

THE CONTRIBUTION OF TUDORS TO THE ART AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

English character was not constant; it was evolving right along, taking new forms and varieties. The idea of national self-consciousness arises in the days of Shakespeare, whose plays painted image of a beautiful country, though torn by internecine wars. Today it is hard to imagine an Elizabethan Englishman, without referring to the works of Jeffry Chaucer, William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe. This time was far from perfect and refined culture, but even then there were some typical English character traits.

The purpose of the given work is to present and analyze classification and generalization of acquired knowledge about art and culture in the era of the Tudors.

Relevance of the topic is very high in today's society, as it is world's history, which is inextricably linked with our recent history. It is necessary to consider the characteristics of culture and life in Tudor England. Also it is important to generalize the knowledge and try to show the reader that the history of England contains many facts that are unique to this country, but not everyone knows them, therefore, the subject is of the utmost interest.

The novelty of the given paper is a detailed study of the impact of major Tudor rulers on the development of culture, art and life of XV–XVII centuries England and reflection of these changes in the life of an ordinary Englishman.

Tudor royal dynasty ruled in England in 1485–1603. The family of Welsh came to power after a long civil war – the Wars of the Roses (1455–1485). The first Tudor king Henry VII banned private armies and destroyed the union of opposing landowners, thereby he consolidated the country. This dynasty disappeared with the death of Elizabeth I. Although they occupied the English throne for a short period of time (118 years), they managed to enrich the country, establish an absolute monarchy, strengthen the economic system, founded numerous colonies, at the expense of which accumulated wealth of England, win control of the sea, as well as create their own Anglican Church, terminate the submission to the Pope. Put it all together – during the reign of the Tudors there was the golden age of England as a successful and great state of the XVI century.

XVI century is characterized by the development of education and culture, at least, among the English aristocracy and the middle class.

During the reign of Elizabeth I England was in the process of growing recovery. Thanks to the development of world trade, it becomes the richest and the most powerful country in the world. At this time creativity is the highest quality of a man. British art of Tudors created remarkable examples of portraiture, which was reflected not only in easel painting, but in miniature.

During the reign of Henry VII (1485–1509) the era of Gothicism was gradually declining. This ruler was not mentioned in large-scale events of the country; he was distinguished by a very calm and peaceful nature in relation to foreign and domestic policy. However, Gothicism existed for quite a long time was no longer so relevant in different layers of society. Change of culture style was required and now with the accession to power of Henry VIII culture begins to change dramatically. People start to realize that the Gothic loses its former importance. Renaissance begins [4].

The Reformation spread along Europe, and the church gradually changed. The process of the Roman Catholic Church conversion was called Reformation that led to the introduction of Protestant churches. After a conflict with Pope Henry VIII declared himself the head of the Church of England, and destroyed all the monasteries and sold their land. The first victims of church reforms became people who refused to accept the Act of supremacy, who were equated to public traitors. The most famous of those executed during that period were John Fisher (1469–1535, Bishop of Rochester) and Thomas More. During 1535–1539 Henry's specially created Commission closed all the monasteries in England by force. Their property was confiscated, brethren were banished. During these years, by order of the King relics of many saints were desecrated and ransacked; the most famous «posthumous» victim of Henry was St. Thomas Becket that also filled up the royal treasury. It is reflected in the culture. People have become to get different attitude to the church, and, as a consequence, to religion. Identity has changed. People realized that in life it is necessary to change something. Thus, the first premise of the Renaissance emerged in England. After a while, Mary Tudor (1553–1558) came to power, nicknamed «Bloody Mary» for a rare cruelty. After the reign of Henry VIII, having declared himself the head of the Church and excommunicated by the Pope, the country destroyed more than half of the churches and monasteries. After Edward, whose attendants considerably plundered the treasury, a difficult task had to be solved by Mary. She went to a poor country, which had to be revived from poverty. Since February 1555 in England bonfires flamed up. Only about three hundred people were burned, there were staunch Protestants

