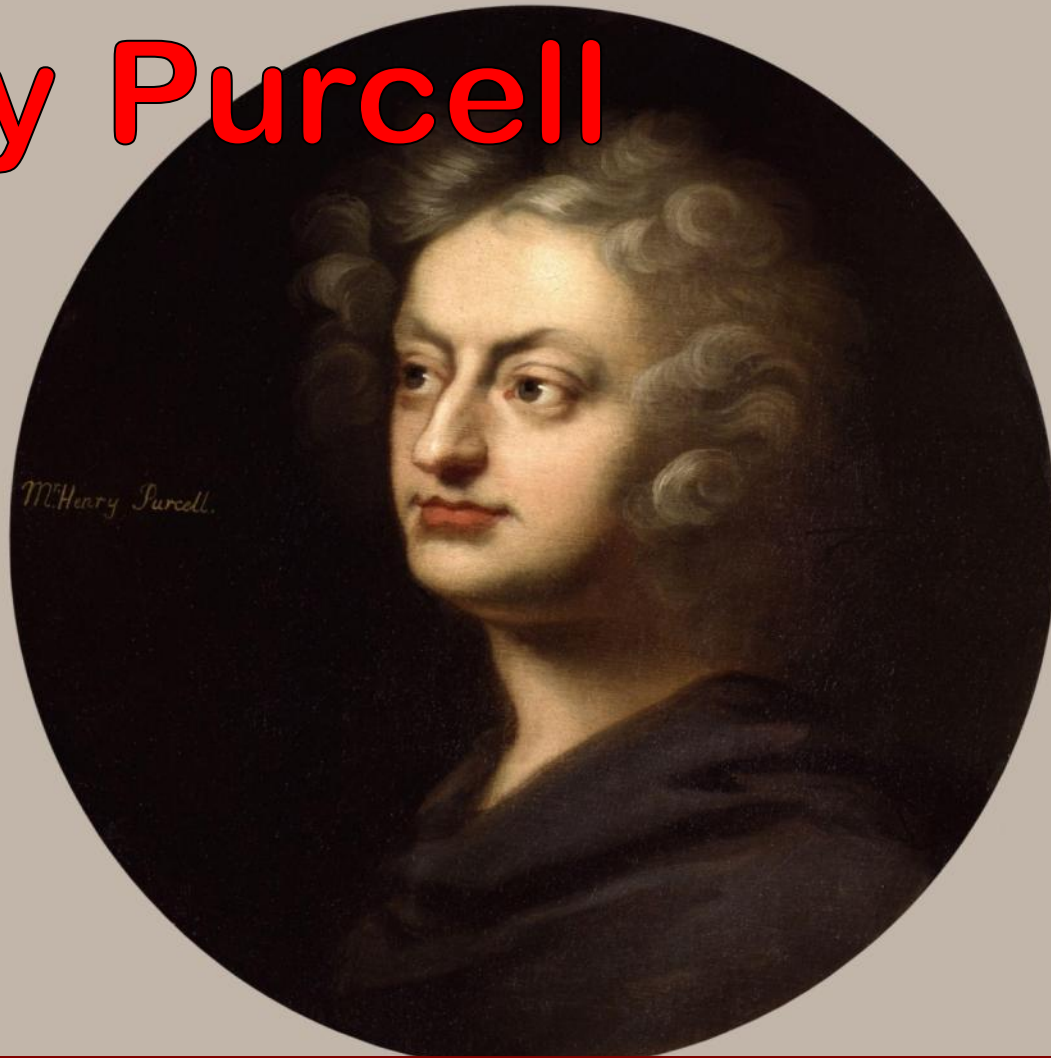




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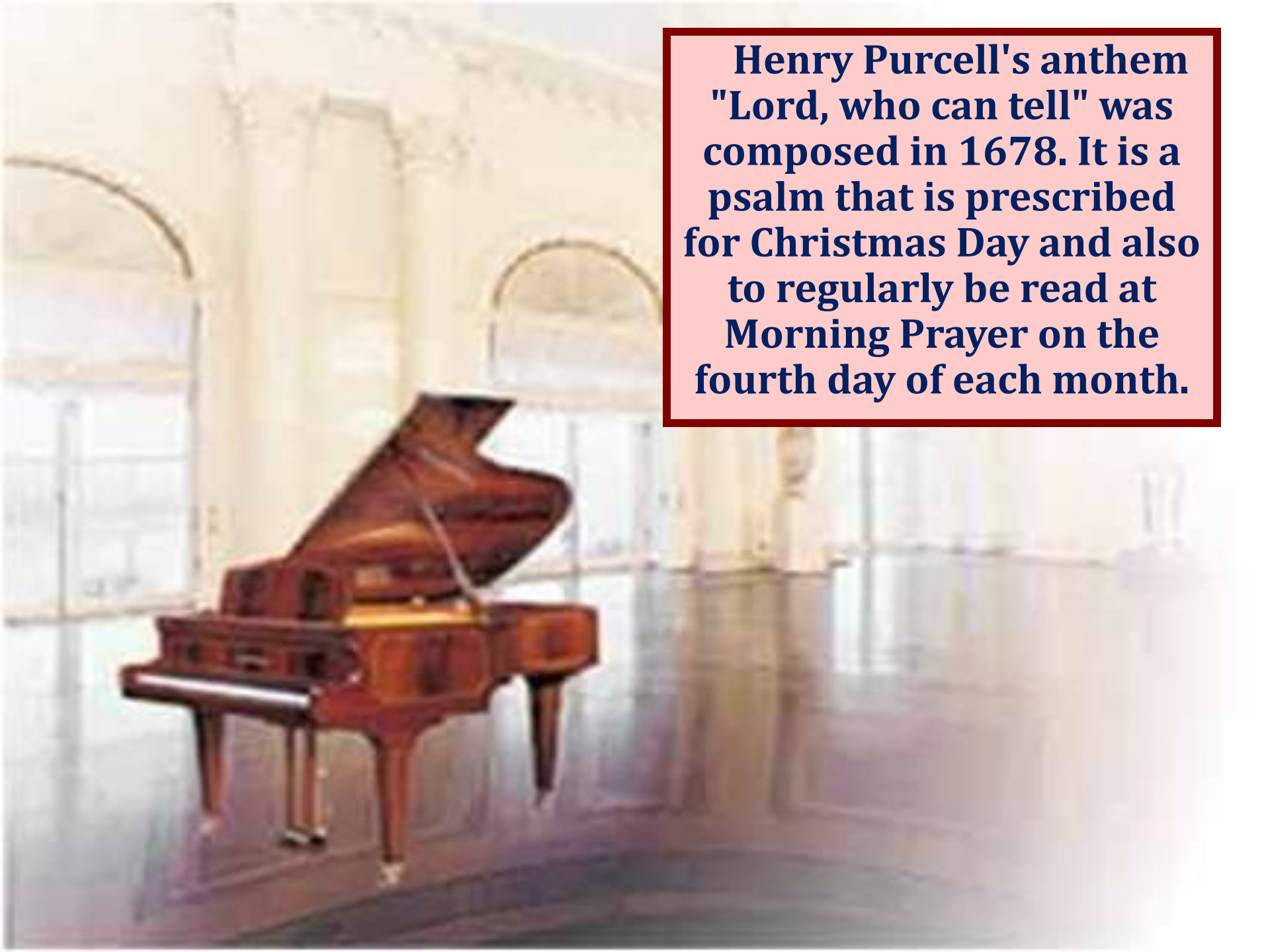
Henry Purcell



**Henry Purcell (10.09.1659 – 21.11.1695),
was an English organist and Baroque composer of
secular and sacred music.**

Although Purcell incorporated Italian and French stylistic elements into his compositions, his legacy was a uniquely English form of Baroque music.



A grand piano is positioned in a church or cathedral, with large arched windows in the background. The piano is dark wood and has its lid open. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting natural light from the windows.

Henry Purcell's anthem "Lord, who can tell" was composed in 1678. It is a psalm that is prescribed for Christmas Day and also to regularly be read at Morning Prayer on the fourth day of each month.



