Argentinean army. Mrs Thatcher sent a British expeditionary force to reclaim the islands. With relatively light casualties (although many hundreds died in the conflict) the islands were retaken. This military victory brought a fillip in support for Thatcher. However, it is worth noting she was criticised for both her decision to sink the *Belgrano* (which was sailing away from the conflict zone) Others also criticised her triumphalist spirit. On reclaiming the islands, Mrs Thatcher proclaimed: “Just rejoice at that news and congratulate our forces and the marines. Rejoice.” Many felt this was inappropriate given the recent casualties on both the British and Argentinian sides.

Trade Unions

Another defining feature of the early Thatcher administration was her battle with trades unions. Thatcher wanted to reduce the power of trades unions; in particular, she wished to reduce the influence of the militant mineworkers union, the NUM, led by Arthur Scargill. Mrs Thatcher prepared the country for a long strike; when the miners went all out on strike in 1984, they were eventually forced back into work after a year-long bitter struggle.

Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, she got on well with American President Ronald Reagan. They often met and talked of a ‘special relationship’ between the US and the UK. Mrs Thatcher also expressed respect for Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev. She famously said of Gorbachev, that ‘he was a man who we could do business with’. Mrs Thatcher visited the Soviet Union in 1987, and was well received with thousands turning up to see the Iron Lady. The term ‘Iron Lady’ was initially designed as a critical label by a Russian newspaper in regards to Thatcher’s criticism of the USSR, but Thatcher seemed to revel in the label, and it stuck.

Domestic Politics

On a domestic front, the remaining years of her premiership were overshadowed by her controversial and dogmatic decision to stick with the poll tax. This was widely regarded as an unfair tax because everybody paid the same amount regardless of income. Opposition to the poll tax spilt over into violent protest and her popularity plummeted. She also became associated with policies to promote individualism. In one quote (often taken out of context) she said:

“They’re casting their problem on society. And, you know, there is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are families. And no government can do anything except through people, and people must look to themselves first. It’s our duty to look after ourselves and then, also to look after our neighbour. People have got the entitlements too much in mind, without the obligations.” (transcript of interview)

Because of her declining popularity, she was eventually forced out as the leader of the party and PM in 1990. Although she was bitter about her perceived betrayal, she left an unprecedented mark on the UK economic and political landscape. For good or ill, she changed the British economic and political situation. In particular, Thatcher marked a break with ‘One Nation Conservatism’ and the post-war consensus. It is ironic that when Labour eventually regained power in 1997, it was largely due to the fact Tony Blair and New Labour took on board many of the economic policies that Mrs Thatcher had initiated.

There was often a mutual respect between Mrs Thatcher and Tony Blair. Mrs Thatcher once said that her greatest achievement was Tony Blair – a recognition she had shifted the political spectrum to the right meaning Labour gained power by shifting away from the left and closer to the centre. Thatcher died on 8 April 2013 at the age of 87 after suffering a stroke.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) a fillip (<i>n.</i>) | a) a tax of a fixed amount on each adult |
| 2) a casualty (<i>n.</i>) | b) something that causes a sudden improvement |
| 3) the poll tax (<i>n.</i>) | c) to fall very quickly |
| 4) to plummet (<i>v.</i>) | d) a person injured or killed in accident or war |
| 5) the entitlements (<i>n.</i>) | e) to get or to get possession of something again |
| 6) to regain (<i>v.</i>) | f) to understand or accept ideas or information |
| 7) to take on board (<i>v.</i>) | g) a right to do or receive something |

3. Explain these words in English.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) to progress through the ranks of the | 6) to become acquainted |
|---|-------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Conservative party | |
| 2) became dubbed as ‘The Iron Lady’ | 7) to stand as the Conservative candidate |
| 3) to overcome the economic ills | 8) to be tipped as... |
| 4) a strong ideological stance | 9) Mrs Thatcher defeated Edward Heath |
| 5) the milk snatcher | 10) fierce in her beliefs |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) жорсткі, безкомпромісні, консервативні політичні погляди | 6) налагодити робочі стосунки |
| 2) запровадити реформи | 7) просунути в лавах Консервативної партії |
| 3) зменшити владу профспілок | 8) знизити податки |
| 4) підтримувати тісні стосунки | 9) подолати економічні проблем інфляції |
| 5) визначальна риса ранньої адміністрації Тетчер | 10) взаємна повага |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

Margaret Thatcher – Political Life 1959–75

[Adapted for language training purposes from ‘Margaret Thatcher: A Biography’ from the Churchill Archives Centre <https://archives.chu.cam.ac.uk/collections/thatcher-papers/thatcher-biography/>]

Once elected to the House of Commons, Thatcher rapidly made her way. She had a little luck: in her first session she won the right by ballot to introduce a private member’s bill, which with skill and the help of several ministers she saw through the long parliamentary process into law. In 1961 she was invited to join the government as a junior minister at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. She became a skilful defender of policies before Parliament, marshalling arguments and statistics with effect. It was a style of speaking that fell short of high rhetoric; she might silence an opponent, but throughout her career as a Conservative frontbencher this most influential of politicians rarely sought to charm an audience and made few concessions to the growing political fashion for wearing hearts on sleeves. Instead she became the archetypal conviction politician, at her best speaking off the cuff, or thinking on her feet in a television interview in combative and plain-spoken style.

In her early years in Parliament, as at the General Election of 1950, Thatcher in some respects found her gender a political advantage. Politics was overwhelmingly the preserve of men when she began her career, and no woman had ever held the highest offices of state, let alone the Premiership. But the major

parties needed at least one prominent woman in a leading position. Thatcher was quickly understood to be the most talented Conservative woman in the Commons, and as such was likely to reach cabinet rank.

She remained a frontbencher after Labour won the 1964 General Election and entered the shadow cabinet in 1967, following two successful and happy years as deputy to the Shadow Chancellor, Iain Macleod. But her relations with the party leader of the day, Edward Heath, were never good, and she was sometimes dismissed as “the token woman”, not least by some of her colleagues. When the Conservatives won the 1970 General Election she entered the Cabinet as Education Secretary, a post thought appropriate for a woman, which she held for the entire term of the Heath government.

Thatcher’s years at Education proved a painful experience. She was out of sympathy with some of the principal education policies of her party, notably its acquiescence in Labour’s drive to end selection in secondary education by the “11-plus” exam. In a period of rising student militancy and political ill-feeling in Britain, she quickly became a special target for attack from the left in politics and the media.

In 1971 the abolition of free school milk for pupils over the age of 7 caused her to be dubbed “milk-snatcher” at the Labour Party Conference and she was endlessly mocked for her clothes, her voice and for her middle class manner and appearance. By the end of that year she often found it difficult to get a hearing when she visited schools and universities. She had become a hate figure for many of her opponents. Thatcher withstood the pressure and emerged significantly toughened. However, the impression left on opponents – and even on some Conservatives – that her character was harsh and unfeeling, even un-feminine, had an enduring effect on her career.

The Heath Government marked Margaret Thatcher her in other ways. The rightward-leaning economic policies it had pursued in its first year were largely abandoned in the “U-turn” of 1972. A prices and incomes policy was introduced, which the trade unions met with hostility. A miners’ strike in early 1974 prompted the government to call an early election on the theme “Who governs Britain?”, a campaign fought against the background of power cuts and a three-day working week. The election was lost and the Conservatives returned to Opposition. In some respects Thatcher spent the rest of her career attempting to make good what she saw as the mistakes and failures of those years.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://osvita.ua/vnz/reports/politolog/15936/>]

1) Маргарет Тетчер як політичного лідера наділяють характеристиками мужності, твердості і цілеспрямованості, хоча для жіночого стилю властиві

м'якість, поступливість, уміння йти на компроміси, пошук найбільше для всіх прийнятної лінії поведінки в політиці.

2) Маргарет Хільда Тетчер, «залізна леді» світової політики, одна з лідерів Британської консервативної партії, прем'єр-міністр Великобританії з 1979 по 1990 роки, перша за історію Європи жінка-голова кабінету міністрів, перша за історію Британії лідер партії, яка зуміла виграти тричі поспіль парламентські вибори і сформувати три уряди.

3) Її перша спроба розпочати справжню політичну кар'єру завершилася невдачею. І тільки в 1959 році Тетчер потрапила до Палати Общин.

4) За роки перебування на посту глави уряду Великобританії Маргарет Тетчер завоювала репутацію «залізної леді».

5) У її Кабінеті вся робота будувалася на чіткій ієрархічності, підзвітності і високій особистій відповідальності; вона була яскравою захисницею монетаризму, обмеженні діяльності профспілок жорсткими рамками законів.

6) Наприкінці свого «правління» Тетчер розповсюдила свою жорстку політику на соціальну сферу – вона заохочувала приватну освіту та введення платної медицини.

7) Тетчер змогла відчутти необхідність зміни моделі попереднього розвитку Великобританії. У з'єднанні з її інтуїцією, умінням орієнтуватися в ситуації ці практичні навички дали феномен тетчерізма.

8) Її поважали як політика, але не любили; британців дратували деякі її вчинки тільки через те, що вона була жінкою, чоловіку вони легше б пробачили це.

9) Якщо їй треба було провести яке-небудь рішення без особливих ускладнень, вона просто викладала на самому початку свої позиції, чим забезпечувала потрібний результат.

10) Кожен британець вважається джентльменом, якому складно сперечатися з жінкою, тим більше привселюдно.

11) Тетчер часто приходилося бути першою: перша жінка – голова консервативної асоціації студентів в Оксфорді, перша жінка – міністр тіншового кабінету консервативної партії, лідер опозиції її Величності, прем'єр-міністр.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch the video and be prepared to discuss it.

