



CONCURSUL NAȚIONAL DE CULTURĂ & CIVILIZAȚIE BRITANICĂ QUEEN VICTORIA

ETAPA NAȚIONALĂ 6 IUNIE 2026

CLASA A V-A

Varianta 1

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *worldwide, reigning, Philip, public service, Commonwealth, traditions, George, world leaders, dedication, duty.*

The Inspiring Story of Queen Elizabeth II*

The story of Queen Elizabeth II shines brightly for children. Imagine a princess who became the longest- _____ (1) monarch of the United Kingdom and beyond. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor's journey is filled with _____ (2) and heartfelt service. Her story makes history come alive, teaching children about kind and inspiring leadership.

From Young Princess to a Global Queen

Queen Elizabeth II became queen at just 25, after the sudden passing of her father, King _____ (3) VI, in 1952. Her life changed dramatically overnight. Picture a young queen stepping into a huge role filled with responsibility. She represented stability during fast-changing times. Her coronation in 1953 was the first to be televised _____ (4), connecting millions across the globe.

Balancing Tradition and Modern Times

What makes Queen Elizabeth II's story truly magical? She balanced old _____ (5) with modern days. After World War II, she saw huge world changes: social changes, new technology, and the transformation of a big empire into the _____ (6) of Nations. Through it all, her strong sense of _____ (7) never changed.

She stayed politically neutral but was deeply involved in _____ (8). The queen attended many ceremonies, welcomed _____ (9), and symbolized hope and unity to people everywhere.

The Queen's Personal Touch

Queen Elizabeth II was more than a monarch. She was also a great-grandmother who loved horses and her famous corgis (small dogs with short legs). Her marriage to Prince _____ (10), lasting over 70 years, showed the power of partnership and love. Together, they celebrated special milestones called Jubilees: Silver, Golden, Diamond, and Platinum.

(* adapted from <https://mystorypie.com/blog/en/queen-elizabeth-ii-story-for-children/>)

(20 points: 10 x 2p)



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II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Belfast is the capital city of | a. Prince George. |
| 2. The countries connected by history with Britain form | b. Victorian society. |
| 3. The funeral procession of Queen Elizabeth II ended at | c. Scotland. |
| 4. King Charles III is the son of | d. Queen Camilla. |
| 5. The future king after Prince William is | e. Northern Ireland. |
| 6. Edinburgh is the capital city of | f. India. |
| 7. Fagin is a character from | g. Buckingham Palace. |
| 8. King Charles III was crowned together with | h. Queen Elizabeth. |
| 9. Charles Dickens wrote about poor children in | i. <i>Oliver Twist</i> . |
| 10. Rudyard Kipling was born in | j. the Commonwealth. |

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|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There is ONE extra heading you do not need to use:

2

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| A. Important messages in the story | C. Who are the characters? | E. The Lasting Impact of <i>A Christmas Carol</i> |
| B. Christmas food in the Victorian era | D. Facing Challenges | F. Charles Dickens's Early life |

A Christmas Carol

Charles Dickens wrote *A Christmas Carol* when people in Britain were rediscovering old Christmas traditions. They were also creating new ones, like Christmas cards and Christmas trees. People also became interested in Christmas songs and carols again.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. | |
| Charles Dickens grew up in a middle-class family, but his family had money problems because his father spent too much money. When Dickens was 12 years old, he had to leave school and work in a factory that made shoe polish. The work was hard and unpleasant. This experience helped Dickens understand how difficult life was for poor people. Later, these ideas became very important in his books. | |



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2.

The main character is Ebenezer Scrooge, a rich businessman from London. At the beginning of the story, he is selfish, cold, and unfriendly. Later, he changes and becomes kind and generous. Some people believe Dickens used his own father or other real miserly men as inspiration for Scrooge.

Jacob Marley, Scrooge's old business partner, appears as a ghost with heavy chains. Dickens may have had the idea for Marley after seeing prisoners in chains during a visit to a prison in America. Tiny Tim, the sick child in the story, was inspired by Dickens's disabled nephew, Henry. The children called Want and Ignorance were inspired by poor children Dickens saw in schools for homeless children.

3.

Dickens wanted readers to think about poverty and unfair treatment of poor people. He believed that a touching Christmas story would help people understand these problems better than a serious article. At first, Scrooge only cares about money and himself. By the end of the story, he feels sorry for his actions and becomes a caring person. Dickens shows that people can change and become better. The story also teaches readers to help people in need. Tiny Tim and the children Want and Ignorance make readers feel sympathy for poor and suffering people. Dickens encourages kindness, charity, and generosity.

4.

Publishing *A Christmas Carol* was not easy. Dickens paid for the book himself. The first edition cost five shillings, and all 6,000 copies were sold before Christmas Eve. Because the book became so popular, many more copies were printed very quickly. Since then, the book has stayed popular and has been translated into many languages. After the book became famous, some publishers made illegal copies of the story. Dickens went to court to protect his work. He won the case, but the publishers closed their business and Dickens still had to pay the legal costs. This situation caused problems between Dickens and his publishers.

5.

The expression "Merry Christmas" became very popular because of Dickens's book. The phrase "Bah! Humbug!" also became famous and is now used when someone dislikes something cheerful or sentimental. Today, the word "Scrooge" describes a person who is mean or does not like spending money. It was even added to the Oxford English Dictionary in 1982. *A Christmas Carol* has influenced many people. In 1844, people in Britain gave more money to charity after reading the story. In 1867, an American businessman was so touched by the story that he closed his factory on Christmas Day and gave every worker a turkey. Even today, the story inspires people to be kinder and more generous.