among them, hierarchs – Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer and others, who were responsible for both the Reformation in England, and the split within the country. During the reign of Mary bast cartoons depicting the image of the Queen with a variety of female nipples, nursing bishops, priests and Spaniards appeared. XVIII century historian Thomas Maps wrote that to the houses of noblemen and the queen herself leaflets were sent, which depicted Mary «naked, skinny, wrinkled and withered, with flabby and saggy breasts...» secretly. Anonymous author explains to the reader that the Queen looks so because Spaniards crowding the throne robbed her, leaving only skin and bones. Thus, the Bloody Mary has left a significant mark on the culture of England. Meanwhile, Renaissance developed [1]. Then people should remember about Elizabeth I (1558–1603). Elizabeth was twenty-five years old with no experience in public affairs, replaced her half-sister on the English throne in November 1558. England witnesses said that thanks to the new queen’s heredity and behavior she was endowed with remarkable qualities. No one had any doubts about who her father was. 45 years of Elizabeth I reign is considered to be the heyday of English absolutism and the «golden age» of Renaissance culture in the country. During the reign of Elizabeth drama flourished. It was aided by the Queen herself, which patronized the theater. She participated in amateur theatricals. In addition, in 1582 under the patronage of Elizabeth I Royal troupe was created [7].

Thus, based on this material, it is possible to divide the Tudor era into 4 parts and observe the changes in the cultural life of the British.

Dynast	Changes in culture and art
Henry VII	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No significant changes, especially in culture. 2. The late Gothic culture. Relatively peaceful time. 3. Quiet and peaceful life of the British.
Henry VIII	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prerequisites for the emergence of the Renaissance. 2. Conflict with the Pope, closure of all the monasteries, church reformation. 3. Change of the people's attitude to religion and art.
Mary Tudor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the Renaissance. 2. Burning of ardent protestants by the ruler even those who agree to accept Catholicism in front of the fire. 3. There are literary works of Protestants «Stupid Mary», expressing their discontent.

Elizabeth I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flowering of art, «Golden Age» of culture. 2. Rising of English absolutism, restoration of the Anglican Church. 3. Nourishing of Elizabeth Theatre. 4. The appearance of most prominent figures in the art of the time (for example, Shakespeare).
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Studying the culture of England in the period mentioned above, it is necessary to understand who had influence on the spiritual life of the British apart from the ruling dynasty. One of the most outstanding people of that time was Thomas Moore (1478–1535).

He was an important person in the theater of the English Renaissance. He was a lawyer, a writer, a thinker. He was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. The main work of his life is the «Utopia». Thomas Moore said about his work that «The Golden book is useful as it is fun on the best structure of the state and the new island of Utopia».

Another prominent person of that time was Thomas Cromwell. Thomas, the first Earl of Essex (about 1485 – 28 July 1540) – the English statesman, first counselor of Henry VIII in 1532-40, the chief ideologist of the English Reformation, one of the founders of Anglicanism. Thomas Cromwell was a controversial figure. Being intelligent, crafty, bold, and practical, easy intertwining and unraveling the most complex intrigue, he could also be unselfish and generous. Cromwell was one of the most outstanding personalities of the era of the English Renaissance, who was ahead of its time.

Describing architecture, it should be noted that in England there was such a style as «Tudor Gothic». It replaced the perpendicular Gothic style, around the beginning of the XVI century. During this period the houses were built in complete gothic shape, but secular almost without exception. This is due to the persecution of the church, religious discord and the fact that by that time larger, roomy and beautiful churches have already been built. Earth monasteries were built, and Henry VIII facilitated the construction of great palaces that maintain the prestige of England in Europe. Therefore, although the techniques are almost the same as in the previous period, the emphasis shifts to the housing, so high cathedrals became smaller and cozier. In cities the most popular design was half-timbered. It saves space on crowded narrow streets. Basically, flourishing construction touched the manors and country houses [8]. The most important feature of the Tudor buildings is the use of brick, which is quite suddenly spread throughout England. Typical Tudor manor (eg, such as Knowle or St. James's Palace in London) is brick or stone, with a gate tower. The entrance to the courtyard was through a broad low arch

(Tudor arch), octagonal tower often built on the sides. The entrance is a large coat of arms, because many families have only recently acquired aristocratic status and wanted to emphasize it. The roof is often built up almost entirely with decorative turrets and chimneys. Fortress at that time were no longer needed, so strengthening of towers, high walls, etc. – took place, they are built only for beauty. Interior was mostly oak-paneled, plain or carved [5]. Interior design in the era of the Tudors is an unusual solution and an abundance of decorative elements. Thus, the surface of the headboard with a canopy was divided into several parts using carved moldings or stucco cornices, every detail was decorated with festoon or luxurious ribbons, lion heads and acanthus leaves of classical origin. This decoration was inspired by the new trend in architecture.