Henry Purcell wrote two of his finest anthems, "I was glad" and "My heart is inditing", for the coronation of King James II. One of Purcell's most elaborate, most important and most magnificent works was a birthday ode for Queen Mary.

**Purcell is honoured
together with
J.S.Bach and G.F.
Handel with a feast
day on the liturgical
calendar of the
Episcopal Church on
28 July.**



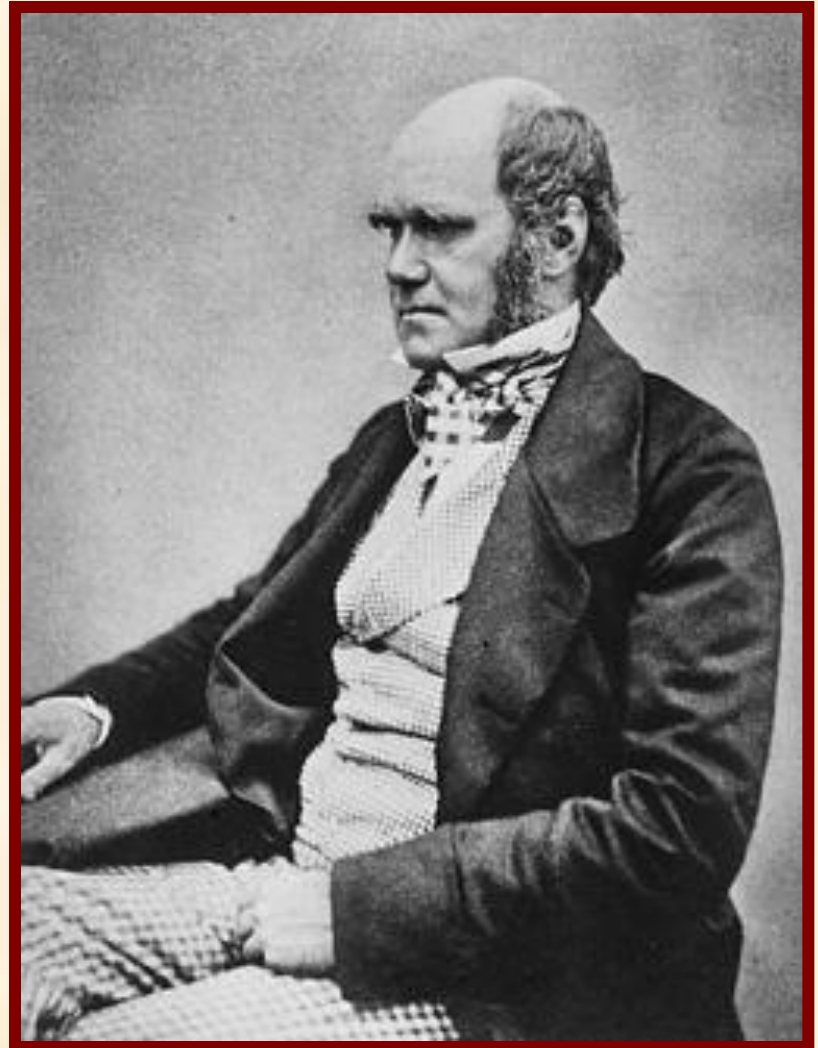
Purcell is among the Baroque composers who has had a direct influence on modern rock and roll; according to Pete Townshend of The Who, Purcell was among his influences, particularly evident in the opening bars of The Who's "Pinball Wizard".

Memorial sculpture on Victoria St.



