Did Queen Elizabeth I resent憎恨 her father for the death of her mother, Anne Boleyn? Did she love or ever publicly当众 talk讨论 about her mother?

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Updated Oct 22, 2017 · Upvoted by Yao Zhan, Masters History, La Trobe University (1997) and Julie McNeely-Kirwan, Master's Degree History & Political Science, University of…

1. As others have mentioned提到, Queen Elizabeth I wore戴着 a golden locket项链吊坠 ring with her mother's picture in it. After Anne Boleyn's execution处决, King Henry VIII had all her portraits肖像 destroyed across the country全国 and made it illegal to own拥有 one. For this reason, we still do not know what she looked like, exactly, especially because letters and journals日记 written of her posthumously之后 only mock取笑 her and misrepresent歪曲 her appearance外貌 – lies谎言 like she was covered in warts肉赘；疣, her nose was so long it touched her chin下巴, and she had a sixth finger on her left hand, etc. Queen Elizabeth I not only wanted to know what her mother looked like, she wanted a picture of her that she could look at often. She also had to keep it secret, hide it somehow, and keep it in a place that nobody would find it. She was a real rebel反叛者.
2. Queen Elizabeth commissioned委托 the ring from an artist who knew Anne Boleyn during her lifetime. It's the only surviving继续生存, somewhat accurate准确的 portrayal肖像 of Anne Boleyn that we know听说 of. 委托commission sb. To do sth.
3. Also, Queen Elizabeth I frequently频繁的 gave免费的发放 out lockets吊坠 as gifts and they became widely popular after that. It's believed the locket was both invented and popularized by Queen Elizabeth I, herself.
4. As for引出 Elizabeth's affection喜欢 for her father: he not only had her mother killed, but also, all throughout从始至终 her childhood he would either call her illegitimate私生子 and send her to live outside of court宫廷 or he would bring her back to his side and accept her. He was very black or white非黑即白, hot or cold about his relationship with her. She sees the things in black and white
5. Elizabeth I was a skilled woman of the feminine女性化 arts, like needlework刺绣, and she was always steady稳定的 in the way she portrayed描绘 her affection喜欢 and loyalty to Henry VIII as seen in her many handmade手工 gifts and poems诗歌 she sent to him whether she were excommunicated逐出教会 or when she was home. As引导的非限定性定语从句中的be可以省略逐出教会
6. This is a book cover封面 that Elizabeth I gave to her father as a Christmas present when she was very young. Inside, she translated翻译 Henry's last wife, Catherine Parr’s, prayers and poems into Latin for him. In that day, embroidered绣 book covers were seen as very fine精致的 and they were extremely expensive to make (let alone 更不要提to buy). They were usually made with velvet天鹅绒, however the one in the picture above上面 was made of a fine burlap粗麻布 (not the kind we have today, but a very, VERY fine burlap). She was young when she made it, and the obvious明显 grid网格 of the burlap would've helped her keep her stitches绣针 even.
7. Aside除了 from her handy手巧的 work, Elizabeth also fluently spoke six languages by the time截止到 she was six. Whether she had true affection for her father is debatable有争议的, but she was a highly intelligent聪慧 woman. She kept herself alive after many plots阴谋 against her life, she ascended登基 to one of the highest thrones of the time, held that position for forty years, expanded扩张 the wealth财富 in her country, invested投资 heavily in the arts, and gave the throne to the best candidate available - which was also the most advantageous有利的 option选择 for her country. At the end of her life, she secured获得 peace and prosperity繁荣昌盛 in her land by creating an alignment结盟 between England and Scotland, who, previously之前 had been at war for hundreds of years.
8. England has been among the most powerful nations in the world, and Queen Elizabeth I is among the best monarchs君主 England ever had.

第二篇What are the biggest problems for the Chinese economy at the moment 目前?

1.

Paul Denlinger, Have lived in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong; fluent in Mandarin (written, spoken)

Answered Thu

Excess过剩 production capacity: the Chinese government hoped that the BRI (Belt and Road Initiative政府提倡政策/倡议) would take占据 up some of this capacity生产能力, but this project项目 has come under fire收到批评 from non-Chinese in 2018, so that结果 it is unlikely to accept this excess capacity产能过剩. Chinese SOEs will have to adjust适应 to this new reality现实. State-owned enterprise国企

2.

The Chinese private sector私营部门 does not trust the Chinese government, specifically the leadership领导 of the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese private sector has been responsible负责 for most of China’s growth over the past 30 years, but given a chance获得机会, most private Chinese business owners prefer to leave China. This is in spite of尽管 recent comments from President Xi directing指导 the party to support the private sector. Most believe that this is just talk, and are still preparing to leave.

President Xi has been emphasizing强调 the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party during its next stage of reforms改革. Most private business leaders were hoping for more space for the private sector, but they are not seeing that, which is why they want to leave China.

The US tariffs关税 have hit打击 the Chinese economy very hard, starting with Chinese equity markets股权市场. Many manufacturers制造商 are complaining抱怨 that their orders订单 are drying枯竭 up.

Internal内部 reforms in the Chinese Communist Party are happening too slowly. For the past 40 years, the emphasis has been on increasing production capacity and on real estate房地产 value growth. There is too much production capacity, and real estate values have largely plateaued高原/进入停滞时期; so what is going to replace them? Nobody seems似乎 to have any ideas, and most officials are sitting on their hands什么都不干.

Two years ago, the Chinese government bet赌注 on the BRI as part of China’s next stage of growth, but outside China, in countries like Pakistan and Malaysia, it is much less popular. But the Chinese government had no Plan B.

Also, the Trump administration政府 has identified确认 China as a bad player参与者 internationally, and this seems like one of the issues which Republicans共和党 and Democrats民主党 can agree on达成一直. The Chinese government got too comfortable under previous之前的 US administrations, and assumed假设 that the US would just peacefully move aside移开 and let China become the leader. How naive!

This has put the Chinese government very much on the defensive in 2018, and it is not quite sure how to react.

In 2018, just about everything which could go wrong did go wrong for China.