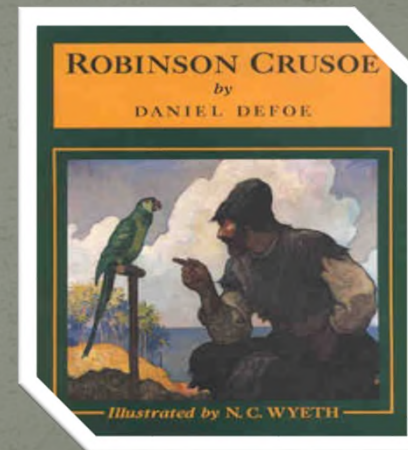


ROBINSON CRUSOE

Robinson Crusoe is a novel by Daniel Defoe, first published on 25 April 1719. The first edition credited the work's protagonist Robinson Crusoe as its author, leading many readers to believe he was a real person and the book a travelogue of true incidents. Despite its simple narrative style, Robinson Crusoe was well received in the literary world and is often credited as marking the beginning of realistic fiction as a literary genre. It is generally seen as a contender for the first English novel. Before the end of 1719, the book had already run through four editions, and it has gone on to become one of the most widely published books in history, spawning so many imitations, not only in literature but also in film, television and radio, that its name is used to define a genre, the Robinsonade.

The plot

The book tells the adventures of a young English sailor, who is shipwrecked on a deserted island in the Atlantic and stays there for almost twenty-eight years; during this period, it will have time and opportunity to test all its ability to adapt to the environment, while experiencing great adventures.



Daniel Defoe

Daniel Defoe, (Stoke Newington, 3 April 1660 – Moorfields, 21 April 1731), was a British writer and journalist. He is frequently referred to as the father of the English novel. He is remembered for being the author of Robinson Crusoe.



Defoe's life

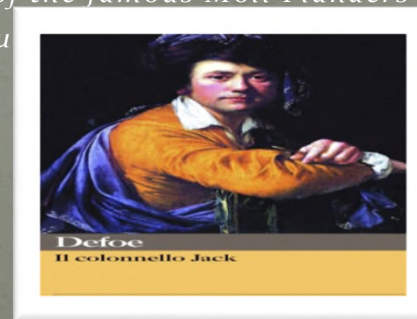
Defoe was born in a London borough, Stoke Newington, on April 3, 1660. His father, James Foe, was a member of the butchers' society, but a candle merchant. In 1692, Defoe ended up bankrupt, paying his economic disaster even with the prison. He managed to raise his financial situation by starting a series of disparate activities: a brick factory, a government consulting service, and some publications as an essayist. After the death of William III (1702), Defoe was arrested on charges of defaming the Church of England in his essay *The Shortest Way for the Dissenters* (The shortest way with the dissenters). The book was burned, and Defoe first took the pillory and then the prison again, in Newgate prison. While awaiting the sentence in prison, Defoe writes *A Hymn to the Pillory*, which circulates throughout London: the sentence turns into a triumph, the pillory is decorated with flowers and rivers of beer flow in honor of the condemned. Between 1705 and 1707 he moved to Scotland. Presenting himself as a journalist, he actually worked actively with the aim of convincing the Scottish Parliament to accept the Union Act with the English Parliament, stipulated in 1707. Daniel Defoe died in Moorfields, near London, in 1731.

Other books

The original books of Defoe are:

- 1) *The True-Born Englishman* (1701)
- 2) *The Shortest Way with the Dissenter* (1701)
- 3) *Reformation of Manners* (1702)
- 4) *A Hymn to the Pillory* (1703)
- 5) *The Family Instructor* (1715)
- 6) *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York* (1719)
- 7) *The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* (1719)
- 8) *Serious reflections during the life of Robinson Crusoe, With His Vision of the Angelic World* (1720)
- 9) *The Life, Adventures and Piracies of the Famous Captain Singleton* (1720)
- 10) *Memoirs of a Cavalier: A Military Journal of the Wars in Germany, and the Wars in England. From the Year 1632 to the Year 1648* (1720)
- 11) *Colonel Jack / The History and Remarkable Life Of the truly Honourable Col. Jacque...* (1722)
- 12) *The Journal of the Plague Year* (1722)