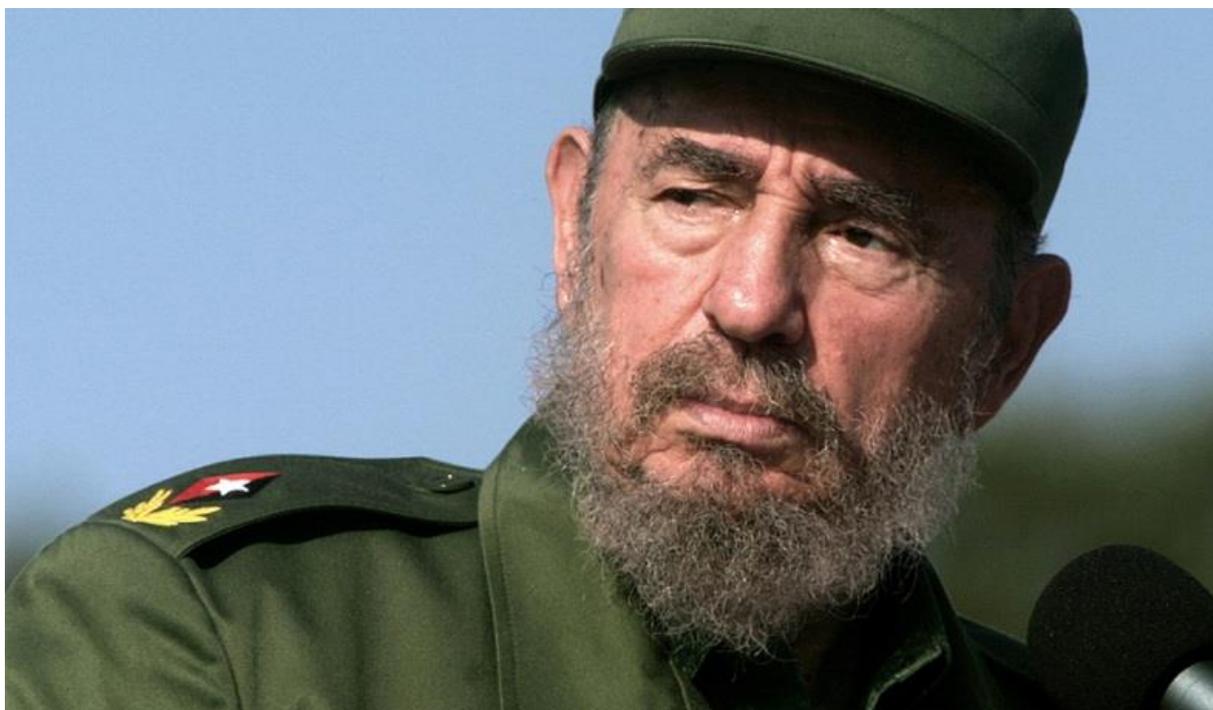
The True Story of Margaret Thatcher's Downfall
www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0yHOE_UAIM

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| to resign (v.) | voluntarily to leave a job or office |
| untenable (adj.) | cannot be supported or defended against criticism |
| to descend (v.) | move or fall downwards |
| full-scale (riot) (adj.) | a noisy, violent protest |
| mansion (n.) | a very large house |
| biased (adj.) | a subjective position based on personal opinion |
| to be detached (v.) | to be separated or disconnected |
| successor (n.) | the following person after a previous person |
| to humiliate (v.) | to make someone feel ashamed and foolish |
| tremendous (adj.) | extraordinarily large in size or amount |

UNIT 6

Fidel Castro



[<https://www.nationalreview.com/2016/11/fidel-castro-death-tyrant-cuba-dictator-justin-trudeau/>]

INTRODUCTION

1. What is Fidel Castro known for?
2. What did Fidel Castro do as a leader?
3. What do you know about the Cuban Revolution?

READING

1. Fidel Castro (1926–2016)

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-cuba-castro-obituary-idUKKBN13L05N> 26 November 2016]

The son of a wealthy landowner, Fidel Castro turned his back on a life of privilege to lead a left-wing revolution in Cuba that endured for decades and was shaped by his political cunning, keen sense of destiny and boundless ego. Castro, who has died at the age of 90, was at once idealistic and pragmatic, sharply intelligent and reckless, charismatic and intolerant. Critics saw in him a stubborn bully who violated human rights, jailed his critics, banned opposition parties and wrecked Cuba's economy. Admirers saw a visionary who stood up to U.S. domination of Latin America, brought healthcare and education to the poor, and inspired socialist movements across the world.

Even before leading the 1959 revolution that propelled Cuba toward communism and onto the Cold War stage, Castro saw greatness in himself. From an early age, he admired history's boldest figures, particularly Alexander the Great, and believed he and his rebels were part of that tradition. "Men do not shape destiny. Destiny produces the man for the moment," he said in 1959.

Castro toppled the unpopular U.S.-backed dictator Fulgencio Batista by uniting a disparate opposition and outsmarting a bigger, better-equipped Cuban military. His alliance with the Soviet Union put him at the centre of the Cold War, most notably when the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis took the world to the brink of nuclear war. He was a global celebrity, his beard, military fatigues and big Cuban cigars making him instantly recognizable. He owed his prominence in part to geography. Looking to bolster an ally just 90 miles (140 km) from Florida, Moscow helped him build socialism by giving him billions of dollars' worth of aid and favourable trade, from oil to tractor parts. But Castro also mined Cuban nationalism and Latin American pride, stirring resentment of U.S. power and influence.

He managed to preserve his revolution despite constant U.S. hostility even when Cuba reeled from the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, showing the vigour of a man who intended to die in office. Instead, almost killed by a serious intestinal illness, he was forced to step aside in 2006 and he formally handed over to his younger brother, Raul Castro, in 2008.

Permanent Struggle

He survived numerous assassination attempts and outlasted nine U.S. presidents in power, seizing control of Cuba while Dwight Eisenhower occupied the White House and stepping down during George W. Bush's second term. Castro never allowed statues of him to be erected or streets to be named after him, saying he did not want a cult of personality. Nevertheless, the cult was everywhere. His image and words were posted on billboards and his name was invoked at every public event. Most Cubans, whether for or against him, refer to him simply as "Fidel." But many Cubans fled his rule as he expropriated businesses and homes and imposed state control over the economy.

The long arm of Castro's government reached deep into Cubans' lives and internal dissent was stifled with the assiduous harassment and jailing of opponents who Castro described as mercenaries working for the United States. Economic and political freedoms were constrained and the state controlled everything from the media and ballet companies to doctors' associations and neighbourhood watch groups.

Washington viewed him as a potential enemy even before his rebel army forced Batista to flee Cuba on New Year's Day, 1959. It took just two years for the relationship to unravel as Castro nationalized swaths of the economy and

introduced a broad agrarian reform. Thousands escaped the island, starting what became a bitter bulwark of opposition in Florida.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

In April 1961, when his military crushed a CIA-backed invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs, he declared Cuba socialist and allied himself with the Soviet Union.

Moscow put nuclear missiles on the island in 1962, touching off a 13-day superpower showdown known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. In an Oct. 26 cable to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, Castro seemed convinced the Americans would invade Cuba and suggested the Soviets “eliminate this danger” with an act of “legitimate self-defence.” Khrushchev felt Castro was advocating a pre-emptive nuclear strike and rejected it, telling him he was satisfied with U.S. President John F. Kennedy’s pledge not to invade. The Soviets withdrew the missiles and Washington secretly agreed to remove its nuclear missiles from Turkey, ending the crisis.

Economy

The United States imposed its trade embargo on Cuba in 1962 and the CIA admitted trying to kill Castro in the early years of his rule. While the embargo was economically devastating, it allowed Castro to shift blame for chronic economic problems away from the system he built and onto the United States. His government trained thousands of doctors and provided free schooling, changes that have endured well into the 21st century, even as the state’s role in the economy was reduced in recent years. Castro was quick to see a potential ally in late Venezuelan leader Hugo Chavez and courted him well before he won power. When Chavez took office in 1998, Castro had a new source of cheap oil, providing a huge boost to Cuba’s economy.

A Communist Outpost

Castro was a mentor to left-wing leaders and a friend to intellectuals such as Nobel laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez, although others abandoned him in horror. He helped Marxist guerrillas and revolutionary governments around the world, sending troops to Angola in the 1970s to support a left-wing government over the initial objections of Moscow. Cuba helped defeat South African insurgents in Angola and win Namibia’s independence from South Africa in 1990, adding pressure on the apartheid regime. After Nelson Mandela was freed from prison in 1990, he repeatedly thanked Castro. The Cuban leader was also a hero to Sandinista rebels who took power in Nicaragua in 1979.

When the Soviet bloc collapsed in 1991, it seemed Castro’s communist rule would not survive. Cubans endured prolonged power cuts and shortages of food and basics such as soap. He undertook some reforms, allowing foreign investment and mass tourism from Canada and Europe, and tapping exile dollars by allowing

Cubans more contact with their relatives abroad. He also let the most disgruntled leave in a chaotic exodus of makeshift boats that forced U.S. President Bill Clinton to agree to more orderly migration.