(adapted from https://kids.kiddle.co/A_Christmas_Carol)

(20 points: 5 x 4p)



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IV. Write a text based on the picture below (80-100 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

4

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p S*** Timp de lucru 60 de minute.*



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CLASA A VI-A

Varianta 2

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: 63, Camilla Parker Bowles, Diamond Jubilee, festivities, Ireland, wedding, Golden Jubilee, 50, deaths, Diana.

In 2002 Elizabeth celebrated her _____ (1)th year on the throne. As part of her _____ (2), events were held throughout the Commonwealth, including several days of _____ (3) in London. The celebrations were somewhat diminished by the _____ (4) of Elizabeth's mother and sister early in the year. Beginning in the latter part of the first decade of the 21st century, the public standing of the royal family rebounded, and even Charles's 2005 marriage to _____ (5) found much support among the British people. In April 2011 Elizabeth led the family in celebrating the _____ (6) of Prince William of Wales – the elder son of Charles and _____ (7) – and Catherine Middleton. The following month she surpassed George II to become the second longest-reigning monarch in British history, behind Victoria. Also in May, Elizabeth made a historic trip to _____ (8), becoming both the first British monarch to visit the Irish republic and the first to set foot in Ireland since 1911. In 2012 Elizabeth celebrated her _____ (9), marking 60 years on the throne. On September 9, 2015, she surpassed Victoria's record reign of _____ (10) years and 216 days.

(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Elizabeth-II>)
(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Queen Elizabeth II had her official coronation ceremony in the year | a. King Charles III and Queen Camilla. |
| 2. The <i>Red Flower</i> that Mowgli must use to protect himself from Shere Khan is | b. the Commonwealth. |
| 3. The historic double coronation in 2023 was for | c. A bowl of porridge. |
| 4. Big Ben is the nickname of the Great Bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of | d. Loch Ness. |
| 5. Harry Potter is a young wizard who goes to Hogwarts | e. 6 th May 2023. |
| 6. The coronation of King Charles III took place on | f. Westminster. |
| 7. The legendary monster Nessie is said to live in | g. Charles. |
| 8. An association of independent countries, mostly former British colonies, is called | h. the fire. |
| 9. What exactly does Oliver ask for when he utters the famous line: <i>Please, sir, I want some more?</i> | i. School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. |



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10. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip had four children: Anne, Andrew, Edward and j. 1953.

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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III. Match the headings to the extracts. There is ONE extra heading you do not need to use:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| A. The Pickpockets and Oliver's Mistaken Arrest | C. Oliver's True Identity | E. Oliver's Hard Childhood and Escape to London |
| B. The Tragic Betrayal | D. Dickens' Protest Against the Poor Law | F. Life in Victorian England: Rich vs. Poor |

1.

The novel *Oliver Twist*, published in installments from 1837 to 1839 in *Bentley's Miscellany* and in book form in 1838, was the first of the author's works to realistically depict the impoverished London underworld and to illustrate his belief that poverty leads to crime. Dickens wrote this story right after a new law (the Poor Law) was adopted in 1834. This law stopped the government from giving money to poor people unless they went to live in workhouses that were terrible places where the poor were treated badly and forced to live in harsh, cruel conditions.

2.

The novel follows the journey of the main character, Oliver Twist, an orphan since birth who spends much of his childhood at a "child farm" (orphanage) with too many children and too little food. The farm is located roughly 70 miles outside London. One night, after being served his portion of gruel, Oliver asks for a second helping. This is unacceptable, and Oliver is sent to work as an apprentice to an undertaker. Eventually, after suffering repeated mistreatment, Oliver runs away and heads for London.

3.

He soon finds himself in the presence of the Artful Dodger, who tells him to stay at the house of an old gentleman, named Fagin, with a number of other boys. Oliver learns that these boys are trained pickpockets. While they are out on the streets, Oliver witnesses the boys take a handkerchief from Mr. Brownlow, an elderly man, which prompts Oliver to run away in fear and confusion. The elderly man mistakes Oliver's behaviour for guilt and has him arrested. However,



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after learning more about Oliver, Mr. Brownlow realizes his mistake and offers to take care of him at his home.

4.

Fagin's gang kidnaps Oliver back from Mr. Brownlow to keep their crimes a secret. Forced into a burglary, Oliver is shot but kindly taken in by the victims, the Maylies. To protect Oliver, a gang member named Nancy secretly reveals Fagin's new plans to his friends. Tragically, her betrayal is discovered, and she is killed by Bill Sikes, who accidentally hangs himself shortly after.

5.

Mr. Brownlow captures Monks and forces him to confess, revealing that Monks is actually Oliver's half-brother and that Oliver is entitled to a large fortune. Oliver receives his share of the inheritance, Fagin is executed by hanging, and Oliver, Mr. Brownlow, and the Maylies move to the countryside to live out their days together in peace.

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (80-100 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 60 de minute.*



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CLASA A VII-A

Varianta 3

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *naive, clumsy, novel, polite, enemy, look, adjusting, curiosity, published, chapters.*

A Bear Called Paddington

Michael Bond's famous children's (1) _____, *A Bear Called Paddington*, was first (2) _____ in the United Kingdom in 1958. This book is the first of fourteen novels about the beloved character, and it is divided into eight (3) _____ that can often be enjoyed as stand-alone stories.

The story follows a small bear from "Darkest Peru" who moves to London to live with the Brown family. Throughout his adventures, Paddington makes a wonderful friend in Mr. Gruber, but he also makes an (4) _____ out of the Browns' next-door neighbor, Mr. Curry. Paddington is known for being extremely (5) _____ and friendly, with a strong sense of right and wrong. However, if someone is rude to him, he can make them feel very uncomfortable just by giving them a hard (6) _____.

Because England is so new to him, Paddington has some difficulty (7) _____ to life among humans. His childlike (8) _____ and (9) _____ nature mean he doesn't always understand how the world works. Furthermore, because the human world is not designed for a small bear, he can be quite (10) _____ and frequently gets into trouble. Luckily, things always seem to work out well for him in the end!