The fourth book of the famous *Moll Flanders* (1722)



Robinson Crusoe capitolo 3



We were seen after a while, finally, by another ship that immediately sent a boat to free us. The boat came up with great difficulty and we all managed to climb on. Thanks to the courage of the crew we arrived soon at the beach where we were comformed by many people who gave us food and accomodation. The father of my friend, the captian of the ship said: "the young man, should not go to see me any more" .

Robinson Crusoe
capitolo 2

We were seen after a while, finally, by another ship that immediately sent a boat to free us. The boat came up with great difficulty and we all managed to climb on it. Thanks to the courage of the crew we arrived soon at the beach where we were comforted by many people who gave us food and accommodation. The father of my friend, the captain of the ship said: "The young man, she should not go to sea me any more. Maybe this trip was a warning to her. It is time you return to your father or you will only find disaster. "It is well known that men are the tools of their own destruction often. Even after this adventure I did not return home. "If I go home now, my friends shall laugh at me," I thought. So I followed a vase going to Guinea, Africa. I had money and I wanted to live the life of a gentleman. I wanted to be a passenger, not a sailor. The captain was a very nice man who pleased me and gave me some very good advice. "Bring toys and many objects with her.

Daniel Defoe Robinson Crusoe



kanonlektur

SIEDMOROG

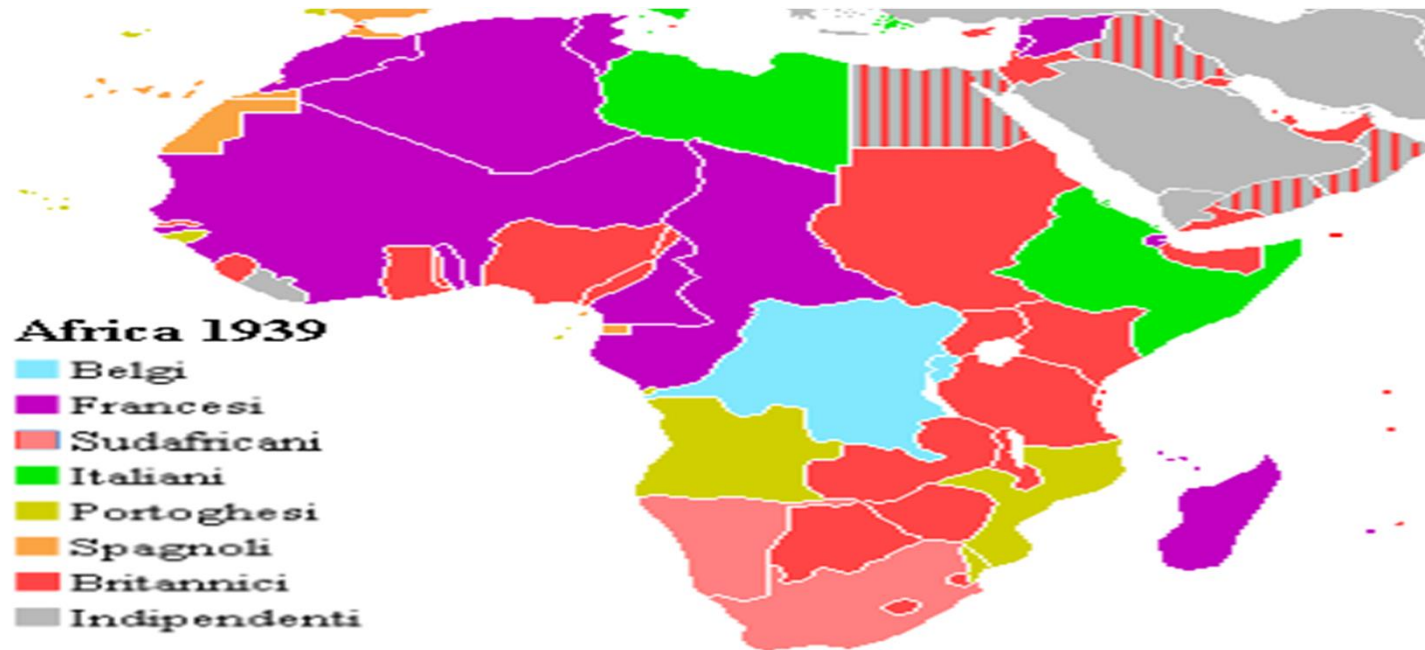


Robinson was born in 1632 in the city of work. His father was German and his mother was English. His real name was Robinson kreutznar but in England everyone called Robinson Crusoe. His dream was to go to sea but his father wanted him to become a lawyer.



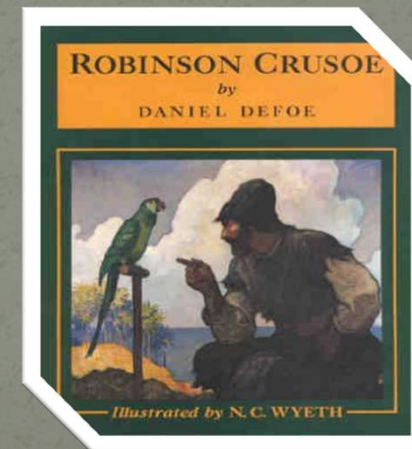
The Colonization

Colonialism is the expansion of a nation over territories and peoples outside its borders, often to facilitate economic domination over the resources, labor and trade of the latter.



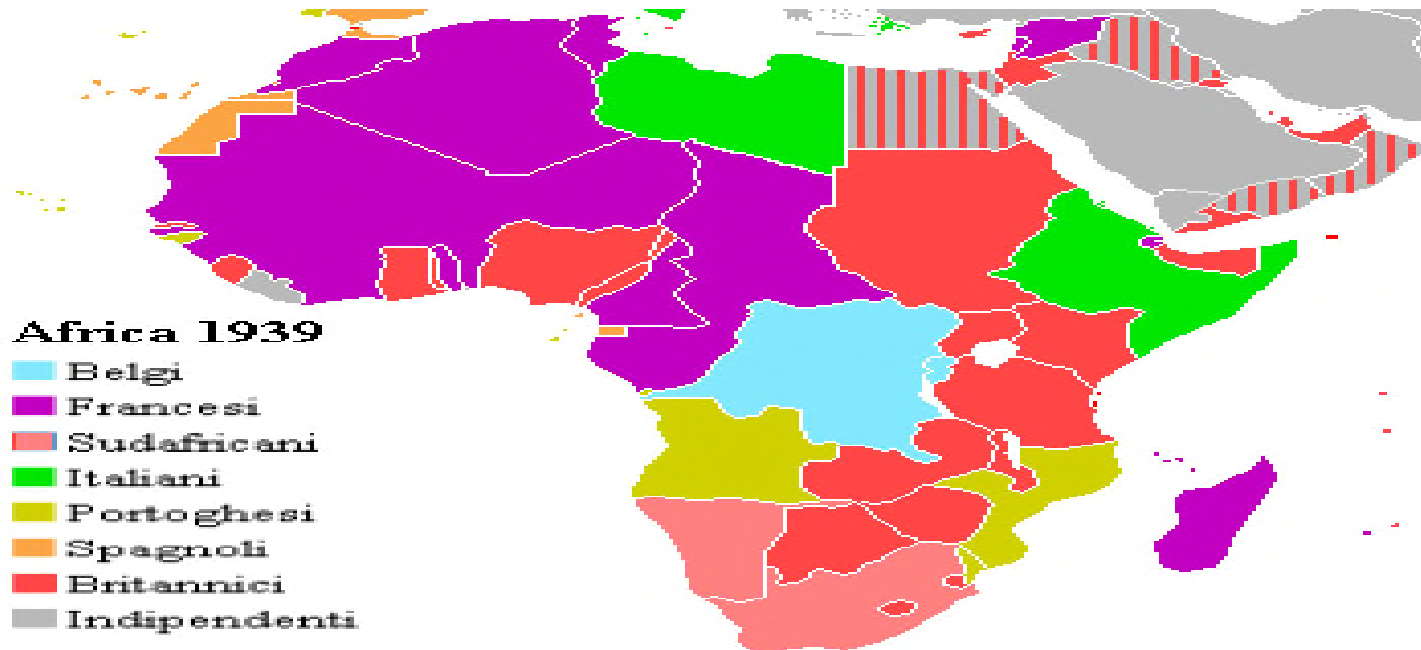
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The Colonization