Family

Little was known about Castro's personal life but even among his fiercest critics, few accused him of using power for personal gain. His tastes tended toward the ascetic. He lived in a compound in western Havana and had nine children with five women, including five sons with his common-law wife Dalia Soto del Valle, who lived with Castro at the end. His eldest son, Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, is a Soviet-trained nuclear scientist from the Cuban leader's only acknowledged marriage. Daughter Alina Fernandez, whose mother was a Havana socialite who Castro had an affair with while underground in the 1950s, escaped from Cuba disguised as a tourist in 1993 and is a vocal critic of her father.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) to endure (<i>v.</i>) | a) acting without a care for the known consequences |
| 2) cunning (<i>adj.</i>) | b) strength, energy, or enthusiasm |
| 3) to topple (<i>v.</i>) | c) to continue for a long time |
| 4) reckless (<i>adj.</i>) | d) clever and manipulative |
| 5) to bolster (<i>v.</i>) | e) expelled from one's native country |
| 6) vigour (<i>n.</i>) | f) to remove a person from power |
| 7) exile (<i>adj.</i>) | g) to support or improve something or make it stronger |

3. Explain these words in English.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) a stubborn bully | 6) to be invoked |
| 2) history's boldest figures | 7) internal dissent |
| 3) to restore diplomatic ties | 8) the assiduous harassment |
| 4) to summon | 9) mentor |
| 5) disgruntled | 10) makeshift boats |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) встановити рекорд | 6) процвітаюча країна |
| 2) невловима мішень | 7) витримати «особливий період» заради революції |
| 3) обдарований, непостійний та безпринципний автократ | 8) світська левиця; вступити на посаду |
| 4) запровадити державний | 9) потенційний союзник |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| КОНТРОЛЬ НАД ЕКОНОМІКОЮ | |
| 5) культ особистості | 10) дати величезний поштовх економіці |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.hrono.ru/biograf/bio_k/kastro_f.php]

1) Fidel Alejandro Castro Rus – the Cuban revolutionary and leader – was born in 1926 in Biran in the East of the island. Some historians indicate 1927 as the year of birth. Fidel and his six siblings grew up in prosperity. After graduating from the Law Faculty of the University of Havana, Castro began practicing law in the Cuban capital. His clients were primarily residents of the poor quarters of the city. Even while studying at the university, Castro was politically active and in 1952 offered his candidacy in the parliamentary elections.

2) Then he decided to take more desperate steps and became the leader of fighters against the dictatorship, with whom in 1953 he conspired against the Cuban president Fulgencio Batista, who acted then together with like-minded people - among them Ernesto Che Guevara. This attempt to get to the top of power was also a failure, as many of Castro's associates died as a result of the revelation of the conspiracy. Fidel was forced to hide and serve up to 15 years in prison. However, later there was a moment of triumph that made the revolutionary a liberator in the eyes of many Cubans: Batista had only to run away.

3) Fidel's return to his homeland became fateful both for him and for the entire Cuban people – he and the rebel army were able to capture Havana and overthrow the Batista regime, which allowed him to become first the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, and later take the position of the country's prime minister. On January 1, 1959, he became the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

4) On February 20, 2008, he resigned, for health reasons, from all posts. He was succeeded by his brother Raul. On February 25, 2008, the National Assembly of Cuba approved his candidacy as President of the Republic of Cuba.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: www.bbc.com/ukrainian/news-38115149]

1) Фідель Кастро керував Кубою майже півстоліття. Коменданте, як називали його соратники, тривалий час був для Америки нагадуванням про те, що хоча комунізм у світі і зазнав поразки, десь він усе ж втримався, зокрема – буквально біля її порогу.

2) Прихильники Фіделя вихваляли його як борця за соціалізм, політика-революціонера, який повернув Кубу народу.

3) Критики дорікали йому в руйнуванні кубинської економіки й насадженні репресивного режиму, який жорстоко стримував опозицію.

4) Політичним активістом він став у середині 1940-х років під час навчання в Гаванському університеті, де він і розвинув свої неабиякі ораторські здібності.

5) Він вважав, що економічні проблеми Куби були результатом неприборканого капіталізму, і що цю проблему можна вирішити тільки шляхом народної революції.

6) Він залишився політичним активістом і взяв участь у низці демонстрацій, які часто закінчувалися сутичками з поліцією.

7) 1960 року Фідель Кастро націоналізував підприємства і компанії, якими володіли американці. У відповідь Вашингтон ввів торгове ембарго, яке триватиме багато років і буде діяти навіть у XXI столітті.

8) Кубинський лідер згодом заявляв, що був змушений шукати захисту в Радянському Союзі і його керівника Микити Хрущова. Однак багато хто вважав, що він за власним бажанням опинився в обіймах СРСР. Але якими б не були мотиви зближення Гавани з Москвою, воно перетворило Кубу на поле битв «холодної війни».

9) Багатьом кубинцям Фідель відверто не подобався. Утім, інші щиро любили його.

10) Вони вважали команданте Давидом, який боровся із американським Голіафом і успішно протистояв «агресії янкі». Для них Фідель і Куба були нероздільні.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch this video and be prepared to discuss it.

Fidel Castro, Cuba's Leader of Revolution, Dies at 90 – BBC News

www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYF2_aeTI10

Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| to outlast (<i>v.</i>) | to live or exist longer than another person or thing |
| to overthrow (<i>v.</i>) | to remove someone from power |
| gross (<i>adj.</i>) | extreme |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| to mastermind (<i>v.</i>) | to plan and direct a difficult activity |
| a guerrilla campaign | unconventional warfare |
| to snub (<i>v.</i>) | to insult by ignoring someone |
| doomed (<i>adj.</i>) | certain to fail or die |
| to topple (<i>v.</i>) | to cause to fall down |
| an exile (<i>n.</i>) | a person who is sent away from their own country |
| to repulse (<i>v.</i>) | to push away |
| an invader (<i>n.</i>) | a person or army that uses force to enter another country |
| an abyss (<i>n.</i>) | a very deep hole that seems to have no bottom |
| to assassinate (<i>v.</i>) | to murder an important person |
| bizarre (<i>adj.</i>) | very strange |
| crammed (<i>adj.</i>) | very full in a limited space |
| an exodus (<i>n.</i>) | a mass departure of people |
| frail (<i>adj.</i>) | physically weak or easily damaged |
| to spit (spat, spat) (<i>v.</i>) | to eject out the contents of the mouth, especially saliva |
| genuinely (<i>adj.</i>) | really and sincerely |
| reconnaissance (<i>n.</i>) | obtaining of information about enemy forces |

UNIT 7

Helmut Kohl



<https://www.kas.de/en/web/geschichte-der-cdu/biogram-detail/-/content/helmut-kohl-2>

INTRODUCTION

1. Who was Helmut Kohl and why was he an important figure in history?
2. What role did he play in the 1980s and 1990s?
3. Why was he significant in the future of Europe?

READING

1. Helmut Kohl (1930–2017)

[Adapted for language training purposes from the biography by Konrad Adenauer Foundation
www.kas.de/en/web/geschichte-der-cdu/biogram-detail/-/content/helmut-kohl-2]

The Early Years

Helmut Kohl was born on 3 April 1930 in Ludwigshafen am Rhein. His political career got off to an early start in 1946 when he co-founded the Youth Union of Rhineland-Palatinate, a youth organization of the conservative political parties Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU). He studied history, law and political science in Frankfurt am Main and then in Heidelberg where he obtained his doctorate in the field of modern history.

Kohl worked in industry full-time for many years. He began as an assistant manager in an iron foundry and later until 1969 he worked at the Rhineland-

Palatinate branch of the German chemical industry association. Kohl held his first political offices while still a student in Heidelberg. In 1959, he won a seat in the Landtag (state parliament) of Rhineland-Palatinate, which he kept until he was elected to the Bundestag in 1976. In 1969, when he was only 39 years old, Kohl became the minister president of his home state, Rhineland-Palatinate – until 1976. In 1960, during his years in Ludwigshafen, Kohl married Hannelore Renner, who had studied linguistics in Mainz. They had two sons: Walter was born in 1963 and Peter in 1965.

National Chairman of the CDU and Opposition Leader

There is no doubt that, for Kohl, the CDU was always more than just a party-political organisation; it was something that lay close to his heart. He is considered one of the greatest party chairmen in the history of the Federal Republic. As the frontrunner and chancellor candidate for the CDU/CSU union, Kohl achieved a fantastic result of 48.6% in the Bundestag election of 1976, which had an extremely high turnout of 90.7%. The CDU/CSU thus became the strongest group in the Bundestag once more, six percentage points ahead of the major party in the governing coalition, the SPD. As the chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the Bundestag, he became opposition leader, facing a much weaker SPD/FDP government under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Kohl Era Until 1989

The election of Helmut Kohl as chancellor marked the beginning of the next and doubtless most significant phase of his political career, in which he remained chancellor for sixteen years – longer than anyone before him.

Fiscal reorganization took on great importance in the longer term, when Germany began to face the huge costs of reunification after 1990 onwards. In intra-German policy and foreign affairs. Helmut Kohl even succeeded in implementing the NATO Double-Track Decision, which was the outcome of a debate initiated by Schmidt himself. This decision ultimately contributed to the economic decline of the Soviet Union by forcing it to maintain very high levels of military spending.

Kohl had never given up on German reunification, an objective postulated in the Basic Law of the Federal Republic itself. When this prospect opened up unexpectedly in the autumn of 1989, he recognized and seized every opportunity with that purpose in mind, demonstrating superb diplomatic skill and exceptional staying power.

Foreign-policy Successes and German Reunification

Helmut Kohl and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, can be credited with a number of foreign-policy achievements of long-term importance, among them a strengthening of relations with neighbouring countries. France was a

particular focus, and Kohl developed a close personal relationship with President François Mitterrand. He also brought about a lasting improvement in relations with the United States and its presidents: Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton.