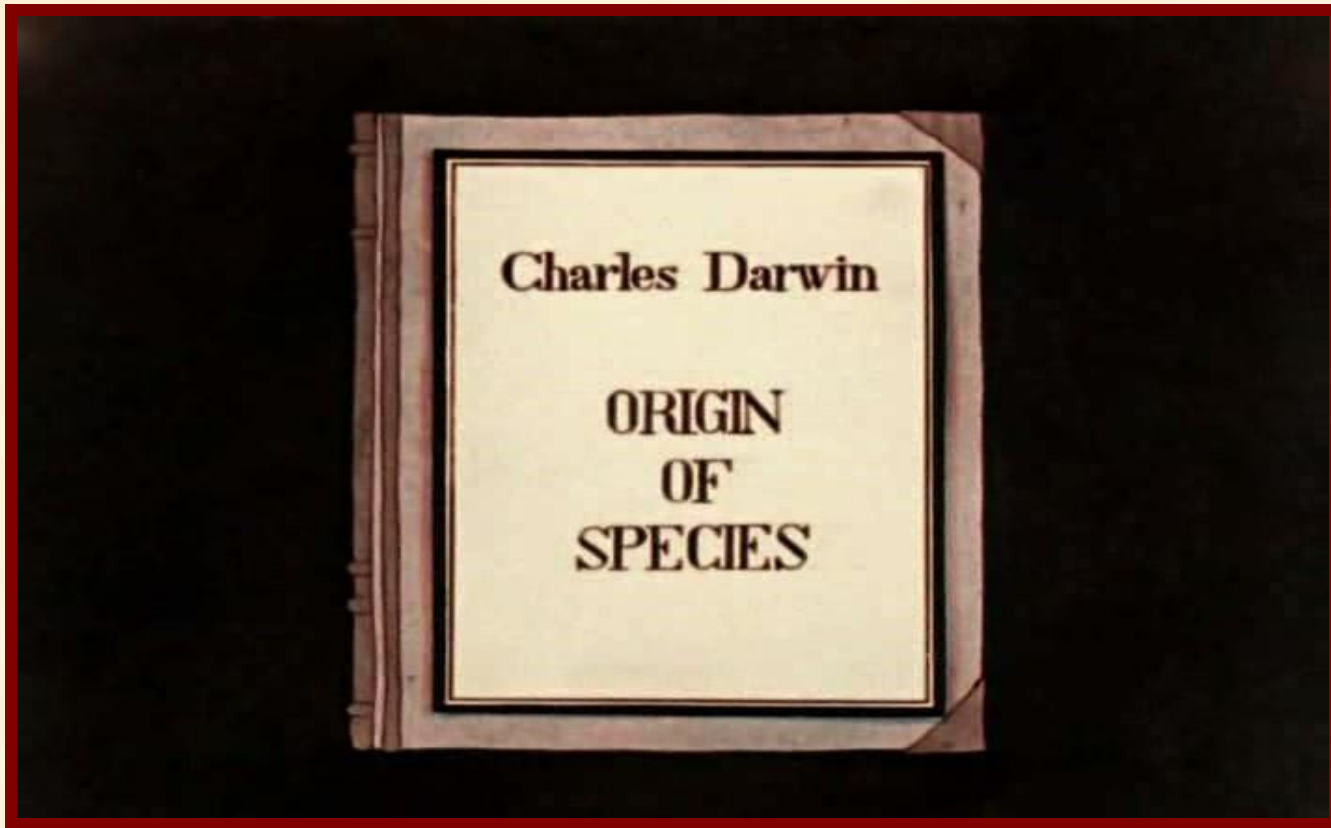
Charles Darwin

Charles Robert Darwin (1809 -1882) was an English naturalist.





Darwin established that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors, and proposed the scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called **natural selection**.



He published his theory with compelling evidence for evolution in his 1859 book **On the Origin of Species.**



In recognition of Darwin's pre-eminence as a scientist, he was one of only five nineteenth-century non-royal personages from the United Kingdom to be honored by a state funeral, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to John Herschel and Isaac Newton.



Charlie Chaplin

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born on 16 April 1889, in East Street, Walworth, London, England. Chaplin was an English comic actor, film director and one of the most creative and influential personalities of the silent-film era.

- *His working life in entertainment spanned over 75 years.*
- *He became one of the best-known film stars in the world before the end of the First World War.*
- *He have been composing the music from 1918.*



In 1999, the American Film Institute ranked Chaplin the 10th greatest male screen legend of all time. Chaplin used mime, slapstick and other visual comedy routines.

His most famous role was that of The Tramp.



"The Tramp"

"The Tramp" is a vagrant with the refined manners, clothes, and dignity of a gentleman.