Colonialism is the expansion of a nation over territories and peoples outside its borders, often to facilitate economic domination over the resources, labor and trade of the latter.



Who were the first peoples to bring colonialism?

The first to bring colonialism to the world were the Europeans, especially the British, the French and the Spaniards



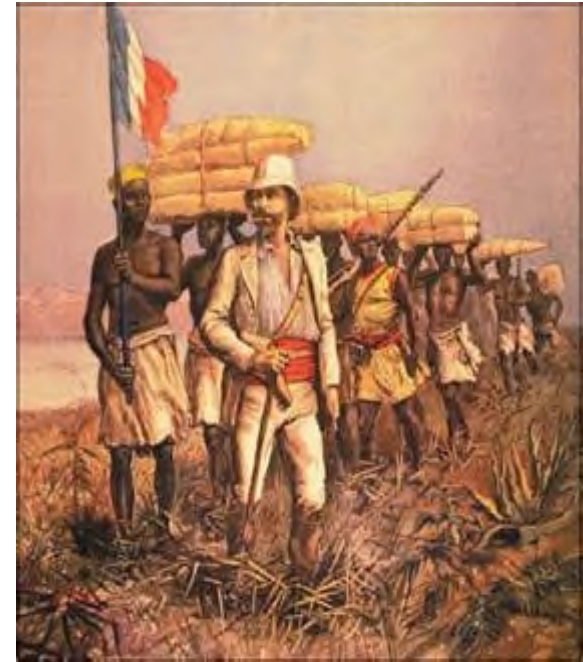
When the first colonization began?

The first colonization was the Greek one, which began in the ninth century before Christ. It was caused by the invasion of the Dorians around the ninth century BC. This is an event of which there is no direct evidence, due to the disappearance of written sources in the pre-archaic age.



African colonization

Africa has been the object of many conquests, especially by the British and the French, but also from other peoples like Germans, Italians, Portuguese, Belgian and Spanish.



Commercial colonialism

In the sixteenth century the African continent was a port and maritime point of reference especially for Portuguese, English, French and Dutch, who had fixed vessels en route along the great maritime communication routes serving as sorting and recollection centers for goods and African products (gold, leather, ivory, precious woods, coffee, precious stones) destined to be exported to Europe. The slave trade began by leaning on the traffic already widely used by the Arabs.





Il **colonialismo** è definito come l'espansione di una nazione su territori e popoli all'esterno dei suoi confini, spesso per facilitare il dominio **economico** sulle risorse, il **lavoro** e il **commercio** di questi ultimi. Il processo viene detto **colonizzazione**.

Il termine indica anche, in senso stretto, il dominio coloniale mantenuto da diversi Stati **europei** su altri territori extraeuropei lungo l'**età moderna** e indica quindi il corrispettivo periodo storico, cominciato nel **XVI secolo**, contemporaneamente alle **esplorazioni geografiche europee**, assumendo nel **XIX secolo** il termine di **imperialismo**, e formalmente conclusosi nella seconda metà del **XX secolo**, con la vittoria dei **movimenti anti-coloniali**.

Il termine indica anche l'insieme di convinzioni usate per legittimare o promuovere questo sistema, in particolare il credo che i valori **etici** e **culturali** dei colonizzatori siano superiori a quelli dei colonizzati.