Within the European Union, Kohl knew how to take into account the interests of the smaller member states, which earned him considerable trust. His policy with regard to European integration led to constructive collaboration with the President of the EU Commission, Jacques Delors. Kohl also applied himself to the furtherance of German-Polish rapprochement. And after an initial period of disgruntlement on the part of Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR, following an unfortunate interview given by Kohl, in which he seemed to compare the public relations abilities of Gorbachev with those of Goebbels, he developed an ever better relationship with the Soviet leader too.

The esteem in which Kohl was held internationally and the trust he enjoyed among many statesmen proved to be a priceless asset during the process of reunification in 1989–90. Even among the governments of friendly nations, the dominant stance was of opposition to reunification, in part for historical reasons. Many of them viewed the re-emergence of a disproportionately powerful German state in the middle of Europe as a threat. In particular, they worried that German economic strength and political power would become even greater.

With the trust he had built up, and with sensitive diplomacy, Kohl was able to overcome this resistance of the part of Germany's European neighbours. The support of the United States, in the person of President Bush, proved to be indispensable in this regard. In arduous negotiations with Gorbachev, Kohl ultimately obtained his consent to NATO membership for a united Germany. This was one of the conditions that Kohl and Bush insisted on, but it was a very difficult one for the Soviet leadership to accept. Mitterrand was hesitant, but he was won over by the argument that reunification would play into the process of European integration that was being promoted by both himself and Kohl: the ties of an even more integrated Europe, it was proposed, would also bind a reunited Germany.

Kohl lobbied heavily for the Bundestag to move the seat of government from Bonn back to Berlin as the capital. He also promoted huge investments in the eastern *Länder* with a view to turning them into 'flourishing landscapes'— a goal which, despite many problems inherited from the years of GDR dictatorship, was largely realized within a single generation. For the first time since the 'German problem' had emerged in the seventeenth century, a solution was achieved by purely political, diplomatic and economic means – peacefully, in other words – in contrast to Bismarck's founding of the German Empire in

1870–71.

Connection between German and European Politics

This outstanding feat of statesmanship was dialectically linked with fundamental decisions concerning European integration, namely the Maastricht Treaty, the Schengen Agreement and the introduction of the euro. The feats that Helmut Kohl accomplished as a major player on the European stage, for which he was rightly granted the title of “Honorary Citizen of Europe,” are often accorded greater recognition abroad than in his own country.

A major achievement of Kohl’s foreign policy was his blueprint for lasting peace in Europe, which was to include not just the nations of Central and Eastern Europe, but also Russia. He also helped to promote the perhaps too rapid eastward expansion of the EU. And by ensuring the withdrawal of the Red Army (450,000 troops and personnel) from the territory of the former GDR, he removed a major encumbrance for not only a reunified Germany, but also for Poland and the Baltic states, which no longer had to fear intervention from both directions. Yet Kohl was always convinced that post-Soviet Russia would have to be an essential part of the new order that was being built to secure peace, and it was with this objective in mind that he approached his relationship with President Boris Yeltsin of Russia.

Post-Chancellor Years, 1998–2017

In the public sphere, there was the CDU donations scandal that emerged in 1999–2000. Kohl had failed to declare several large donations during his term as CDU chairman – thus violating the Political Parties Act – and later he refused to name the donors. He derived no personal financial gain from these actions and during the years in question, these donations had made up only a fraction of the annual CDU budget. Furthermore, he compensated the party from his own funds for the fines that were imposed. But the damage to his reputation proved to be irreparable and long-standing allies within the party fell out with him permanently. As a consequence of the scandal, he had to resign from his position as honorary chairman of the party.

The last years of his life were spent mostly at his home in Oggersheim, with the indispensable support of his second wife, Dr. Maike Kohl-Richter. He managed to release some relatively brief statements and other writings, but he was unable to complete the fourth volume of his memoirs.

Present-day Europe has been shaped to a great extent by German unification in 1989–90, by European integration and by the new, peaceful order established in the 1990s. Kohl played a prominent role in all of these developments, making him one of the greatest German statesmen of the twentieth century. Helmut Kohl died on 16 June 2017, at the age of 87, in his native city of Ludwigshafen.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) to obtain (<i>v.</i>) | a) unhappiness and annoyance about something |
| 2) to seize (<i>v.</i>) | b) developing rapidly and successfully; thriving |
| 3) an outcome (<i>n.</i>) | c) to get, acquire, or secure something |
| 4) disgruntlement (<i>n.</i>) | d) a consequence or result |
| 5) indispensable (<i>adj.</i>) | e) to take hold of / to grab |
| 6) hesitant (<i>adj.</i>) | f) absolutely necessary |
| 7) flourishing (<i>adj.</i>) | g) tentative, unsure or slow |

3. Explain these words in English.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) to hold the office | 6) a lasting improvement in relations |
| 2) a frontrunner | 7) to overcome this resistance |
| 3) the reunification | 8) arduous negotiations |
| 4) superb diplomatic skill | 9) to inherit |
| 5) exceptional staying power | 10) an outstanding feat |

4. Give the English equivalents to these words and phrases.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1) подолати опір європейських сусідів | 6) невід’ємна частина нового порядку |
| 2) головний гравець на європейській арені | 7) забезпечення миру |
| 3) усунути серйозну перешкоду | 8) перебування на посаді голови |
| 4) головні досягнення зовнішньої політики Коля | 9) отримати особисту фінансову вигоду |
| 5) сприяти швидкому розширенню ЄС | 10) європейська інтеграція та новий мирний порядок |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

Helmut Kohl: The German Chancellor Who Wished for Too Much

1930-2017 By JOHN C. KORNBLUM, December 28, 2017 – U.S. ambassador to Germany from 1997 to 2001. [Adapted for language training purposes from:

www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/12/28/helmut-kohl-obituary-216195/]

[This text is in US English]

When he died in July, Helmut Kohl had been out of public life for nearly 20 years. For many, his towering presence in Germany and Europe has faded from memory. Much of his reputation was tarnished by political scandals uncovered after he left office. After 2007, Kohl lived increasingly in isolation and in declining health and was forced to watch from the sidelines as his protégé, Angela Merkel, became the face of the new Germany. Meanwhile, his predecessor and arch enemy, Helmut Schmidt, was celebrated as Germany's ruling elder statesman.

But Kohl's legacy in the chancellorship, where he served from 1982 to 1998, is both meaningful and lasting for Germany and for the world. For more than three decades in politics, he worked tirelessly to ensure that a newly powerful Germany would be the trusted global partner that it has in fact become. Long before the end of the Cold War, he had built partnerships in both the East and West, which allowed for a relatively smooth German reunification process.

For American readers, the story of Lyndon B. Johnson is a good basis for understanding the highs and lows of Kohl's legacy. Both Kohl and Johnson were men of great appetites and strong emotions who were larger than life in every sense. Tall in stature, endlessly self-confident and often brutally ruthless, each made historic contributions to their countries and the world. But in the end, their personal flaws led to crippling mistakes. Each died broken and bitter.

Like Johnson, Kohl was a provincial who conquered national politics through force of will. A political officer from the U.S. Consulate in Frankfurt plucked him out in the late 1960s as a young leader of the Rheinland-Pfalz state parliament with the drive and determination needed to carry him to the very top. Most others, including leaders of Kohl's own party, the Christian Democratic Union, were less impressed. His back-woods accent, unpolished behavior and penchant for long, meandering speeches made him more the object of ridicule than of awe. Yet Kohl outlasted all of his fancier critics to become postwar Germany's longest-serving chancellor. Johnson was scarred by the poverty of the Great Depression. Kohl grew up amid the devastation of the Third Reich, which had left Germany in moral and physical shambles. Out of that, he formulated a simple but deeply felt commitment to the ideals of a new democratic order. But like Johnson, he also was guided by a sense of personal destiny that often tinged his judgment and ultimately led to his fall from power.

Following the triumph of reunification, Kohl retreated increasingly into this overly idealized view of the world. He was determined to transform the territories of former East Germany into "a garden of beautiful flowers," as he put it, hoping that West German money could help a formerly communist region flourish. But instead of building prosperity, his commitment of literally trillions in Deutsche marks to build highways and shopping centers – rather than firming up the industrial base – led to stagnation and a 10-year recession in all of Germany. As

late at 2003, the country was still being called “the sick man of Europe.”

This, in turn, fomented repeated revolts among Kohl’s CDU colleagues. Several senior officials resigned rather than follow his lead. In the end, 16 years in office had been more than enough, and Kohl was soundly defeated in the 1998 election by a “modernizing” coalition of Social Democrats and the new Green environmental party. Soon after he left office, the darker side of Kohl’s freewheeling political style became evident through a number of scandals involving illegal political contributions. He ultimately was forced to pay the equivalent of several million dollars in fines. The final blow was Merkel’s decision to strip Kohl of his honorary chairmanship of his beloved Christian Democratic Union Party.

Kohl was one of those leaders who was hard to love and difficult to get along with. As ambassador to Germany, I counseled Americans meeting with Kohl literally to shout out their points at the beginning of a meeting and then to sit back for a lengthy oration. It worked every time. German historians are not likely to include Kohl along with Konrad Adenauer and Willy Brandt as one of Germany’s greatest postwar leaders. But he earned the respect of his voters and of many fellow heads of government, including Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton and Mikhail Gorbachev.