(https://literature.fandom.com/wiki/A_Bear_Called_Paddington)

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. The modern Commonwealth of Nations | a. is a famous <i>bildungsroman</i> (a novel about growing up) that reflects the harsh realities of poor children in Victorian London. |
| 2. The Elizabethan Era (Queen Elizabeth I) | b. was a historic event that combined centuries-old Anglican traditions with modern, multi-faith elements for the first time. |



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|--|--|
| 3. Daniel Defoe's <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> | c. is a voluntary association of over 50 independent countries, most of which were once part of the British Empire. |
| 4. The coronation ceremony of May 2023 | d. states that the King acts as the official Head of State, but the actual power to make laws belongs to the Parliament. |
| 5. Charles Dickens's <i>David Copperfield</i> | e. is headed by the King's eldest son, Prince William, followed by his grandson, Prince George. |
| 6. In the British constitutional monarchy, the law | f. was marked by a great cultural golden age, famous for the plays of William Shakespeare and the defeat of the Spanish Armada. |
| 7. Queen Elizabeth II | g. became Queen after her uncle, King William IV, passed away without leaving any surviving legitimate children. |
| 8. Alexandrina Victoria | h. tells the adventurous story of a shipwrecked man who must learn to survive by himself on a tropical island. |
| 9. The direct line of succession to the throne | i. came to the throne in 1952 following the death of her father, King George VI, and became the longest-reigning monarch in British history. |
| 10. J.K. Rowling's <i>Harry Potter</i> series | j. consists of seven fantasy novels that became a global phenomenon, focusing on the battles between good and evil at a magical boarding school. |

2

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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There is ONE extra heading you do not need to use:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| A. A Modern King's Vision for the Future | C. Reconciling the Past: Facing Historical Criticisms | E. A Royal Guest List Reflecting Global Diversity |
| B. Ancient Rituals and Sacred Traditions | D. Worldwide Attention and Public Celebration | F. The Role of the Monarch in Changing Times |

| | |
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| 1 | |
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On May 6th, 2023, the eyes of the international community were fixed on London for the coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla. Millions of spectators lined the streets despite



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the rainy British weather, waving flags and cheering as the golden carriage passed by. At the same time, global broadcasters transmitted the historic events to audiences worldwide, making it one of the most watched events of the decade.

2

Inside the walls of Westminster Abbey, the ceremony was deeply rooted in centuries of British history. The most solemn moment occurred during the anointing with holy oil, a private ritual hidden from the cameras. The Archbishop of Canterbury then placed the heavy St. Edward's Crown upon the King's head, continuing a royal tradition that has remained virtually unchanged since the Norman Conquest.

3

While the coronation celebrated historical continuity, it also introduced significant changes to reflect contemporary society. For the very first time, leaders from various major world religions — including Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam, and Judaism — actively participated in the service. This inclusion was a deliberate choice by the King to show his desire to protect the diversity of modern Britain.

4

The congregation inside the Abbey was vastly different from previous coronations, which used to be reserved mainly for British aristocrats. Instead, the invitations were extended to international heads of state, representatives from the Commonwealth nations, and hundreds of everyday heroes, including charity workers and community volunteers who were recognized for their public service.

5

In the 21st century, the grand event also raised important questions about the purpose of the British royal family. In a world facing economic challenges, many citizens debated whether a constitutional monarchy is still relevant today. The event served as a reminder that the crown must constantly find a balance between honoring ancient customs and serving the practical needs of a changing nation.

(20 points: 5 x 4p)

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (120-150 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



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4

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(30 points)

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CLASA A VIII-A

Varianta 1

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *smooth, plotting, Tudor, impoverished, political, war, illegitimate, death, imprisoned, executed.*

Queen Elizabeth I was the last monarch of the _____ (1) dynasty. Her reign, known as the Elizabethan era, lasted from 1558 until her _____ (2) in 1603. The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth became Queen aged 25, at a time of _____ (3) crisis. Known as the “Virgin Queen”, she never married but instead pledged her body to England itself.

Elizabeth’s path to the throne was by no means _____ (4). After her mother was _____ (5) at the Tower of London, the young Princess was declared _____ (6). The reigns of her brother, Edward VI and her older sister Mary I, saw England beset by religious conflict and _____ (7) by war.

Elizabeth was _____ (8) in the Tower of London, and held under house arrest at Hampton Court Palace, on suspicion of _____ (9) against Mary. This was a Tudor dynasty at _____ (10) with itself.

(<https://www.hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace/history-and-stories/elizabeth-i/>)

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Every two years, Commonwealth leaders meet at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) | a. becomes Paddington’s close friend. |
| 2. Since the release of the first novel, <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone</i> , | b. Daniel Defoe published his novel <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> . |
| 3. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain — which contains England, | c. became King on the death of his mother Queen Elizabeth II on 8 September 2022. |



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| 4. Mr. Gruber, the friendly antique shop owner, | d. to discuss global and Commonwealth issues, and to agree on collective policies and initiatives. |
| 5. 1603 | e. run by a man named Doctor Strong. |
| 6. <i>Edinburgh</i> | f. learns that he is targeted by Sirius Black. |
| 7. 1719 | g. Queen Elizabeth I died |
| 8. Miss Betsey sends David to a school | h. Wales, and Scotland — as well as the northern portion of the island of Ireland. |
| 9. In the third novel, <i>Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban</i> , Harry | i. <i>is the capital city of Scotland.</i> |
| 10. King Charles III, formerly known as The Prince of Wales, | j. on 26 June 1997, the books have found immense popularity and commercial success worldwide. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There is ONE extra heading you do not need to use:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. I take a survey of the island | C. I am very ill and frightened | E. I build my fortress |
| B. We seize the ship | D. I seldom go from my cell | F. We make another canoe |

| | |
|----|--|
| 1. | |
|----|--|

Crusoe hallucinates a man descending from a cloud on a great flame and saying his suffering hasn't made him repent yet. Crusoe cries over his own ingratitude. He reads a Bible verse about calling on the Lord in times of trouble, sleeps, recovers, and kneels to God in gratitude. Crusoe starts reading the New Testament, regrets his earlier life, and conceives his isolation as a kind of penance.