La sua origine politico-culturale non è ben delineata in quanto la definizione stessa di colonialismo coincide con fenomeni già presenti nella storia sin dalla **Grecia antica**.

Infatti l'occupazione di territori oltre i confini nazionali per trarvi beneficio economico e per influenzarne le scelte di politica interna era lo strumento principale con cui i grandi imperi dell'antichità usavano accrescere il loro potere.

L'impero marittimo **ateniese** pose sotto la propria influenza tutte le città bagnate dal **Mar Egeo**, costringendole ad un'alleanza forzata e scavalcando le autorità locali, controllò alcune zone del **Mar Nero** da cui otteneva le materie prime per mantenere la flotta.

L'**impero cartaginese** sottomise con la forza gran parte delle popolazioni del Nordafrica e della Penisola Iberica utilizzando modalità non dissimili a quelle dei conquistadores spagnoli nelle Americhe e sfruttò intensamente le ricche miniere aurifere presenti in **Spagna**.

I **Romani** adottando il famoso motto "**divide et impera**" divennero i precursori della **strategia bellica** dei colonizzatori europei, volta a sfruttare a proprio vantaggio le rivalità presenti tra le tribù locali frammentando una potenziale difesa contro l'invasore che, quindi riesce spesso ad assoggettare vasti ed eterogenei territori impiegando ridotte risorse. Inoltre, come dimostrato dalle ricostruzioni storiche e dai ritrovamenti archeologici nelle regioni esterne dell'Impero, le legioni erano sempre seguite da nutriti gruppi di cartografi e coloni che una volta pacificata l'area si sarebbero poi insediate in città di nuova fondazione.

Generalmente, si intende usare questo termine riferendolo al fenomeno che prese il via a seguito delle prime spedizioni oceaniche degli esploratori europei. È interessante notare che i paesi europei crearono delle colonie con scarso impegno militare (in India i soldati britannici erano intorno ai 50.000) e poche furono le battaglie intraprese, in pratica l'opposizione al colonialismo europeo era costituito da gruppi mussulmani o da sette religiose xenofobe. ^[senza fonte] Le popolazioni afroasiatiche erano nell'Ottocento organizzate in stati (o tribù) molto piccoli, molti di essi erano tiranneggiati da stati locali più potenti, furono pertanto favorevoli alla alleanza (anche se non su base paritaria) con le nazioni europee

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CORSO PON

Realizzato con allegria

Francesco Alessi

My name is Francesco, my surname is Alessi. I like singing, studying English. I go out with my friends and I play Playstation very much. My mum is tall and has brown hair. My dad's face is the same as me. He is very tall, strong man, but if necessary, he is serious. My dad works as an administrative assistant. He works in Bergamo. My favourite team is Juventus.

Jessica Benedetti

My name is Jessica. My surname is Benedetti. I'm 19 years old. I live in Fumone. In my free time, I read, I play the clarinet and I watch TV. My family is composed of four people. My father's name is Silvano, my mother's name is Angela and my brother's name is Alessandro. I love animals. I have a dog and five cats. I have six dwarf rabbits. I have other animals: pigs, sheep, cows, hens and Gosling. After school I would like to start a pastry course.

Manuel

My name is Manuel. I'm 16 years old and I live in Veroli. I attend Sandro Pertini High School. I like playing Football. I like fast car. My favourite team is Inter. I like skiing. My parents names are Catia and Mario, my brother's name is Mattia. My mum is funny and sweet. She works in a shop. My dad is funny and sweet, too. He is a plumber. My brother is a student. He is funny.