For better or worse, Europe today bears his personal imprint. Even as Kohl pursued national interests, he worked hard to build consensus with European and Atlantic partners in support of German goals. Some would argue that he went too far, as he did when he agreed to compensate France for reunification by establishing the euro long before Europe was ready for a common currency. But Kohl never wavered from his belief that Germany could not lead alone.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://carnegieendowment.org/2017/06/17/ru-pub-71294>]

1) Коля формувався в післявоєнному німецькому університетському середовищі, орієнтованому на перетворення Німеччини на нових принципах, слухав лекції одного з авторів демократичної Конституції 1949 Карло Шмідта і одного з батьків ідеї об’єднаної Європи Вальтера Халльштайна.

2) Рано вступив до партії, яка мала скоро стати партією Конрада Аденауера і Людвіга Ерхарда (а потім і самого Коля й Ангели Меркель), – Християнсько-демократичний союз.

3) Невідома сила штовхала Гельмута Коля до вершин влади і поставила його поруч із лідерами, на тлі яких нинішні виглядають дрібнувато, – Горбачовим, Міттераном, Рейганом, Тетчер, Ден Сяо Піном.

4) Ці лідери формували новий посткомуністичний світопорядок, іноді задаючи тон подіям, а подеколи ледве встигаючи за ними.

5) Саме Коль об'єднав Німеччину і став одним із ключових конструкторів та будівельників об'єднаної Європи.

6) Канцлер діяв послідовно. Після зникнення Берлінської стіни об'єднання стало історично невідворотнім, і він почав працювати на нього, не звертаючи уваги на критику та страхи колег-президентів та прем'єрів.

7) Гельмут Коль, який виграв чотири електоральні кампанії – дві у ФРН, дві в об'єднаній Німеччині – був німецьким націоналістом. Але націоналістом, як зазначив один його біограф, який «дерадикалізував» націоналізм, привів його в стан «нормальності».

8) Коль вів свою країну шляхом, який Томас Манн після війни позначав так: рух не до німецької Європи, а до європейської Німеччини.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch this video and be prepared to discuss it.

Helmut Kohl from the Province to the World Stage

www.youtube.com/watch?v=xf1PhlhGv6o

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| down-to-earth (<i>adj.</i>) | practical and realistic without illusions |
| austerity (<i>n.</i>) | hard times, perhaps of shortages |
| reconciliation (<i>n.</i>) | the restoration of relations |
| amok (<i>adv.</i>) | to be out of control in a wild manner |
| to plod (<i>v.</i>) | to walk with slow but steady steps |
| a stronghold (<i>n.</i>) | a strongly defended building or position |
| a tile (<i>n.</i>) | a slab of baked clay to cover a roof |
| ridicule (<i>n.</i>) | contemptuous language or behaviour |
| affability (<i>n.</i>) | friendly and easy-going |
| to exemplify (<i>v.</i>) | to be an example of something. |

UNIT 8

Vaclav Havel



<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/dec/18/vaclav-havel>

INTRODUCTION

1. What do you know about Vaclav Havel?
2. What do you know about the Velvet Revolution?
3. Why was it called the Velvet Revolution?

READING

1. Vaclav Havel (1936–2011)

[Adapted for language training purposes from:

www.theguardian.com/world/2011/dec/18/vaclav-havel 18 December 2011]

a) Czech Playwright and Former Dissident Who Led His Nation After the Collapse of Communism

The son and grandson of wealthy architect-entrepreneurs, and on his mother's side, grandson of a writer who was an ambassador, then a government minister, the young Havel and his family suffered the discomforts of sequestration and class

discrimination when the communists took power in 1948. For a time, his father was imprisoned and the family banished from Prague. Václav had to leave school at 15 and was refused higher education. After five years as a laboratory assistant and a spell of national service in the engineer corps (following Soviet practice, sons of the politically unreliable classes were often trained as sappers, readily expendable in mine-sweeping), he nevertheless made his way into the theatre and the world of literary politics, and wrote clever, politically risky plays in the absurdist manner that won him an international reputation.

After the Soviet invasion that turned the Prague spring of 1968 to long winter, he became a leading dissident, a founder of Charter 77 and Vons (the Czech acronym of Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted), and spent much of his 40s in and out of prison. Finally, he emerged as the effective voice of the crowds that, after 20 years of sullen resentment, at last exploded in Wenceslas Square in the winter of 1989 and, having posterized all of freezing Prague with the slogan *Havel na Hrad!* (Havel to the Castle!), did indeed send him across the river and up the hill to the castle as president of the reborn republic.

Like his Polish comrade in arms, Adam Michnik, Havel soon registered a mood of unease with the former dissidents turned politicians acting for a public that had mostly not been particularly brave or oppositional, and wanted to forget about “all that” and get on with getting and spending. Now, struggling with the constraints of a weak form of presidency, Havel found himself at odds with many of the political and economic views of the abrasive, new haute bourgeoisie represented by Václav Klaus and his monetarist government party which had emerged as successor to the decayed regime.

b) Havel the Politician

[Adapted for language training purposes from: <https://english.radio.cz/vaclav-havel-bourgeois-reactionary-president-8558072> 18 December 2011]

“President Havel has made Czech people very proud and certainly made me very proud of having been born Czech and I think he will be very very missed on the international scene. There will be an adjustment in many ways because to a lot of people the word “Havel” and “Czech” are synonymous. Havel really put the Czech Republic and Prague on the map in the post-Cold War period.” (Former US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, Prague, November 2002).

Havel has always been a political animal. In order to survive as a dissident he had to be. His great political rival during the thirteen years since the fall of communism, the former Czech Prime Minister and now President Václav Klaus, is one politician who is well aware of this fact. The political sparring-matches between the two men shed a good deal of light on Havel's political views. Václav Klaus is a party man and a pragmatist. He believes that parliamentary democracy

must function exclusively on the basis of strong and clearly identifiable political parties. In Klaus's view the politician is accountable first and foremost to the voter. President Havel's political model is based on the principle of the individual, that the politician is accountable primarily to his own conscience. Havel often tried to weaken the political hold of the larger political parties. While for Havel this is a recipe for a "civil society" based on individual responsibility, Klaus described it as a means of creating an opaque political scene, based on who you know and what power you can wield behind the scenes. Klaus often pointed to the influence of Havel's unelected advisors at the Castle, while Havel often criticized Klaus as being so "pragmatic" that he was willing to sacrifice his moral principles and betray his voters' trust.

This clash reached its peak in Havel's now famous address to both houses of parliament on 9th December 1997, a week after the collapse of Klaus's coalition government. Havel broadly condemned the government and was scathingly critical of Mr Klaus's leadership style. In return Klaus was just as scathing about the caretaker government that followed, which included a mixture of politicians and technocrats and in Klaus's view symbolized the dangers of taking politics out of the hands of party politicians.

For Havel the role of President Masaryk in the First Czechoslovak Republic before the war is a model. Klaus argues that Masaryk – while he was undoubtedly a great statesman – used underhand methods to build a power base at Prague Castle and meddle in business of government.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) to banish (<i>v.</i>) | a) recognizable |
| 2) a successor (<i>n.</i>) | b) something that follows after another |
| 3) to refuse (<i>v.</i>) | c) to send someone away permanently |
| 4) expendable (<i>adj.</i>) | d) unclear, vague |
| 5) opaque (<i>adj.</i>) | e) to resist to do something |
| 6) resentment (<i>n.</i>) | f) can be done without |
| 7) identifiable (<i>adj.</i>) | g) anger, perhaps at unfair treatment |

3. Explain the following words in English.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) sequestration | 6) to betray |
| 2) constraints | 7) scathingly critical |
| 3) to find oneself at odds | 8) to meddle |
| 4) to condemn | 9) to emerge |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 5) absurdist manner | 10) a successor |
|---------------------|-----------------|

4. Give the English equivalents to these words.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) підприємці | 6) невдоволення |
| 2) розмінування | 7) хоробрий |
| 3) боротися | 8) коригування |
| 4) усамітнення | 9) представники буржуазії |
| 5) політичний суперник | 10) президент відродженої республіки |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.britannica.com/biography/Vaclav-Havel]

Vaclav Havel was the tenth and last president of Czechoslovakia (1989–92) and the first President of the Czech Republic (1993–2003). He was a Czech playwright, essayist, poet, dissident and politician. He wrote over 20 plays and numerous non-fiction works, translated internationally. Due to his harsh criticism of the conditions during the communist dictatorship, he was imprisoned several times for his political thinking and served a total of almost five years. In 1989, he was a leading figure in the non-violent overthrow of the communist regime and political changes in Czechoslovakia. After the Velvet Revolution, he became the last Czechoslovak president and the first president of the independent Czech Republic.

As the son of bourgeois parents, Havel was denied easy access to education but managed to finish high school and study on the university level. He found work as a stagehand in a Prague theatrical company in 1959 and soon began writing plays with Ivan Vyskočil. By 1968 Havel had progressed to the position of resident playwright of the Theatre of the Balustrade company. He was a prominent participant in the liberal reforms of 1968 (known as the Prague Spring), and, after the Soviet clampdown on Czechoslovakia that year, his plays were banned and his passport was confiscated. During the 1970s and '80s he was repeatedly arrested and served four years in prison (1979–83) for his activities on behalf of human rights in Czechoslovakia. When massive anti-government demonstrations erupted in Prague in November 1989, Havel became the leading figure in the Civic Forum, a new coalition of non-communist opposition groups pressing for democratic reforms. In early December the Communist Party capitulated and formed a coalition government with the Civic Forum.

As a result of an agreement between the partners in this bloodless “Velvet Revolution,” Havel was elected to the post of interim president of Czechoslovakia on December 29, 1989, and re-elected to the presidency in July 1990, becoming the country’s first non-communist leader since 1948. As the Czechoslovak union faced dissolution in 1992, Havel, who opposed the division, resigned from office.