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2.

Crusoe builds a dwelling with wooden stakes. He erects a large cross, inscribes the date of his arrival, and starts cutting a notch on it for each passing day. He also begins a journal and keeps watch for passing ships.

3.

Crusoe explores the island thoroughly, discovers a beautiful valley, imagines himself as the king of the whole domain, considers making the site his new home, and spends the month building a bower. He discovers sugarcane, grapes, and cats. He celebrates the passing of one year on the island.

4.

In conversations with Friday, Crusoe learns the cannibals periodically visit the island and infers they are near Trinidad. Crusoe tries to educate Friday in religious matters, and Friday draws similarities between God and his deity but cannot understand the concept of the devil. When Friday says the cannibals have saved the men from the wrecked ship and expresses a wish to return home, the two build a boat and plan to sail to Friday's land.

5.

The captain presents Crusoe with gifts and offers the mutineers the chance to remain on the island and avoid execution in England. Crusoe boards the ship with his possessions and leaves for England. There, Crusoe discovers that most of his family is dead. He decides to go to Lisbon to seek information about his plantations.

(<https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/crusoe/sparklets/>)

(20 points: 5 x 4p)



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IV. Write a text based on the picture below (120-150 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 60 de minute.*



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CLASA A IX-A

Varianta 2

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *allegiance, consolidation, constitutional, claimant, ceremonial, legitimacy, insurgency, sovereignty, usurpation, restoration.*

The political instability that characterized fifteenth-century England culminated in the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses, a dynastic conflict fought between the rival Houses of Lancaster and York. The struggle originated largely from disputes concerning royal succession and the weakening authority of Henry VI, whose ineffective leadership encouraged noble rivalries and weakened confidence in the monarchy. As the conflict intensified, many noble families shifted their political (1) _____ according to military success or personal advantage rather than loyalty to the crown itself. This atmosphere of uncertainty contributed to repeated outbreaks of violence and intensified competition between competing factions of the aristocracy.

The emergence of Richard, Duke of York as a leading (2) _____ to the throne further destabilized the political situation. Battles such as St Albans, Towton, and Tewkesbury demonstrated the extent to which England had descended into civil war. Although the Yorkists achieved temporary victories, periods of apparent stability were repeatedly interrupted by renewed political unrest and regional (3) _____, revealing the fragile nature of royal authority during the late medieval period.

The accession of Richard III remains one of the most controversial episodes in English history. Following the disappearance of his nephews, the so-called Princes in the Tower, many contemporaries regarded Richard's seizure of power as an act of (4) _____, undermining the perceived (5) _____ of his reign. These suspicions weakened support for the Yorkist monarchy and created favorable conditions for the rise of Henry Tudor, who gathered support from disaffected nobles and foreign allies.

The decisive turning point came at the Battle of Bosworth Field, where Richard III was defeated and killed. Henry Tudor's victory facilitated the political (6) _____ of royal power after decades of civil conflict. By marrying Elizabeth of York, he symbolically united the rival houses and established the House of Tudor, initiating a new phase of political centralization and dynastic stability.



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Under the Tudor monarchs, England underwent profound religious and political transformation. During the reign of Henry VIII, the monarchy rejected papal authority and established the Church of England, strengthening the king's national (7) _____. This period also witnessed increased administrative centralization and the expansion of royal influence over religious institutions. Later, the reign of Elizabeth I contributed significantly to the cultural and political development of England, consolidating Protestantism and enhancing the prestige of the monarchy abroad.

Over subsequent centuries, the English monarchy gradually evolved from a system based on extensive royal authority into a (8) _____ monarchy, in which political power became increasingly limited by Parliament and legal tradition. Today, although the British monarch remains the hereditary head of state, most royal duties are primarily symbolic and (9) _____ in character. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and the elected government, while the sovereign performs representative functions connected to national continuity and public tradition.

The current royal family, the House of Windsor, adopted its present name in 1917 during the First World War. Since then, the monarchy has continued to adapt to changing social and political expectations while preserving the historical traditions associated with hereditary rule. Public debates concerning the monarchy often focus on issues of relevance, modernization, and institutional transparency; nevertheless, the monarchy continues to function as a visible symbol of national identity and historical continuity. The survival of the institution reflects its remarkable capacity for adaptation, political compromise, and periodic (10) _____ during moments of national uncertainty.

2

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Wars of the Roses were fought primarily between the Houses of Lancaster and York, | A. resulting in the establishment of the Church of England and the weakening of papal influence in England. |
| 2. The name "Wars of the Roses" derives from | B. a period of cultural expansion, naval development, and increasing national confidence. |



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| | |
|---|---|
| 3. The conflict effectively ended after the Battle of Bosworth Field, | C. because executive power is exercised mainly by Parliament and the Prime Minister. |
| 4. Henry VII strengthened his position by marrying Elizabeth of York, | D. where Richard III was defeated and the Tudor dynasty began. |
| 5. During the reign of Henry VIII, England experienced major religious transformation | E. symbols traditionally associated with the rival dynasties involved in the conflict. |
| 6. The reign of Elizabeth I is often associated with | F. emphasizing continuity, national identity, and ceremonial representation rather than direct political authority. |
| 7. The House of Tudor ruled England from 1485 to 1603, | G. uniting the competing dynasties and reinforcing the legitimacy of Tudor rule. |
| 8. The modern United Kingdom is considered a constitutional monarchy | H. during a period marked by political instability, noble rivalry, and disputed succession. |
| 9. The British monarch performs largely ceremonial duties, | I. and included monarchs such as Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I. |
| 10. The House of Windsor continues to represent the monarchy today, | J. while still formally serving as Head of State and symbol of national unity. |