Matteo Gatta

Hi, my name is Matteo Gatta; I'm eighteen years old and I'm a student of Sandro Pertini's High School. I attend the last year. In the past I played the clarinet in the school's band. I like swimming but now in my free time I stay in the Red Cross. In my family there are four people: my mum Alessandra, my dad Giancarlo and my sister Zelinda and also my beautiful dog Zahra. I live with them in Alatri

Melissa

My name is Melissa and my surname is Vellucci. I'm 15 years old and I live in Alatri. I go to school to "Chimico Biologico" in Alatri. In my free time I like listening to pop music and I go shopping with my friends. I play volleyball once a week. I'm tall and I have got long, straight and brown hair and I have got brown eyes. My family is composed of four people: my dad, my mum, my brother and me. My dad's name is Roberto and he is a mechanic. My mum's name is Floriana and she is a housewife. My brother's name is Alessio. He is 9 years old and he attends the third year of elementary school.

DESCRIBE YOURSELF

ROBERTA

Hello, my name is Roberta; I am 17 years old. I attend the fourth year of Ragioneria in Alatri. I worked as a wetting assistant this summer and it was a great experience. My family is composed of four people. My mum, my dad and my older sister Giorgia. My sister is 22 and attends the University Sapienza in Rome. She is at the third year of aerospace engineering. My mother is a teacher at the middle school of Vico nel Lazio

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I live with them in Alatri

DESCRIBE YOURSELF

MY DAILY ROUTINE IB

Realizzato con un pizzico di ingegno

Lochmann samuele

I get up at 7 a.m. and have breakfast, I have a shower and get dressed, at 7.55 a.m. I go to school and come back home at 2.20 p.m. I have lunch, at 3 p.m. I play and at 4 p.m I start my homework. at 6 a.m. and at 10 a.m. I go to sleep.

Ponza Christian

I wake up at about six in the morning, then I have breakfast and brush my teeth. At 7:30 I get dressed, I take my briefcase and I go to take the bus to go to school. I finish lessons at 1 pm and take the bus to go home. Then I have lunch and go to the gym until 3:00 pm. I start to do my homework at half past three and when I finish I go to music. I come back home at 8.00pm and I have dinner with my family. Then I watch TV and go to bed at 10:00 pm.

GIANMARCO FREZZA.

I ALWAYS WAKE UP AT 7.10 A.M. I GET DRESSED, I HAVE BREAKFAST AND I GO TO SCHOOL BY BUS. I START THE LESSONS AT 8.15 AND FINISH AT 1.15 P.M.. AFTER SCHOOL I COME BACK HOME AND HAVE LUNCH. I HAVE A NAP. THEN I DO MY HOMEWORK AND PLAY THE PLAY STATION. FINALLY I HAVE DINNER AND I GO TO SLEEP AT AROUND 11 P.M.

DESCRIBE YOUR DAILY ROUTINE

Galuppi Benedetta

Everyday I wake up at 6 o'clock. I have breakfast then I go to the bathroom to brush my teeth and have a shower. I get dressed, I do my make-up and then I go to school at 8:10 am. After school, I arrive at home at 1.30 pm and after lunch, I do homework. At 5:30pm I go to the gym. At 7:30pm I have dinner. At 11.00pm I go to bed.

Ceccanese Arianna

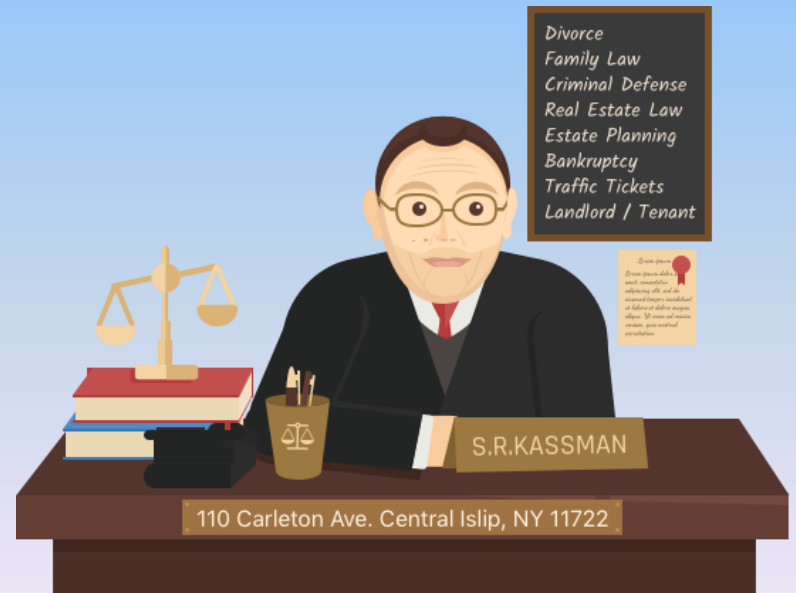
Every day I get up at seven o'clock. I have breakfast, I go to the bathroom I brush my teeth, I have a shower and I get dressed. I leave home at 7.10 a.m and I go to school by bus I arrive at eight o'clock. I come back home at two o'clock. I have lunch with my family. After lunch, I do my homework. I have dinner at half past eight. After dinner I usually watch TV. At half past ten I go to bed.