The interior of Tudor was carving, but the rudeness of its samples allows to suggest that the most luxurious items were made by masters Huguenots who came from Flanders and took refuge in England due to religious problems. In the late 16th century the bed loses its majesty. The exception is only the Queen's bed. It has a width of three meters, decorated with carved pillars that support a canopy, as well as architectural headboard, with rich luxurious sculptures attached to the head of the scallop with embroidered luxurious fabrics with oriental motifs.

Then, variety of fashion includes chests, caskets. They kept everything – clothes, documents and jewelry. They were produced with the help of the same luxurious wood carving, decorated with mosaics and metal plates, and quite often chests are encased with other valuable types of wood, sometimes exotic, of different color and with various shapes. In general, the interior design in the Tudor era is likely to set any decorative stuff, new pieces of furniture. For example, at the same time there is a portable casket served concurrently not only as casket to carry documents, but as a desk. The upper board of the casket is a little inclined to the process of writing which was more comfortable and easier. Inside the casket there were drawers and partition for storing documents and writing materials – ink and pens as well that is a stylish little thing. Generally, Tudor's style design appeared when England entered a new phase of its life – economic prosperity that resulted in new ideas to create comfortable and cozy interiors, in a word, everything that was brought, made life more comfortable [3].

Almost half a century during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603) entered the history as the golden age of literature and art in Europe. The Queen, being one of the most educated European monarchs (mastered eight languages, wrote poetry, played music perfectly), patron

of the arts, contributed to the increase of English culture in the second half of the XVI century. Particularly it was manifested in theater arts and literature. England ceased to be the backyard of Europe, which was clearly reflected in its culture. At the end of the reign of Elizabeth drama theater «Globe» opened in London, which entrance was decorated with winged inscription: «The whole world is the theater». The chief playwright, stage actor and one of its owners was William Shakespeare, he is immortalized in the Elizabethan era. Subsequent generations of Shakespeare perceived him as a genius who at the beginning of modern times created a gallery of human types and situations. Plays of the great playwright form the basis of world theater repertoire existing nowadays. Most of them were repeatedly filmed for cinema and TV screens.

It is believed that half (18) of Shakespeare's plays was published one way or another during the life of the playwright. The main publications of Shakespeare heritage is considered to be a folio in 1623 (the so-called «First Folio»), published by Edward Blount and William Dzhaggard as a part of the so-called «Chester's collection»; it was printed by Uorral and Cal. This edition includes 36 Shakespeare's plays - all except «Pericles» and «Two noble kinsmen». This edition is the basis of all research in the field of Shakespeare. This project made possible through the efforts of John Hemindzh and Henry Condell, friends and colleagues of Shakespeare. Book introduces the message to readers on behalf of Hemindzh and Condell and poetic dedication to Shakespeare by dramatist Ben Jonson, also contributed to the publication of the First Folio. A few words are essential to be mentioned about the main literature creation of Shakespeare. A sonnet is a poem of 14 lines. In Shakespeare's sonnets, the following rhyme is adopted: three quatrains on cross rhymes, and one couplet (this type was introduced by poet Earl Surrey, executed under Henry VIII). Totally Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets, and most of them were created in 1592-1599. They were first printed without the author's knowledge in 1609. Two of them were published as early as 1599 in the book «Passionate Pilgrim». These sonnets are 138 and 144. Entire sonnet cycle is divided into separate thematic groups: Sonnets devoted to friends: 1-126, Chanting friend: 1-26, tests of friendship: 27-99, the bitterness of separation: 27-32, first disappointment in friendship: 33-42, fear: 43-55, growing alienation and melancholy: 56-75, rivalry and jealousy of other poets: 76-96, «Winter» separation, 97-99, Triumph resumed friendship: 100-126, Sonnets dedicated to dark lover: 127-152, Conclusion – the joy and beauty of love: 153-154, Sonnet 126 violates the canon – it is just 12 lines and other rhymes. Sometimes it is considered to be a section between the two

parts of the cycle – sonnets dedicated to friendship (1–126) and addressed to the «dark lady» (127-154). Sonnet 145 was written by tetrameter instead of pentameter and had different style from the rest; sometimes it is referred to the early period, and the heroine is identified as Shakespeare's wife Anne Hathaway (whose name, perhaps is in the form of a pun «hate away» represented in the sonnet) [2].