The following year he was elected president of the new Czech Republic. His political role, however, was limited, as Prime Minister Václav Klaus (1993–97) commanded much of the power. In 1998 Havel was re-elected by a narrow margin, and, under his presidency, the Czech Republic joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1999. Barred constitutionally from seeking a third term, he stepped down as president in 2003.

6. Translate into English.

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.radiosvoboda.org/a/new-chehiia-rokovyny-smerti-havela/31615508.html 18 December 2021]

1) Письменник, драматург, дисидент, останній президент Чехословаччини (1989–1992) і перший президент Чеської республіки (1993–2003) Вацлав Гавел присвятив життя боротьбі проти свавілля комуністичного режиму та за перемогу свободи і демократії в Європі.

2) Активно виступав проти окупації Чехословаччини військом Варшавського договору.

3) Після цього дістав заборону публікувати свої твори, працював вантажником, робітником сцени.

4) Як дисидент і захисник політичних в'язнів очолював відому правозахисну організацію «Хартія 77» («Charta 77»), тоді також вперше був заарештований.

5) Подальші арешти мали місце в 1978 та 1979 роках. Гавел вийшов із в'язниці у 1983 році. Від 1988-го був членом Чеського Гельсінського комітету.

6) До цього періоду життя належить один із знакових творів Вацлава Гавела – «Сила безсилих» (1978).

7) У листопаді 1989-го Вацлав Гавел очолив Оксамитову революцію, його виступ 21 листопада 1989 року з балкону видавництва Melantrich на Вацлавській площі у Празі зібрав понад пів мільйона громадян.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch this video about the literary legacy of Václav Havel by Radio Prague and be prepared to discuss it.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=RkctwYgOLHA

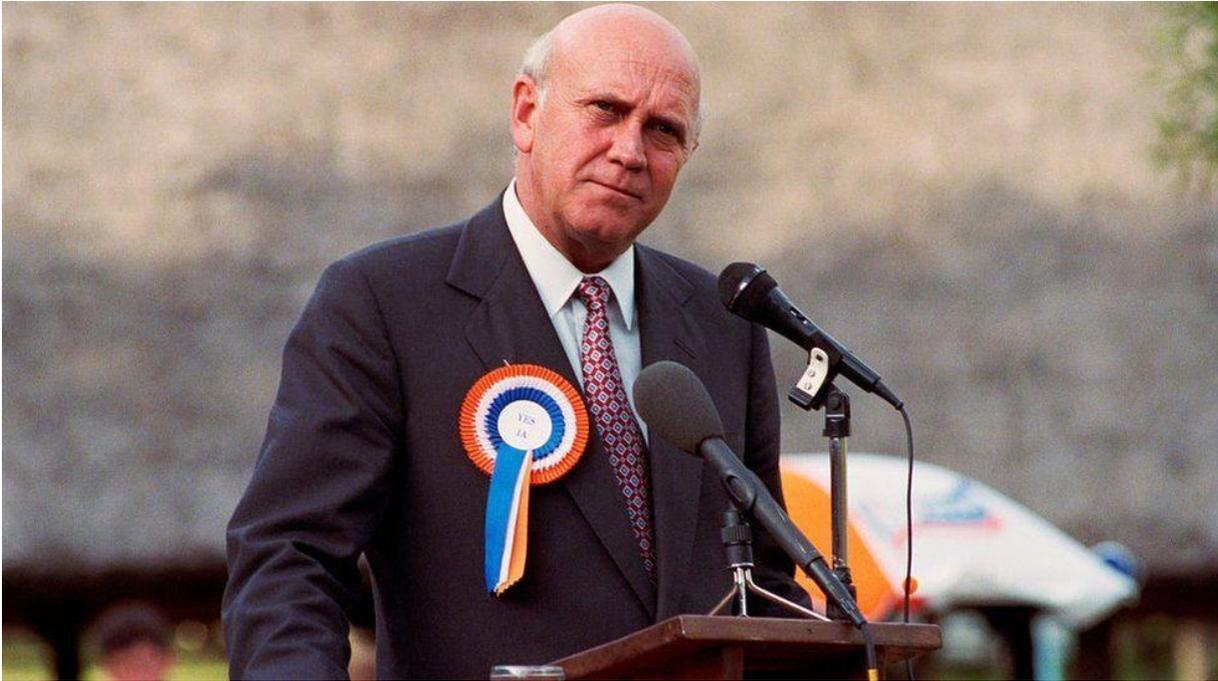
Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a descendant (<i>n.</i>) | a relation to someone from an earlier generation |
|----------------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| an entrepreneur (<i>n.</i>) | a person who sets up a business |
| humble (<i>adj.</i>) | modest |
| a stagehand(<i>n.</i>) | A person in a theatre who moves equipment |
| acclaim (<i>n.</i>) | enthusiastic and public praise |
| manual worker (<i>n.</i>) | a person whose job involves working with the hands |
| brewery (<i>n.</i>) | a place where beer is made |
| consecutive (<i>adj.</i>) | following next |

UNIT 9

FW de Klerk



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-59252082>

INTRODUCTION

1. What is FW de Klerk famous for?
2. What changes did he make in 1990?
3. How did he contribute to the democracy?

READING

1. F. W. De Klerk (1936–2021) South Africa’s Last Apartheid President

[Adapted for language training purposes from the British website History Hit www.historyhit.com/facts-about-f-w-de-klerk/]

Frederik Willem de Klerk was the state president of South Africa from 1989 to 1994 and deputy president from 1994 to 1996. Widely credited with being a key advocate for dismantling apartheid in South Africa, de Klerk helped free Nelson Mandela from incarceration and was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize with him “for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa.”

However, de Klerk’s role in dismantling apartheid is one that continues to be controversial, with critics arguing that he was motivated primarily by avoiding political and financial ruin in South Africa rather than a moral objection to racial

segregation. De Klerk publicly apologised for the pain and humiliation caused by apartheid during his later years, but many South Africans contend he never fully recognised or condemned its horrors.

Early Life

De Klerk's family are of Huguenot origin, with their surname coming from the French 'Le Clerc', 'Le Clercq' or 'de Clercq'. They arrived in South Africa in 1686, a few months after the Revocation of the Nantes edict, and participated in various events in the history of Afrikaners. De Klerk studied to be an attorney, receiving a law degree, with honours, from Potchefstroom University in 1958. Soon afterward he began to establish a successful law firm in Vereeniging and became active in civic and business affairs there. While at university, he was editor of the student newspaper, vice-chair of the student council and a member of the Afrikaanse Studentebond Groep (a large South African youth movement).

Political Beginning

In 1972, de Klerk's alma mater offered him a chair position in its law faculty, which he accepted. Within a matter of days, he was also approached by members of the National Party, who requested that he stand for the party at Vereeniging near the Gauteng province. He was successful and was elected to the House of Assembly as a Member of Parliament. As a Member of Parliament, he earned a reputation as a formidable debater and took a number of roles in the party and government. He became information officer of the Transvaal National Party and joined various parliamentary study groups including those on Bantustans, labour, justice and home affairs.

A New South Africa

De Klerk announced to Parliament in February 1990 that there would be a "new South Africa". This included un-banning the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party from parliament. He then quickly moved to release various important political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela in February 1990 after 27 years in prison. When de Klerk took office as president in 1989, he continued negotiations with Nelson Mandela and the ANC liberation movement. They agreed to prepare for a presidential election and draw up a new constitution for equal voting rights for every population group in the country.

The End of Apartheid

The first general election where citizens of all races were allowed to take part was held in April 1994. De Klerk sped up the reform process that former president Pieter Willem Botha had started. He initiated talks about a new post-apartheid constitution with representatives of what were then the country's four designated racial groups. He frequently met with black leaders and passed laws in 1991 that repealed racially discriminatory laws that affected residence, education, public amenities and health care. His government also continued systematically to

dismantle the legislative basis for the apartheid system.

Nobel Peace Prize

In December 1993, de Klerk and Nelson Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize “for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa.” Though united by the aim of dismantling apartheid, the two figures were never entirely politically aligned. Mandela accused de Klerk of allowing the killings of black South Africans during the political transition, while de Klerk accused Mandela of being stubborn and unreasonable. In his Nobel lecture in December 1993, de Klerk acknowledged that 3,000 people died in political violence in South Africa that year alone. He reminded his audience that he and fellow laureate Nelson Mandela were political opponents who had a shared goal of ending apartheid. He stated that they would move forward “because there is no other road to peace and prosperity for the people of our country.”