3

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There are THREE extra headings you do not need to use:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A. The Establishment of Tudor Authority | C. The Ceremonial Functions of the Modern Monarch | E. The Political Role of Parliament | G. The Constitutional Nature of the British Monarchy |
| B. The Origins of Dynastic Conflict | D. The Religious Transformation of England | F. The Symbolism of the Wars of the Roses | H. The International Expansion of Tudor England |



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QUEEN VICTORIA

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The English Monarchy: From Civil War to Constitutional Rule

1

The Wars of the Roses emerged from disputes over royal succession between the rival Houses of Lancaster and York, both branches of the Plantagenet dynasty. Political instability intensified during the reign of Henry VI, whose weak leadership encouraged noble rivalries and competing claims to the throne. As powerful aristocratic families aligned themselves with opposing factions, England descended into a prolonged period of civil conflict characterized by shifting alliances, military confrontations, and repeated changes in political control.

2

The name “Wars of the Roses” derives from the symbols associated with the two rival dynasties: the red rose representing Lancaster and the white rose representing York. Although these emblems were not always used consistently during the conflict itself, they later became enduring representations of dynastic rivalry in English historical memory. The imagery of the two roses continues to symbolize division, contested legitimacy, and the destructive consequences of political instability within a ruling family.

3

The conflict concluded after the Battle of Bosworth Field, where Richard III was defeated by Henry Tudor. Following his victory, Henry strengthened his claim to the throne by marrying Elizabeth of York, thereby uniting the rival houses symbolically and politically. This marriage laid the foundations of the House of Tudor and contributed to a period of increased political centralization and relative stability after decades of conflict.

4

During the reign of Henry VIII, England underwent profound religious and political change. The king’s decision to break away from the authority of the Pope led to the establishment of the Church of England and significantly altered the relationship between religion and monarchy. This transformation strengthened royal control over religious institutions and increased the authority of the Crown within the kingdom. The consequences of these reforms continued to shape English politics and identity for centuries.

5

Today, the United Kingdom functions as a constitutional monarchy in which the powers of the sovereign are regulated by law, parliamentary authority, and long-established conventions. Although the monarch formally remains Head of State, political decisions are made by elected

4



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representatives and government officials. The sovereign performs symbolic duties connected to national ceremonies, diplomacy, and public representation, reflecting the evolution of the monarchy from a center of executive power into a largely ceremonial institution.

(20 points: 5 x 4p)

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (180-200 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 90 de minute.*



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CLASA A X-A

Varianta 3

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *voluntary, Canberra, empire, Head, Ottawa, 56, equality, London, republics, association.*

The Commonwealth of Nations is a _____ (1) political organization of independent and equal sovereign states. Although the majority of its members were formerly part of the British _____ (2), the modern organization is defined by its 1949 _____ (3) Declaration, which allowed nations to remain members even if they became _____ (4). Today, the group has grown to include _____ (5) member countries from across the globe, representing 2.5 billion people.

The King serves as the _____ (6) of the Commonwealth, a symbolic role that reinforces the historical ties between the nations without granting the UK any political power over them. This global _____ (7) is built on the fundamental principle of _____ (8), ensuring that large economies and small island states have an equal voice in discussions regarding climate change, trade, and human rights.

The geographic reach of the organization is immense, covering every continent. For example, in North America, Canada is a founding member with its capital in _____ (9). In the Pacific region, Australia plays a leading role, governed from its capital, _____ (10). Other major capitals within the network include New Delhi (India), Abuja (Nigeria), and Wellington (New Zealand), all cooperating to promote shared democratic values.

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. In the Old English epic <i>Beowulf</i> , the eponymous hero arrives at the great hall of Heorot | a. where the laws of the human world are replaced by the unpredictable and mischievous magic of fairies. |
| 2. Jonathan Swift's <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> is far more than an adventure story, serving as a biting satire | b. pure evil and an existential threat to the joy and community found within the Anglo-Saxon mead-hall. |
| 3. The setting of William Shakespeare's <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> is a mystical forest near Athens | c. between the dispossessed Saxon nobility and the ruling Norman conquerors in late 12th-century England. |
| 4. Sir Walter Scott's <i>Ivanhoe</i> is famously credited with reviving public interest in the Middle Ages | d. both literally and figuratively, finding his accounts of European warfare and politics utterly horrifying and barbaric. |



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| 5. During his final voyage, Gulliver encounters the Houyhnhnms, a race of noble and rational horses | e. by accidentally applying a magic love potion to the wrong Athenian lovers, causing a night of romantic chaos. |
| 6. One of the central conflicts in the novel <i>Ivanhoe</i> is the deep-seated cultural and political tension | f. aimed at mocking the social, religious, and political failings of the author's own 18th-century society. |
| 7. In Shakespeare's comedy, the character Puck (also known as Robin Goodfellow) serves as a catalyst for confusion | g. a fire-breathing dragon that threatens his own people, the Geats, leading to the hero's ultimate sacrifice. |
| 8. The monster Grendel is depicted in the poem as a descendant of Cain, symbolizing | h. in order to aid King Hrothgar by slaying the monstrous Grendel, who has been terrorizing the Danes for twelve years. |
| 9. In the land of Brobdingnag, Gulliver meets inhabitants who are giants and look down upon him | i. who represent pure reason and virtue, contrasting sharply with the beastly and degenerate human-like Yahoos. |
| 10. The final part of <i>Beowulf</i> occurs many years after the hero's youth, when he must face | j. by blending real historical figures, such as Richard the Lionheart, with romantic legends like those of Robin Hood. |

