

Rainbow Readers

Title: Great Britain

Word Study

Fill in the blanks using the words.

defeat	Christianity	feudalism	army	parliament
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1. Under _____, ordinary people had no political power.
2. He wants to join the _____ and defend his country.
3. The _____ is going to vote on a new law today.
4. _____ is the most common religion in Europe.
5. Great Britain helped _____ Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II.

Reading Comprehension

A. Circle T for true or F for false.

1. Great Britain is about as large as Spain. T / F
2. The Romans built the first government in Great Britain. T / F
3. The first Norman king was William I. T / F
4. The British Empire was huge under Queen Victoria. T / F
5. The British people work longer hours than other Europeans. T / F

B. Circle the correct word(s).

1. Great Britain includes England, Scotland, and (Ireland / Wales).
2. The northern part of Great Britain has (big mountains / small hills).
3. Under Norman rule, the common people (shared power / worked on farms).
4. Elizabeth I's ships defeated the (Spanish / Roman) Armada.
5. The British people like to drink tea (only at certain times / any time of day).

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Who were the first people in Great Britain?

- a. The Romans
- b. The Bretons
- c. The Anglo-Saxons
- d. The Normans

2. Who introduced feudalism in Great Britain?

- a. The Romans
- b. King Henry VIII
- c. The Normans
- d. Queen Elizabeth I

3. What did the Magna Carta do?

- a. It created a parliament.
- b. It started the Anglican Church.
- c. It started feudalism.
- d. It made John I the king.

4. Which is NOT true of the Anglican Church?

- a. It is also called the Church of England.
- b. It is the official religion of Great Britain.
- c. King Henry VIII created it.
- d. The prime minister is its governor.

5. According to the book, the British invented all of the following sports EXCEPT:

- a. Basketball
- b. Golf
- c. Rugby
- d. Soccer

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the words.

cathedrals	influence	colony	Anglican	trade
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Great Britain is a large island made up of England, Scotland, and Wales. In ancient times it was ruled by the Romans and then by the Anglo-Saxons. In 1066 the Normans took over. They strengthened Great Britain and increased _____. After that, major changes included the creation of a parliament and the start of the _____ Church. In the seventeenth century, Great Britain started the _____ that would become the USA. It became a large empire under Queen Victoria in the 1800s. Great Britain lost most of its empire in the 1900s. But it remains an important country. One recent change is the arrival of many immigrants. Although people still respect the queen, the prime minister now governs the country. Today's Great Britain has famous cities, _____, universities, and museums. It is also one of the world's richest nations. Its people are proud of their history and their _____ in the world.