"The Tramp", Chaplin's principal character, was known as "Charlot" in the French-speaking world, Italy, Spain, Andorra, Portugal, Greece, Romania and Turkey, "Carlitos" in Brazil and Argentina, and "Der Vagabund" in Germany. Chaplin continued to play the Tramp through dozens of short films.



- *Chaplin had blue eyes.*
- *Chaplin once entered a "Chaplin look-alike" competition and came in third.*
- *In 1985, Chaplin was honoured with his image on a postage stamp of the United Kingdom, and in 1994 he appeared on a United States postage stamp designed by caricaturist Al Hirschfeld.*
- *A minor planet, 3623 Chaplin, discovered by Soviet astronomer Lyudmila Georgievna Karachkina in 1981, is named after Chaplin.*



Feature films:

1914 — *Tillie's Punctured Romance*

1921 — *The Kid*

1923 — *A Woman of Paris*

1925 — *The Gold Rush*¹

1926 — *A Woman of the Sea*

1928 — *The Circus*

1928 — *Show People*

1931 — *City Lights*

1936 — *Modern Times*

1940 — *The Great Dictator*

1947 — *Monsieur Verdoux*

1952 — *Limelight*

1957 — *A King in New York*

1967 — *A Countess From Hong Kong*

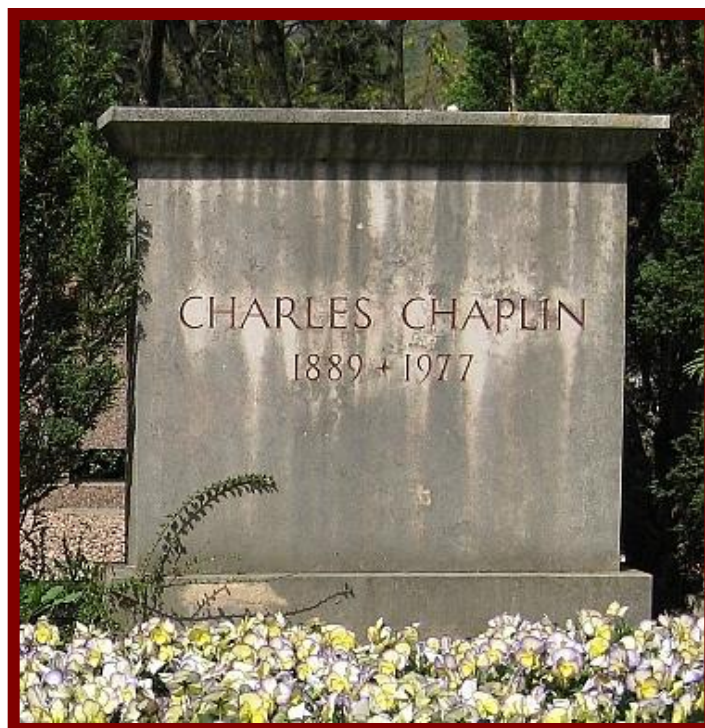
By 1977, he had difficulty communicating, and was using a wheelchair. Chaplin died in his sleep in Vevey, Switzerland on Christmas Day 1977.

On 1 March 1978, his corpse was stolen by a small group of Swiss mechanics in an attempt to extort money from his family.



The plot failed; the robbers were captured, and the corpse was recovered eleven weeks later near Lake Geneva.

His body was reburied.