(Encyclopaedia Britannica - <https://www.britannica.com>, The British Library - <https://www.bl.uk/>, BBC History - <https://www.worldhistory.org/>, The Norton Anthology of English Literature - <https://wnorton.com/>, The National Archives - <https://artuk.org/>)

2

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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There are THREE extra headings you do not need to use:

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| A. The Catholic Restoration and the Reign of "Bloody Mary" | C. The Influence of the French Revolution on Tudor Politics | E. The Elizabethan Golden Age: Art, Power, and the Spanish Armada | G. The Short-lived Protestant Reformation of Edward VI |
| B. The Break with Rome: Henry VIII's Quest for Authority | D. Tudor Governance: Centralization and the Modern State | F. The End of the Line Succession and the Stuart Transition | H. The Dawn of a Dynasty: Henry VII and the Union of the Roses |



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1

The Tudor era began following decades of violence and civil strife known as the Wars of the Roses, which preceded the establishment of a strong centralized government. In 1485, Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, effectively ending the conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York. To solidify his claim to the throne and ensure peace, he married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. This symbolic union was represented by the Tudor Rose — a blend of the red and white badges of the previously contending parties. Henry VII focused his reign on restoring financial stability to the crown and limiting the power of the nobility to prevent further civil war.

2

Perhaps the most famous of all English monarchs, Henry VIII is best known for his six marriages and his radical transformation of the English church. Initially a staunch Catholic, his desperate need for a male heir led him to seek an annulment from Catherine of Aragon, which the Pope refused. In response, Henry initiated the English Reformation, declaring himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England through the Act of Supremacy in 1534. This shift not only allowed him to remarry but also resulted in the Dissolution of the Monasteries, a process that significantly increased the wealth and land holdings of the Tudor monarchy.

3

Following the death of Henry VIII, his only surviving son ascended to the throne at the age of nine. Despite his youth and his short reign of only six years, this period saw the most radical Protestant changes in the history of the English Church. Under the guidance of his protectors, Thomas Cranmer and the Duke of Somerset, the Latin Mass was replaced by English services, and the first “Book of Common Prayer” was introduced. This era was characterized by an attempt to strip churches of their traditional decorations and images, moving the nation further away from Catholic traditions toward a more austere form of worship.

4

When the young Edward VI died without heirs, the throne eventually passed to his half-sister, the daughter of Catherine of Aragon. A devout Catholic, she was determined to reverse the reforms of her father and brother and return England to the authority of the Pope. Her reign was marked by her marriage to Philip II of Spain and the brutal persecution of Protestant dissenters, hundreds of whom were burned at the stake, earning her a grim and lasting nickname. Despite her efforts, her reign lasted only five years, and she died without an heir, leaving a divided and religiously exhausted nation behind her.

5

The fourth Tudor monarch to reign was a woman whose 45-year rule is often regarded as a “Golden Age” in English history. Known as the “Virgin Queen”, she successfully navigated the religious tensions of her realm through a middle-way settlement. Her reign saw a magnificent flourishing



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of culture, with the works of William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe defining the English Renaissance. Furthermore, her victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588 established England as a major naval power and a leading Protestant force in Europe, symbolizing the peak of Tudor prestige and national identity.

(20 points: 5 x 4p)

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (180-200 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 90 de minute.*



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CLASA A XI-A

Varianta 1

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *relevance, constitutional, institution, traditions, adaptation, support, criticism, symbolic, survive, Crown.*

The Future of the British Monarchy

The British monarchy remains one of the most recognizable institutions in the world. Although its role is largely (1) _____, many people continue to view it as an important national (2) _____. However, the monarchy faces increasing challenges in modern society, including media scrutiny and growing (3) _____ from some sections of the public.

Supporters argue that the royal family provides stability and continuity, while critics question its (4) _____ in a democratic society. According to many commentators, the future of the monarchy will depend on its ability to balance long-standing (5) _____ with the need for modernization.

Public (6) _____ remains essential for the monarchy's long-term future. Younger generations often expect greater transparency and (7) _____ to changing social values. As a result, members of the royal family must maintain a positive (8) _____ role while remaining connected to contemporary society.

Many analysts believe that the monarchy can continue to (9) _____ if it successfully adapts to new expectations without abandoning the traditions that define the (10) _____.

(<https://www.rct.uk/discover/school-and-family-resources/a-focus-on-the-life-of-queen-elizabeth-ii>)
(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Commonwealth differs from the British Empire because | a. political institutions may adapt to changing public attitudes and historical circumstances. |
| 2. The popularity of the monarchy in the twenty-first century depends largely on | b. technological control and the suppression of independent thought. |
| 3. Roman Britain played a crucial role in the island's development by | c. its myths, artistic traditions, and contribution to regional identities. |
| 4. Viking influence can still be detected today through | d. a republican experiment in a country traditionally governed by monarchs. |



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| 5. Cromwell's Protectorate represented | e. personal worth is often judged according to wealth and social status. |
| 6. The Victorian Age is often regarded as a period of transformation because of | f. extensive economic, social, and imperial developments. |
| 7. Huxley's dystopian vision serves as a warning against | g. the preservation of cultural and linguistic traces in modern England. |
| 8. Austen's novel criticizes a society in which | h. effective infrastructure and systems of governance. |
| 9. The Celts remain significant in British cultural history due to | i. its ability to maintain public trust while adapting to contemporary expectations. |
| 10. The adoption of the name <i>Windsor</i> illustrates how | j. membership is based on cooperation rather than political control. |

(<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/>, <https://www.royal.uk/>, <https://www.sparknotes.com/>)

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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There are THREE extra headings you do not need to use:

2

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A. Privatization and Economic Reform | C. Britain's Economic Policy and European Trade Relations in the 1980s | E. The Impact of the Falklands War on Conservative Political Strategy | G. The Transformation of the British Welfare State Under Thatcher |
| B. Thatcher's Political Philosophy and Leadership Style | D. Economic Performance and Consequences of the First Term | F. Thatcher's Conflict with Trade Unions | H. From Unpopularity to Victory |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
|---|--|

Thatcher led the Conservatives to a decisive electoral victory in 1979 following a series of major strikes during the previous winter (the so-called "Winter of Discontent") under the Labour Party government of James Callaghan. As a prime minister representing the newly energetic right wing of the Conservative Party (the "Dries," as they later called themselves, as opposed to the old-style



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moderate Tories, or “Wets”), Thatcher advocated greater independence of the individual from the state; an end to allegedly excessive government interference in the economy, including privatization of state-owned enterprises and the sale of public housing to tenants; reductions in expenditures on social services such as health care, education, and housing; limitations on the printing of money in accord with the economic doctrine of monetarism; and legal restrictions on trade unions. The term *Thatcherism* came to refer not just to these policies but also to certain aspects of her ethical outlook and personal style, including moral absolutism, fierce nationalism, a zealous regard for the interests of the individual, and a combative, uncompromising approach to achieving political goals.

2

The main impact of her first term was economic. Inheriting a weak economy, she reduced or eliminated some governmental regulations and subsidies to businesses, thereby purging the manufacturing industry of many inefficient — but also some blameless — firms. The result was a dramatic increase in unemployment, from 1.3 million in 1979 to more than double that figure two years later. At the same time, inflation doubled in just 14 months, to more than 20 percent, and manufacturing output fell sharply. Although inflation decreased and output rose before the end of her first term, unemployment continued to increase, reaching more than three million in 1986.

3

Thatcher embarked on an ambitious program of privatization of state-owned industries and public services, including aerospace, television and radio, gas and electricity, water, the state airline, and British Steel. By the end of the 1980s, the number of individual stockholders had tripled, and the government had sold 1.5 million publicly owned housing units to their tenants.

4

Nonetheless, rising unemployment and social tensions during her first term made her deeply unpopular. Her unpopularity would have ensured her defeat in the general election of 1983 were it not for two factors: the Falkland Islands War (1982) between Britain and Argentina, over possession of a remote British dependency in the South Atlantic, and the deep divisions within the Labour Party, which contested the election on a radical manifesto that critics dubbed the “longest suicide note in history.” Thatcher won election to a second term in a landslide — the biggest victory since Labour’s great success in 1945 — gaining a parliamentary majority of 144 with just over 42 percent of the vote.

5

Thatcher entered office promising to curb the power of the unions, which had shown their ability to bring the country to a standstill during six weeks of strikes in the winter of 1978-79. Her government enacted a series of measures designed to undermine the unions’ ability to organize and



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stage strikes, including laws that banned the closed shop, required unions to poll their members before ordering a strike, forbade sympathy strikes, and rendered unions responsible for damages caused by their members. In 1984 the National Union of Mineworkers began a nationwide strike to prevent the closing of 20 coal mines that the government claimed were unproductive. The walkout, which lasted nearly a year, soon became emblematic of the struggle for power between the Conservative government and the trade union movement. Thatcher steadfastly refused to meet the union's demands, and in the end she won; the miners returned to work without winning a single concession.

(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Thatcher>)

(20 points: 5 x 4p)

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (220-250 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(The Vikings - AI generated)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 90 de minute.*



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CLASA A XII-A

Varianta 2

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *resistance, integrated, legal, legions, infrastructure, frontier, conquest, urban, culture, internal.*

The Roman (1) _____ of Britain began in earnest in 43 AD under Emperor Claudius, fundamentally changing the island's history. Despite fierce local (2) _____ from Celtic tribal leaders like Queen Boudica, the Roman military successfully established control over large territories. To secure their northern (3) _____, emperors later constructed massive fortifications, most notably Hadrian's Wall, which served to keep out un-subdued tribes and control trade.

Over the next four centuries, Britain was deeply (4) _____ into the Roman Empire. The introduction of advanced Roman (5) _____ reshaped the landscape with a vast network of paved roads that connected military forts and commercial hubs. This period also witnessed rapid (6) _____ development, as the Romans founded cities like Londinium (London) and Aquae Sulis (Bath), introducing public baths, theaters, and villas. Along with physical structures, the occupation brought profound institutional changes, introducing Roman (7) _____ concepts, administrative organization, and the Latin language, which left lasting marks on British (8) _____. When the Roman (9) _____ finally departed around 410 AD due to (10) _____ crises in Rome, they left behind a highly transformed society that would soon face new waves of Anglo-Saxon migrations.

1 _____

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

II. Match the information in column A with the information in column B:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Aldous Huxley's <i>Brave New World</i> presents a futuristic World State | a. where a group of schoolboys gradually discards all democratic rules and reverts to primal cruelty. |
| 2. Jane Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> focuses heavily on social mobility | b. demonstrating how easily a political revolution can be corrupted by elite leaders. |
| 3. William Golding's <i>Lord of the Flies</i> functions as a dark psychological allegory | c. where citizens are conditioned to love their servitude through biotechnology and mandatory consumerism. |
| 4. The central conflict in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> stems from hasty judgments, | d. exposing the rigid financial limitations placed on women regarding inheritance and marriage. |



