



**CONCURSUL INTERJUDEȚEAN  
DE CULTURĂ & CIVILIZAȚIE  
BRITANICĂ QUEEN VICTORIA**

**Ediția a IV-a**

**ETAPA JUDEȚEANĂ  
5 APRILIE 2025**

**CLASA A VIII-A**

**Varianta 2**

**I. Fill in the blanks with the following words:** *Tudor, throne, Catholics, execution, Protestantism, Americas, judgement, Church, colonisation, invasion.*

Elizabeth I - the last \_\_\_\_\_ (1) monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

Her early life was full of uncertainties, and her chances of succeeding to the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) seemed very slight once her half-brother Edward was born in 1537. Roman \_\_\_\_\_ (3), always considered her illegitimate and she only narrowly escaped \_\_\_\_\_ (4) in the wake of a failed rebellion against Queen Mary in 1554.

She was very well-educated (fluent in five languages), and had inherited intelligence, determination and shrewdness from both parents. Her long reign is generally considered one of the most glorious in English history. During it a secure \_\_\_\_\_ (5) of England was established. Its doctrines were laid down in the 39 Articles of 1563, a compromise between Roman Catholicism and \_\_\_\_\_ (6). Although autocratic and capricious, Elizabeth had astute political \_\_\_\_\_ (7) and chose her ministers well.

1

Elizabeth's reign also saw many brave voyages of discovery, including those of Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and Humphrey Gilbert, particularly to the \_\_\_\_\_ (8). These expeditions prepared England for an age of \_\_\_\_\_ (9) and trade expansion, which Elizabeth herself recognised by establishing the East India Company in at the very end of 1599.

However, Elizabeth's reign was one of considerable danger and difficulty for many, with threats of \_\_\_\_\_ (10) from Spain through Ireland, and from France through Scotland.

(<https://www.royal.uk/elizabeth-i>)

(20 points: 10 x 2p)



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

1. On William IV's death in 1837, she became Queen at the age of	a. 1588.
2. Elizabeth I reigned for	b. Queen Victoria.
3. The car and the steam train were invented during the reign of	c. <i>Gloriana</i> .
4. King Charles III ascended the throne at the age of	d. 45 years.
5. The Head of the Church of England is	e. seven
6. The Spanish Armada was defeated in	f. Windsor.
7. Harry Potter is a ... volume fantasy novel series published from 1997 to 2007.	g. 18.
8. Queen Elizabeth I was often called	h. Catholic Queen Mary I.
9. The Royal Family name is	i. the King.
10. Elizabeth I fought for the throne with	j. 73.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2

(20 points: 10 x 2p)

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

A. Accession to the throne	C. Last years	E. The Albertine monarchy
B. Widowhood	D. Lineage and early life	F. Queen Victoria's Legacy

### Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom

1	
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On the death in 1817 of Princess Charlotte, daughter of the prince regent (later George IV), there was no surviving legitimate offspring of George III's 15 children. In 1818, therefore, three of his sons, the dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, married to provide for the succession. The winner in the race to father the next ruler of Britain was Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. His only child was christened Alexandrina Victoria. After his death and George IV's accession in 1820, Victoria became third in the line of succession to the throne



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### Ediția a IV-a

after the duke of York (died 1827) and the duke of Clarence (subsequently William IV), whose own children died in infancy.

2

In the early hours of June 20, 1837, Victoria received a call from the archbishop of Canterbury and the lord chamberlain and learned of the death of William IV, third son of George III. Later that morning the Privy Council was impressed by the graceful assurance of the new queen's demeanour. She was small, carried herself well, and had a delightful silvery voice, which she retained all her life. The accession of a young woman was romantically popular. But because of the existence in Hanover of the Salic law, which prevented succession by a woman, the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover became separated, the latter passing to William IV's eldest surviving brother, Ernest, the unpopular duke of Cumberland.

3

Victoria's wedding to Prince Albert served as a stage for displays of political partisanship: very few Tories received invitations, and the Tories themselves rejected Victoria's request that Albert be granted rank and precedence second only to her own. Children quickly followed. Victoria, the princess royal (the *Vicky* of the Letters), was born in 1840; in 1858 she married the crown prince of Prussia and later became the mother of the emperor William II. The prince of Wales (later Edward VII) was born in 1841. Then followed Princess Alice, afterward grand duchess of Hesse, 1843; Prince Alfred, afterward duke of Edinburgh and duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1844; Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein), 1846; Princess Louise (duchess of Argyll), 1848; Prince Arthur (duke of Connaught), 1850; Prince Leopold (duke of Albany), 1853; and Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), 1857. The queen's first grandchild was born in 1859 and her first great-grandchild in 1879. There were 37 great-grandchildren alive at her death.

4

After Albert's death Victoria descended into deep depression — *those paroxysms of despair and yearning and longing and of daily, nightly longing to die...for the first three years never left me*. Even after climbing out of depression, she remained in mourning and in partial retirement. She balked at performing the ceremonial functions expected of the monarch and withdrew to Balmoral and Osborne four months out of every year, heedless of the inconvenience and strain this imposed on ministers. After an initial period of respect and sympathy for the queen's grief, the public grew increasingly impatient with its absent sovereign. No one, however, could budge the stubborn Victoria.

5

The queen, as the Jubilees of 1887 and 1897 showed, was popular. Gone were the days when pamphlets were circulated asking what she did with her money. More and more fully with



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advancing years, she was able to satisfy the imagination of the middle class – and the poorer class – of her subjects.

Many of the movements of the day passed the aged queen by, many irritated her, but the stupendous hard work that Albert had taught her went on – the meticulous examination of the boxes, the regular signature of the papers. To the very end Victoria remained a passionate and strong-willed woman.

(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Victoria-queen-of-United-Kingdom>)  
(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.**



(<https://deepai.org/machine-learning-model/text2img>)

(40 points)

**NOTA: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. \*\*\* Total 100p \*\*\* Timp de lucru 60 de minute.**