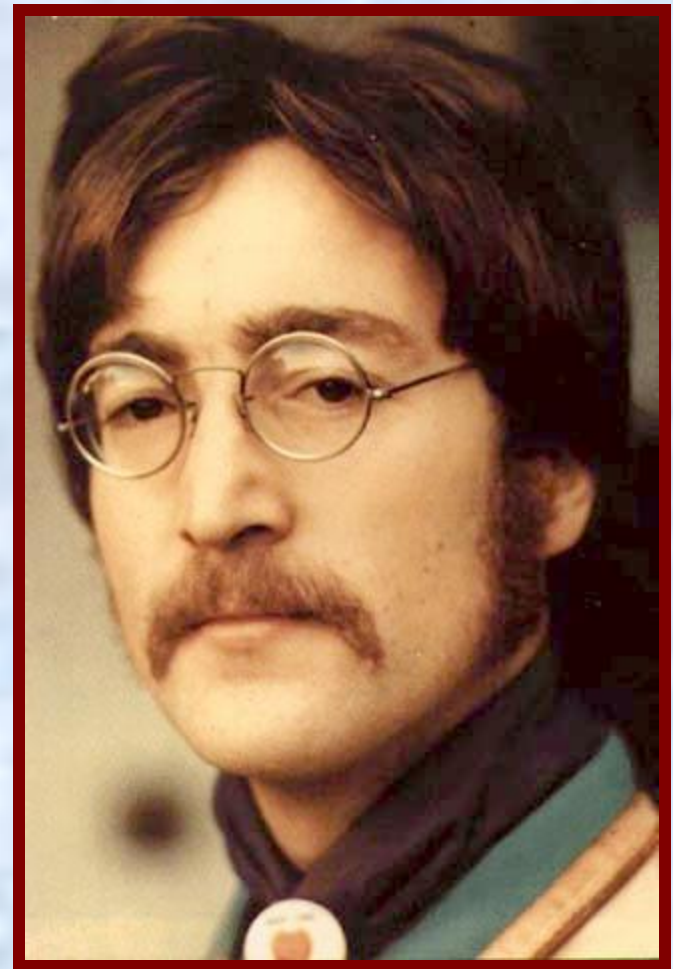


John Lennon

**John Winston Ono
Lennon, (9
October 1940 – 8
December 1980)
was an English
singer-songwriter**



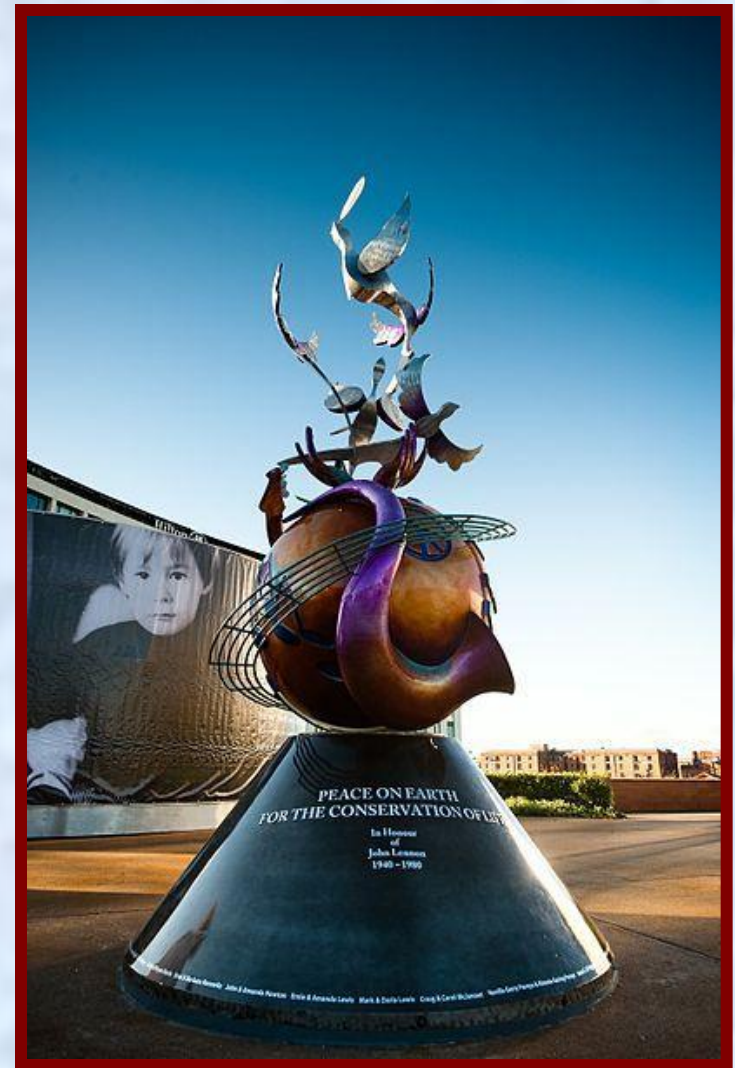
He rose to worldwide fame as one of the founding members of The Beatles and, with Paul McCartney, formed one of the most successful songwriting partnerships of the 20th century.