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| | |
|--|---|
| 5. In <i>Brave New World</i> , individual emotional depth and artistic expressions | e. symbolized by the tragic destruction of the conch shell and the death of Piggy. |
| 6. George Orwell's <i>Animal Farm</i> uses a micro-society of rebellious animals | f. are entirely suppressed in favor of state-mandated stability, superficial pleasure, and the drug <i>soma</i> . |
| 7. The total collapse of moral authority and civilized behavior in <i>Lord of the Flies</i> is | g. determining Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy to rely entirely on their personal misconceptions. |
| 8. Vladimir Nabokov's <i>Lolita</i> relies on a highly complex narrative structure | h. making the text a classic study in narrative unreliability and aesthetic obsession. |
| 9. The satire in Austen's work lambasts the superficiality of the English gentry, | i. the inherent darkness within human nature when societal rules are suddenly removed. |
| 10. Unlike optimistic adventure stories, Golding's narrative highlights | j. illustrating how true integrity often clashes with the rigid expectations of class-conscious families. |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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(20 points: 10 x 2p)

III. Match the headings to the extracts. There are THREE extra headings you do not need to use:

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| A. The Collapse of Constitutional Compromise and Execution of the King | C. The Jacobite Risings and the Hanoverian Invasions | E. The Ultimate Union: Queen Anne and the Birth of Great Britain | G. The Divine Right and the Genesis of Stuart Rule in England |
| B. The Restoration of the Monarchy and the Merry Monarch's Court | D. The Protectorate: Cromwell's Puritan Rule and Republican Experiment | F. The Glorious Revolution and the Transition to Constitutionalism | H. The Rise of the Industrial Workforce under Early Stuart Kings |

The Monarchy of the United Kingdom: History and Roles

1

When King James VI of Scotland ascended the English throne as James I in 1603, he united the crowns of two historically hostile nations, bringing the Stuart dynasty to London. Influenced by his strong belief in the Divine Right of Kings, James asserted that his political authority came



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directly from God, rendering his decisions absolute and independent of parliamentary approval. This absolutist philosophy created immediate friction with an increasingly assertive Parliament, which sought greater control over national taxation and religious reforms. His successor, Charles I, intensified these ideological disputes, leading to a complete breakdown in governance. Charles ruled without Parliament for eleven years, a period known as the “Personal Rule”, during which he forced highly controversial taxes on the population. The deep ideological divide between the monarch’s divine aspirations and Parliament’s constitutional demands eventually pushed the kingdom into a catastrophic civil war, fundamentally shifting the balance of power.

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| 2 | |
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Following the total military defeat of the Royalist forces and the public execution of King Charles I in 1649, England took a radical political turn by abolishing the traditional monarchy entirely. The nation was declared a republic, known as the Commonwealth, which eventually transformed into the Protectorate under the leadership of Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell. Backed by the powerful New Model Army, Cromwell established a highly centralized military dictatorship that replaced old institutional frameworks. His regime was deeply anchored in strict Puritan values, which resulted in the nationwide closure of theaters, the cancellation of traditional Christmas celebrations, and the active suppression of public entertainment. While Cromwell successfully stabilized England’s economy, modernized the navy, and asserted British power abroad, his domestic policies caused widespread resentment. The republican experiment proved heavily dependent on his personal authority; consequently, when Cromwell died, the regime rapidly lost public support, paving the way for a peaceful restoration of the monarchy.

| | |
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| 3 | |
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The return of Charles II in 1660 brought a wave of public relief, yet the underlying religious tensions of the Stuart era remained unresolved, escalating during the reign of his Catholic brother, James II. James’s overt efforts to promote Catholicism and his dynamic centralization of royal authority deeply alarmed the Protestant political establishment. The crisis reached a turning point



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when the birth of his son threatened to establish a permanent Catholic dynasty on the throne. In response, parliamentary leaders invited the Dutch Protestant prince, William of Orange, to intervene. William invaded England in 1688, causing James II to flee to France in a bloodless regime change known as the Glorious Revolution. To accept the crown, William III and Mary II signed the historic Bill of Rights in 1689. This monumental document limited royal privileges, guaranteed free parliamentary elections, and permanently established the supremacy of Parliament over the Crown.

| | |
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| 4 | |
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The political trajectory of the Stuart dynasty reached its final, transformative chapter during the reign of Queen Anne, the last monarch of the Stuart line. Anne's historic tenure was defined by major constitutional achievements, most notably the historic Act of Union in 1707. This crucial legislation formally united the kingdoms of England and Scotland into a single, unified political entity known as Great Britain, establishing a centralized parliament in London. Despite enduring severe personal tragedies — including the heartbreaking loss of all her children — Anne successfully navigated intense political rivalries between the Whig and Tory parties. Because she left no surviving Protestant heirs, her death in 1714 marked the official end of the Stuart era. In accordance with the Act of Settlement, the British crown passed peacefully to the German House of Hanover, ensuring the preservation of Protestant governance and setting the stage for the global expansion of the British Empire.

| | |
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| 5 | |
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The formal restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660, which placed Charles II on the throne, was greeted with immense public celebration across a nation exhausted by years of strict Puritan governance. Known popularly as the “Merry Monarch”, Charles II rapidly redefined the cultural climate of England by introducing a dramatic period of hedonism, artistic revival, and social liberation. Under his royal patronage, traditional theaters were officially reopened, women were permitted to perform on stage for the first time, and the restrictive moral codes established during



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the Cromwellian era were completely dismantled. However, beneath the superficial splendor and lively atmosphere of his court, Charles faced significant national crises, including the catastrophic Great Plague of 1665 and the devastating Great Fire of London in 1666. Politically, his reign was marked by intense friction with Parliament over religious tolerance and secret financial dealings with Catholic France, proving that while the monarchy had successfully returned, the deep constitutional tensions remained entirely unresolved.

(20 points: 5 x 4p)

IV. Write a text based on the picture below (220-250 words). Please remember to give a title to your text.



(AI generated image)

(30 points)

*NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii *** Se acordă 10p din oficiu *** Total 100p *** Timp de lucru 90 de minute.*