In 1593 and 1594, respectively, when the theaters were closed because of plague, Shakespeare created two erotic poems, «Venus and Adonis» and «Lucrece dishonored». These poems were dedicated to Risley Henry, Earl of Southampton. In «Venus and Adonis» innocent Adonis rejects the sexual harassments of Venus; whereas in «Lucrece dishonored» virtuous wife Lucrece is raped by Tarquini. Influenced by Ovid's Metamorphoses, the poems show the terrible consequences of uncontrollable love. Both poems were popular and reprinted several times during the life of Shakespeare. The third poem, «The complaint in love», in which there is a complaint about the seductive trickster, was published in the first edition of the Sonnets in 1609. Currently, most scholars recognize that «the Complaint in love» was written by Shakespeare. The poem «The Phoenix and the Dove», published in 1601 in the collection of Robert Chester «Love's Martyr», tells us about the sad death of the mythological phoenix and his lover, faithful dove.

Directly Renaissance came to England rather late, but since the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII, who invited famous artists to the country to create a new style of prosperous nation. Local masters still stuck to Gothic samples closest to them. Due to this there was an unusual style that combines features of Gothic, Flemish and Italian Renaissance. On behalf of the ruling dynasty this style was called «Tudor». By the way, the future impact of Flemish and Dutch motives are even stronger when fleeing from the Catholics, Protestants gush to the country, and later, after the accession of William of Orange, the home of whom were the Netherlands [6].

The history of England has many differences from other European countries. Some historians believe that this is due to the remoteness of the country, while others say that the famous English mentality had a strong influence. Whatever it was, by the end of the era England was considered to have a fairly strong position in the global market despite particular culture. Tudors had a significant influence on the culture and art, and hence on the overall development of the country. Thus, in the given work the main important rulers have been considered, information about the life of a typical Englishman of Tudor's era was received, a change of culture and art for every ruler was revealed.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH COLONIZATION ON CULTURE OF AUSTRALIANS

Great Britain is one of the greatest countries of the modern world. Its influence can be found on all continents and anywhere in the world. In the past England was of great importance in human history.

The period of colonization came when Age of Discovery started and European countries went out to new lands. And England played not the last role in this process. It became one of the largest mother countries. There were its settlements in Africa, Asia, the Northern America and in Oceania. Australia is a whole continent and it was a settlement of England as well. Nowadays assimilation of Australian tribes with citizens, whose ancestors were immigrants from England is very active. It is a cause of worries among scientists because whole culture can disappear. The purpose of the given work is to evaluate the influence of England on aborigines of Australia. In the article there are positive and negative sides of the influence of England on culture of Australian, which took place in history of the continent.

Cultural districts are a good example of economic development based on localized firms and local culture. The first part of the chapter (Sections 1-2) reviews the relationships between culture, viewed as an idiosyncratic good, and the Marshallian theory of industrial districts. A survey of progress in cultural economics since its virtual birth in 1966 with the publication of Baumol and Bowen, *Performing Arts: The Economic Dilemma*, distinguishing between "theoretical progress" and "empirical progress". The Tudors - Free download as Word Doc (.doc), PDF File (.pdf), Text File (.txt) or read online for free. * :) * please make your own contribution to scribd. Elizabeth was the one who truly defined this period, "The Golden Age". She brought glory to the new state by defeating the powerful Spanish Armada in 1588. This marked the arrival of England as a great European sea power, leading the way to the development of the empire over the next two centuries. It also marked the limits of Spain's ability to recapture Protestant countries for the Catholic Church. Also, under Elizabeth, England experienced one of the greatest artistic periods in history.