Legacy

De Klerk’s legacy is controversial. Before he became president in 1989, de Klerk had supported the continuation of racial segregation in South Africa: as education minister between 1984 and 1989, for example, he upheld the apartheid system in South Africa’s schools. While de Klerk later freed Mandela and took steps against apartheid, many South Africans believe de Klerk failed to recognise the full horrors of apartheid. His critics have claimed that he opposed apartheid only because it was leading to economic and political bankruptcy, rather than because he was morally opposed to racial segregation.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) to dismantle (<i>v.</i>) | a) the person directly below the chairman |
| 2) prosperity (<i>n.</i>) | b) strong and powerful |
| 3) to contend (<i>v.</i>) | c) belonging to more than one person |
| 4) formidable (<i>adj.</i>) | d) having a lot of money or value |
| 5) uneven (<i>adj.</i>) | e) to take to pieces; to deconstruct |
| 6) vice-chair (<i>n.</i>) | f) irregular, inconsistent |
| 7) jointly (<i>adv.</i>) | g) to compete; to maintain an opinion or position |

3. Explain the following words in English.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) a formidable debater | 6) chair position |
| 2) racial segregation | 7) public amenities |
| 3) humiliation | 8) politically aligned |
| 4) to condemn | 9) prosperity for the people |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 5) equal voting rights | |
|------------------------|--|

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) підтримувати продовження расової сегрегації | 6) займати місце в першому ряду в механізмі апартеїду |
| 2) великий державний діяч | 7) отримувати користь |
| 3) багатогранна людина | 8) продемонструвати волю діяти |
| 4) припинити правління білої меншини в країні | 9) вести переговори |
| 5) ініціювати переговори про нову конституцію після апартеїду | 10) скасувати расово-дискримінаційні закони |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

FW de Klerk: The Man Who Still Divides South Africa

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-59252082 by Pumza Fihlani, BBC News, Johannesburg, 11 November 2021)

1) For some in South Africa, FW de Klerk was a great statesman – the Nobel Peace Prize winner who helped end the system of legalised racism which he inherited.

2) For others, he benefited enormously from that same system and deserved to be prosecuted for its many crimes. In truth, he was a man of many parts.

3) The 85-year-old was South Africa’s last apartheid president. During his time in office, security forces meted out extreme violence against black South Africans who simply wanted an end to rule by the country’s white minority – fighting for the release of Nelson Mandela and other leaders from prison.

4) Apartheid was not that long ago and it remains extremely raw in South Africa, not least because no-one has been criminally prosecuted for the violence of the time. Crimes were committed – its victims traceable – but there were no criminals, it seems.

5) Some people believe De Klerk could and should have done more to change that – to ensure accountability for what the apartheid system did to the lives of black people and the violence of his government, and even that he should have faced justice as well.

6) He was, after all, on the inside for many decades – he had a front-row seat on the apartheid machinery at work and had benefited from it for many years.

7) A trained lawyer, who served as a National Party MP since 1972, De Klerk had a firm understanding of the party which created apartheid, and found a way of working within its structures to rise to the top, although he was undoubtedly more moderate in his views than his predecessors.

8) The Archbishop Desmond Tutu Foundation acknowledged his contribution to the democratic transition: “The late FW De Klerk played an important role in South Africa’s history. At a time when not all of his colleagues saw the future trajectory of the country unfolding in the same way, he recognised the moment for change and demonstrated the will to act on it.”

9) The custodians of the legacy of Nelson Mandela, with whom De Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize, pointedly described him as someone with a “big” legacy but also one that was “uneven”.

10) De Klerk chose to negotiate with the African National Congress (ANC) at a time when many countries around the world and former allies had turned their back on the National Party and their government was all but bankrupt. Sceptics say he was more of a pragmatist than an idealist – that he had little choice.

11) In his book, *Long Walk to Freedom*, Mandela was pretty clear: “Despite his seemingly progressive actions, Mr de Klerk was by no means the great emancipator.”

12) He did not make any of his reforms with the intention of putting himself out of power. He made them for precisely the opposite reason: to ensure power for the Afrikaner in a new dispensation.

13) However, this decision alienated him from many in his party and years later some in his Afrikaner community still saw De Klerk as a traitor.

14) For the majority of South Africans, the legacy of apartheid has led to millions of people living in poverty and persistent inequality.

15) Some here believe redress has not happened largely because there is no shared acknowledgment that apartheid has continued to go unpunished – De Klerk’s passing leaves uneasy questions about how to reckon with this.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://nv.ua/ukr/world/countries/pomer-frederik-de-klerk-chim-buv-vidomiy-kolishniy-prezident-par-novini-svitu-50195420.html>]

1) Фредерік де Клерк, останній білий президент Південно-Африканської Республіки (1989–1994).

2) Саме у роки його правління на волю вийшов знаменитий борець за права чорношкірих Нельсон Мандела, який згодом змінив свого визволителя на посаді глави держави.

3) 1993 року Нобелівський комітет нагородив цих двох політиків премією миру за зусилля щодо ліквідації системи апартеїду.

4) Рідна мова Фредеріка – африкаанс, поширений на півдні африканського континенту різновид нідерландської.

5) Після закінчення університету Фред працював юристом, а 1972 року вперше взяв участь у виборах до нижньої палати парламенту ПАР – і одразу виграв.

6) Дитинство та молодість де Клерка минули у роки становлення в країні системи апартеїду.

7) З 1949 по 1954 роки були ухвалені ключові закони, покликані допомогти білим зберегти своє панування через обмеження території проживання кольорового населення та позбавлення чорношкірих основних громадянських прав.

8) У розробленні цих законів активну участь брав Ян де Клерк. Його синові Фредеріку судилося стати руйнівником апартеїду.

9) В автобіографії де Клерк згадував, що його прихід на вищу посаду в державі був передбачений ще 1975 року.

пробіл

10) Тодішній прем'єр Джон Форстер припустив, що молодий депутат якось стане президентом.

11) У 1997 році Фредерік де Клерк оголосив про відхід із політики. Він залишається останнім білим президентом ПАР.

12) 2000-го він заснував фонд, який мав на меті – розроблення практик мирного вирішення внутрішньодержавних конфліктів.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch this video and be prepared to discuss it.

FW de Klerk dies: South African Leader who Freed Nelson Mandela and Ended White Rule. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HzmG50-e_Sw

Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a farewell message (<i>n.</i>) | a goodbye message |
| to wrestle with something | to fight with something, perhaps a problem |
| an indignity (<i>n.</i>) | something that causes a loss of respect |
| defiant (<i>adj.</i>) | refusing to obey an authority |
| treated as inferior (<i>v.</i>) | treated as being at a lower level |
| to rescind (<i>v.</i>) | to cancel, for example a decision |
| outlawed (<i>adj.</i>) | made illegal, banned |
| inched towards (<i>v.</i>) | moved very slowly in the direction of something |
| to seize the moment (<i>v.</i>) | to take an opportunity quickly |

UNIT 10

Lech Walesa



[<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lech-Walesa>]

INTRODUCTION

1. What do you know about Lech Walesa?
2. When and for what was Lech Walesa awarded the Nobel Prize?
3. When did Lech Walesa become the President of Poland?

READING

1. Lech Walesa (born 1943)

[Adapted for language training purposes from: www.britannica.com/biography/Lech-Walesa]

Lech Wałęsa, (born September 29, 1943, Popowo, near Włocławek, Poland), was a labour activist who helped form and led (1980–90) communist Poland's first independent trade union, Solidarity. The charismatic leader of millions of Polish workers, he went on to become the president of Poland (1990–95). He received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1983.

Wałęsa, the son of a carpenter, received only primary and vocational education and in 1967 began work as an electrician at the huge Lenin Shipyard in Gdańsk.

He witnessed the 1970 food riots in Gdańsk in which police killed a number of demonstrators. When new protests against Poland's communist government erupted in 1976, Wałęsa emerged as an anti-government union activist and lost his job as a result. On August 14, 1980, during protests at the Lenin Shipyard caused by an increase in food prices, Wałęsa climbed over the shipyard fence and joined the workers inside, who elected him head of a strike committee to negotiate with management.

Solidarity

Three days later the strikers' demands were conceded, but when strikers in other Gdańsk enterprises asked Wałęsa to continue his strike out of solidarity, he immediately agreed. Wałęsa took charge of an inter-factory Strike Committee that united the enterprises of the Gdańsk-Sopot-Gdynia area. This committee issued a set of bold political demands, including the right to strike and form free trade unions, and it proclaimed a general strike. Fearing a national revolt, the communist authorities yielded to the workers' principal demands, and on August 31 Wałęsa and Mieczysław Jagielski, Poland's first deputy premier, signed an agreement conceding to the workers the right to organize freely and independently.

When some 10 million Polish workers and farmers joined semiautonomous unions in response to this momentous agreement, the inter-factory Strike Committee was transformed into a national federation of unions under the name Solidarity (Solidarność), with Wałęsa as its chairman and chief spokesman. Solidarity was officially recognized by the Polish government in October, and Wałęsa steered the federation on a course of carefully limited confrontations with the government in order to avert the possibility of Soviet military intervention in Poland.

The federation's gains proved ephemeral however: on December 13, 1981 the Polish government imposed martial law. Solidarity was outlawed and most of the leaders of Solidarity were arrested, including Wałęsa who was detained for nearly a year. The awarding of the Nobel Prize for Peace to Wałęsa in 1983 was criticized by the Polish government. Fearing involuntary exile, he remained in Poland while his wife, Danuta, travelled to Oslo, Norway, to accept the prize on his behalf.

As the leader of the now underground Solidarity movement, Wałęsa was subjected to constant harassment until collapsing economic conditions and a new wave of labour unrest in 1988 forced Poland's government to negotiate with him and other Solidarity leaders. Those negotiations led to an agreement that restored Solidarity to legal status and sanctioned free elections for a limited number of seats in the newly restored upper house of the parliament. Solidarity won an overwhelming majority of those seats in June 1989, and, after Wałęsa refused to form a coalition

government with the communists, the parliament was forced to accept a Solidarity-led government, though Wałęsa himself refused to serve as premier.

President

Wałęsa helped his Solidarity colleague Tadeusz Mazowiecki become premier of this government in 1989, but he ran against Mazowiecki for president in 1990 and won Poland's first direct presidential election by a landslide. As president, Wałęsa helped guide Poland through its first free parliamentary elections (1991) and watched as successive ministries converted Poland's state-run economy into a free-market system. Wałęsa had displayed remarkable political skills as the leader of Solidarity, but his plain speech, his confrontational style, and his refusal to approve a relaxation of Poland's strict new prohibitions on abortion eroded his popularity late in his term as president. In 1995 he sought re-election but was narrowly defeated by the former communist Aleksander Kwasniewski, head of the Democratic Left Alliance. Wałęsa ran for president once again in 2000 but carried only a tiny fraction of the vote.