**The Lennon/McCartney
songwriting
partnership is
regarded as one of the
most influential and
successful of the 20th
century.**



As performer, writer or co-writer Lennon has had 25 number one singles on the US Hot 100 chart. His album sales in the US stand at 14 million units. Double Fantasy, released shortly before his death, and his best-selling, post-Beatles' studio album at three million shipments in the US won the 1981 Grammy Award for Album of the Year.



John Lennon Peace Monument

Participants in a 2002 BBC poll voted him eighth of "100 Greatest Britons".





Between 2003 and 2008, Rolling Stone recognized Lennon in several reviews of artists and music, ranking him fifth of "100 Greatest Singers of All Time" and 38th of "The Immortals: The Fifty Greatest Artists of All Time", and his albums John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band and Imagine, 22nd and 76th respectively of "The RS 500 Greatest Albums of All Time".

He was appointed **Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE)** with the other Beatles in 1965. He was posthumously inducted into the **Songwriters Hall of Fame** in 1987 and into the **Rock and Roll Hall of Fame** in 1994.



D I A N A



The princess was the national patroness of the fund fighting against Aids. She showed the world that people with AIDS deserve no isolation, but compassion and kindness. It helped change world's opinion, and gave hope to people with AIDS. Diana worked particularly for the Red Cross.



Diana worked on children's charities, and had teamed up with Hillary Clinton in an effort to ban landmines. She wanted to give people a part of her soul, to make them happy.

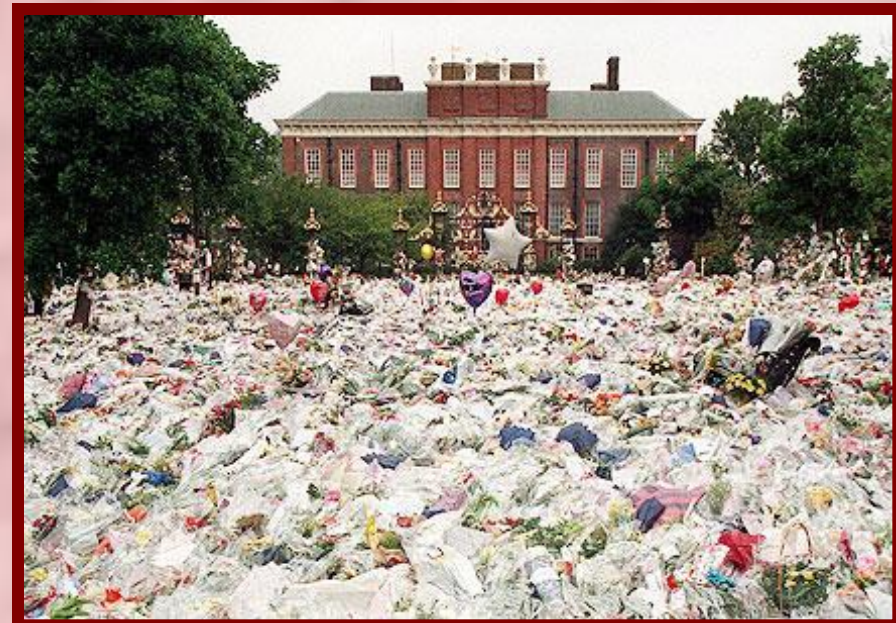


**DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES IN ANGOLA
DURING A VISIT TO AN AREA BEING CLEARED OF
MINES BY THE HALO TRUST
PHOTO BY TIM GRAHAM**





People put thousands of flowers in front of Diana's home, Kensington Palace after her death.





Immediately after her death, opened memorials devoted to Diana, where the public left flowers and other tributes. Palace.



The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain in Hyde Park, London opened by Queen Elizabeth II.



Источники материалов:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:32_Britons.png

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Purcell

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlie_Chaplin

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lennon

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