My daily routine starts at 7 o'clock when the alarm clock rings. I get up, get dressed I leave home at 8 o'clock. I go to school. lessons start at 8:15 and finish at 1:15 pm. On Tuesday and Thursday they finish at 1:15 pm. When I arrive home I have lunch and I do my homework. After homework I listen to music and use my computer. I like making music videos and loading them on YouTube. When I want to relax I stay on the sofa watching a film and eating some snacks. At the weekend I usually go out with my friends

Robinson Crusoe



Robinson was born in 1632 in the city of work. His father was German and his mother was English. His real name was Robinson kreutznar but in England everyone called Robinson Crusoe. His dream was to go to sea but his father wanted him to become a lawyer.



One day I met a friend in a village. Nerby “I’m going to London in my father’s ship. Why don’t you come him me? It costs you nothing . My friends said. I immediately decided to take up his offer and whithout saying a word to my parents and without thinking about the consequences of my action I went on board the ship with my friend. It was the first of September 1651. Soon the wind began to blow strongly and I kept thinking about my father’s words of warning. “if I survive this voyage, I’ll go home immediately, I thought I felt terribly guitly and I knew I had made the wrong decision. the next day the sun was shining. It was such a terrible storm!” I told my friend. He started laughing: “do you call that a storm” I told my friend

He started laughing : do you call that a storm?” it was nothing at all. Let’s have a drink now, my friends said all my ideas home disappeared again and I was happy and determined to continue the journey.