Lech Walesa Institute

In the wake of that defeat, Wałęsa announced that he was leaving politics. Subsequently he devoted much of his time to the affairs of the Lech Wałęsa Institute, which he had founded in 1995 to spread the word of Solidarity's achievements, promote democracy, and build civil society in Poland and the world. In August 2006 Wałęsa announced that he had quit Solidarity at the beginning of that year in opposition to the union's support of the ruling right-wing Law and Justice Party (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość; PiS) and Lech and Jarosław Kaczyński, twin brothers who had once been prominent in Solidarity and who were serving as the country's president and prime minister, respectively. "This is no longer my union. This is a different era, different people, different problems," Wałęsa said in explaining his departure. In particular he opposed the Kaczyńskis' focus on rooting out those who had been involved in communist rule and PiS's attempt to make public all files of the communist-era secret police.

For decades there were accusations that Wałęsa had served as an informant for the communist security services in the 1970s, despite his vehement denials and the ruling of a special court in 2000 that cleared him of the allegations of collaboration. Nevertheless, the furore around those allegations swelled again in 2008 with the publication of a lengthy book that purported to prove that Wałęsa, using the code name Bolek, had been an operative for the security services from 1970 to 1976. The issue resurfaced in February 2016, when the Institute of National Remembrance – an agency constituted to investigate the Nazi and communist eras in Poland – seized materials from the widow of a former minister of the interior that were claimed to document Wałęsa's role as a spy for the security services.

EXERCISES

2. Match the words and phrases 1–7 to their meanings a–f.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) to concede (<i>v.</i>) | a) to avoid or prevent something |
| 2) bold (<i>adj.</i>) | b) to give in |
| 3) to erode (<i>v.</i>) | c) violent action against |
| 4) a revolt (<i>n.</i>) | d) confident in action, courageous |
| 5) to steer (<i>v.</i>) | e) to guide or control the movement of |
| 6) to avert (<i>v.</i>) | f) a clear and honest statement |
| 7) in plain speech | g) gradually to destroy |

3. Explain the following words in English.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to devote someone's time to | 6) to yield |
| 2) to spread the word | 7) ephemeral |
| 3) the furore | 8) an underground movement |
| 4) a national revolt | 9) an overwhelming majority |
| 5) an accusation | 10) to promote |

4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) створити та очолити профспілку | 6) проголосити загальний страйк |
| 2) підвищення цін на продукти харчування | 7) поступитися основним вимогам робітників |
| 3) об'єднати підприємства | 8) підписати угоду |
| 4) висунути низку сміливих політичних вимог | 9) голова та головний речник профспілки |
| 5) продемонструвати надзвичайні політичні здібності | 10) обіймати посади президента та прем'єр-міністра країни відповідно |

5. Translate into Ukrainian.

The Lech Wałęsa Institute

[Adapted for language training purposes from the Lech Walesa Institute www.ilw.org.pl/en/]

Today Lech Wałęsa continues his mission of international and interpersonal solidarity advocate. Visiting different places around the world, he speaks about Polish bloodless struggle for freedom, peace and democracy. Since the end of his presidency (1990–1995) Wałęsa has visited several dozens of countries, carrying his message of solidarity. Observing ongoing processes of rapid globalisation, he also stresses the need to answer the challenges of economic development and changing societies. Wałęsa, being globally active, contributes to the positive image of Poland and breaks negative stereotypes about Poles.

Lech Wałęsa is the symbol of the political transition in Poland and around Europe. In his activity he supports various initiatives. Having initiated the cooperation between Nobel Peace Prize laureates, he was also active in the European Reflection Group which was responsible for recognizing challenges facing the European Community. Wałęsa symbolically represented Europe during the Winter Olympic Games in 2002, carrying the Olympic flag with representatives of different continents.

Mission

The foundation “Lech Wałęsa Institute” is a non-political, non-governmental and non-profit organisation, founded by Lech Wałęsa in December 1995 as one of the first of this kind in Poland. Through its activity, the institute realises the following aims:

- Conducting historical research on the role of Lech Wałęsa in the Solidarity movement and Polish political transition, as well as promoting knowledge about Polish way to freedom both on the national and international level.
- Scientific activity and cooperation with research facilities.
- Award for the best dissertation about the role of Lech Wałęsa in the Solidarity movement and the Polish transformation.
- Lech Wałęsa’s Library.
- Educating youth about the rules of democracy, peace, the role of Lech Wałęsa and the history of Polish political transformation.
- Nobel Academy – promoting the knowledge about the Nobel Peace Prize among high school students.
- Educational programme “Heroes of Free Poland” – meetings with the leading personalities of the transformation period in the schools of Gdańsk.
- Promoting Poland, the principles of democracy and Polish peaceful political transformation experience worldwide.
- Academic exchange between Poland and the USA.
- Protecting the environment and supporting innovative ecological solutions according to Lech Wałęsa’s idea of “the Solidarity of the 21st Century”.

6. Translate into English.

[Extracted from: <https://esu.com.ua/article-32967>]

- 1) Лех Валенса – політичний діяч Польщі.
- 2) 1970 року під час економічному страйку на гданській судноверфі був обраний членом страйкового комітету.
- 3) За дорученням профспілок продовжував працювати на судноверфі в комітеті охорони праці. У червні 1976 року після чергових робітничих

страйків у Радомі, Плоцьку та на тракторному заводі «Урсус» під Варшавою брав участь у захисті робітників.

4) Від 1976 року після звільнення з-під другого арешту не мав постійного місця роботи. Деякий час працював у гданському об'єднанні «Електромонтаж».

5) У 1983 році Л. Валенса став лауреатом Нобелівської премії миру. Від 1986 року поступово відроджував заборонену «Солідарність».

6) У травні і серпні 1988 року очолював нові протести на гданській судноверфі, які поклали початок політичним змінам у країні.

7) У грудні 1988 року сприяв утворенню Громадянського комітету, до якого ввійшли провідні представники опозиції. У лютому-квітні 1989 року брав участь у засіданнях так званого «Круглого столу» як співголова.

8) 1990 року Валенсі вдалося стати президентом Польщі. Після приходу до влади він почав виводити радянські армійські формування із Польщі. Сам Валенса називає себе руйнівником комуністичного устрою в Європі.

9) Домінантою діяльності уряду у роки президентства Валенси було здійснення програми переходу до ринкової економіки: прискорення приватизації, збалансування бюджету, приборкання інфляції та демократизація суспільства.

10) Жорсткий ринковий курс забезпечив вихід країни з тривалої економічної кризи та відносну стабілізацію економіки. Водночас він уможливив зростання соціальної напруженості в суспільстві.

11) У листопаді 1995 року на чергових президентських виборах переміг представник лівих сил – лідер Союзу демократичних лівих сил А. Квасневський.

12) У роки президенства Валенса у грудні 1991 року Польща першою серед зарубіжних країн визнала незалежну Україну.

13) 18 травня 1992 року Україна і Республіка Польща уклали Договір про добросусідство, дружні відносини і співпрацю, який заклав фундамент рівноправного стратегічного партнерства між двома країнами.

14) Наприкінці 2004 року під час потужних виступів української опозиції, що отримали назву «Помаранчева революція», відвідав Україну, виступив на Майдані Незалежності.

15) Його спадщина – неоднозначна. Валенса не зміг обратися на другий термін і програв президентські вибори Олександрю Квасневському у 1995 році.

16) Його колишні прихильники – брати Качинські – стали його зятими опонентами, а проти самого Валенси у 2016 році висунуто звинувачення у співпраці зі спецслужбами Польщі у 70-х роках.

17) У 2021 році йому також були висунуті звинувачення щодо передавання неправдивих свідчень у цій справі.

DISCUSSION

7. Watch this video and be prepared to discuss it.

The legacy of Lech Walesa and the Solidarity movement in Poland

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Adqp3I8jV5U

Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| to pep up (<i>v.</i>) | to make something more exciting or interesting |
| to grapple (<i>v.</i>) | to fight with |
| a welder (<i>n.</i>) | a person who joins metal by heat |
| to weld (<i>v.</i>) | to join together metal pieces by heating |
| a shipyard (<i>n.</i>) | a ship factory |
| the embodiment (<i>n.</i>) | the exemplary representation of something |
| defiance (<i>n.</i>) | open resistance; bold disobedience |
| to utter (<i>v.</i>) | to speak / to say something |
| non-plussed (<i>adj.</i>) | surprised, confused, and not certain how to react |
| resilience (<i>n.</i>) | withstanding a difficulty; toughness |
| an accolade (<i>n.</i>) | praise and approval |
| to immortalise (<i>v.</i>) | to make famous for ever |
| abiding (<i>adj.</i>) | enduring / lasting a long time |
| conspicuous (<i>adj.</i>) | very noticeable or obvious |
| to deceive (<i>v.</i>) | to mislead |
| to squander (<i>v.</i>) | to waste |
| acrimony (<i>n.</i>) | bitterness or ill feeling |
| to thrive (<i>v.</i>) | to prosper; flourish |
| treacherous (<i>adj.</i>) | disloyal / deceptive |
| stunningly (<i>adv.</i>) | impressively / very surprisingly |
| grandeur (<i>n.</i>) | splendour / impressiveness |

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