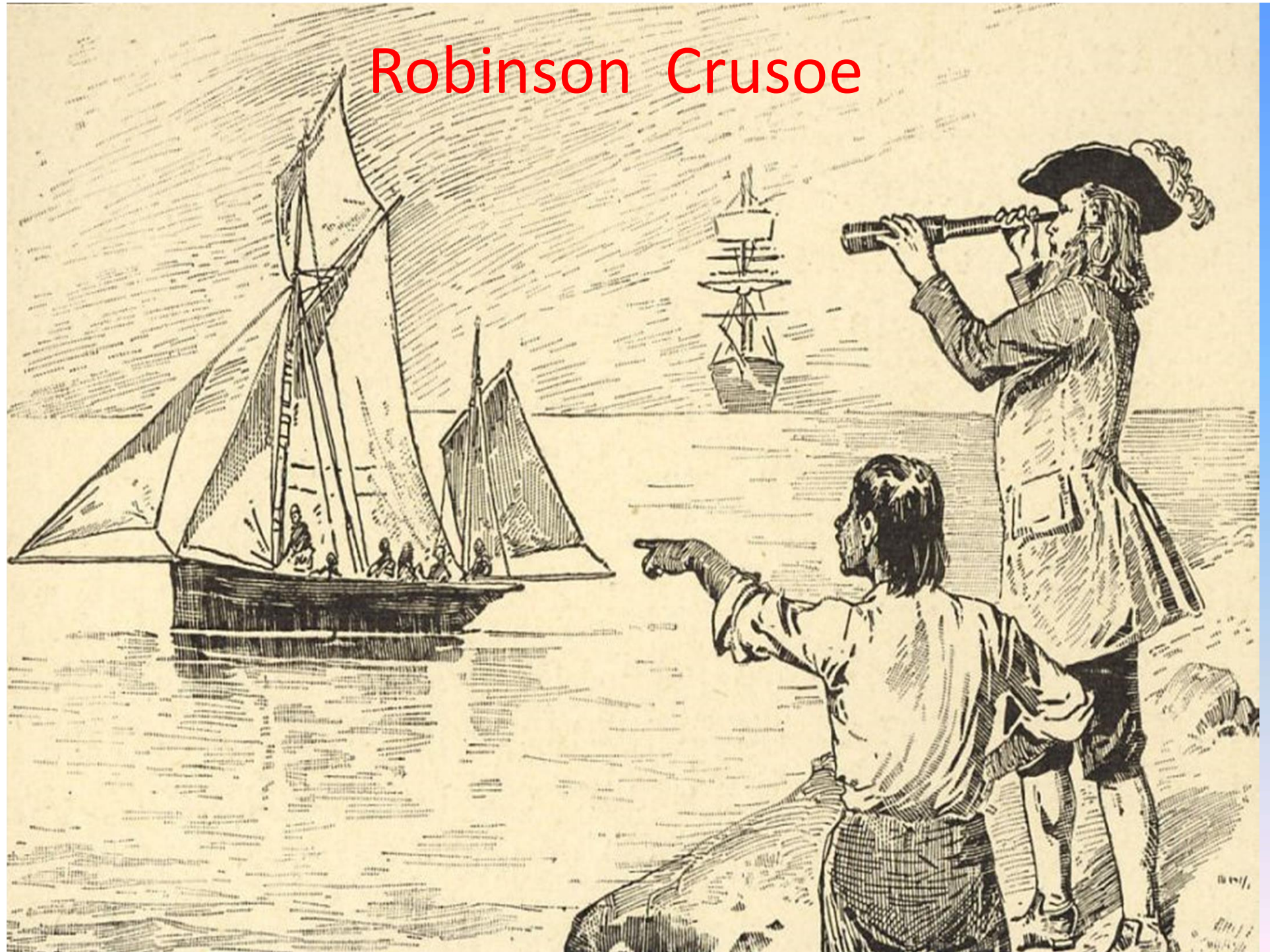
After a few days, there was another storm. This time the situation was really serious.

Even the sailor were frightened and the master was praying “Lord, be merciful to us.”

Robinson Crusoe capitolo 3



Robinson Crusoe



ROBINSON CRUSOE



Robinson Crusoe, the narrator of the story, tells us that he was born in 1632 in the city of York. His father, a German immigrant, married with Robinson, and his real name was **Robinson Kreutznaer**, but due to the natural corruption of languages, the family now writes their name Crusoe.

He was the third son; his oldest brother was killed in a war, and the next son simply disappeared.

When **Robinson Crusoe** first had an urge to go to sea, his father lectured him upon the importance of staying home and being content with his middle station in life.

His father maintained that the middle station had the fewest disasters and was not exposed to so many vicissitudes as the higher or lower part of mankind.

After his father expressly forbade him to go to sea, and, furthermore, promised to do good things for him if he stayed home, for another whole year, Robinson Crusoe stayed at home, but he constantly thought of adventures upon the high sea.

ROBINSON CRUSOE



Robinson Crusoe is the son of a merchant from Bremen, who moved to England. His father wants him to pursue a career as a lawyer, but Robinson disagrees, so he decides to sail on a sea voyage in August 1651. Unfortunately, his ship is wrecked in a storm, but his lust for the sea remains so strong that he sets out to sea again. This journey, too, goes wrong and the ship is taken over by Salé pirates and Crusoe is enslaved by a Moor. He succeeds in escaping in a boat with an Arabic boy named Xury two years later: they are rescued by the captain of a Portuguese ship. Robinson sells Xury to the captain, who vows to free the boy after ten years or if he converts to Christianity, and goes to Brazil. He stays here for some years, but then his longing for adventure pushes him to sail on a ship again.

