

Chapter 1 : Guy Fawkes mask - Wikipedia

*The Guy Fawkes mask is a stylised depiction of Guy Fawkes, the best-known member of the Gunpowder Plot. The plot was an attempt to blow up the House of Lords in London on 5 November, in order to restore a Catholic head of state.*

When Guy was eight, his father died and his widowed mother married a Catholic, Dionis Baynbrigge. Fawkes and Spain By the time he was 21 he had sold the estate his father had left him and gone to Europe to fight for Catholic Spain against the Protestant Dutch republic in the Eighty Years War. His military career went well and by he had been recommended for a captaincy. In the same year, he travelled to Spain to petition the king, Philip III, for support in fomenting a rebellion in England against the "heretic" James I. Despite the fact that Spain and Britain were still, technically, at war, Philip refused. His former school friend Oswald Tesimond, who had become a Jesuit Catholic priest, described him as "pleasant of approach and cheerful of manner, opposed to quarrels and strife Tesimond also claimed Fawkes was "a man highly skilled in matters of war", while the historian Antonia Fraser described him as "a tall, powerfully built man, with thick reddish-brown hair, a flowing moustache in the tradition of the time, and a bushy reddish-brown beard His expertise with gunpowder gave him a key - and very perilous - role in the conspiracy, to source and ignite the explosive. But 18 months of careful planning was foiled with just hours to go, when he was arrested at midnight on 4 November beneath the House of Lords. Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder were found stacked in the cellar directly below where the king would have been sitting for the opening of parliament the next day. Fawkes was subjected to various tortures, including the rack. Torture was technically illegal, and James I was personally required to give a licence for Fawkes to endure its ravages. While just the threat of torture was enough to break the resolve of many, Fawkes withstood two days of the most terrible pain before he confessed all. Famously, his signature on his confession was that of a shattered and broken man, the ill-formed letters telling the story of a someone who was barely able to hold a quill. In the event, he jumped from the gallows, breaking his own neck and thereby avoiding the horror of being cut down while still alive, having his testicles cut off and his stomach opened and his guts spilled before his eyes. His lifeless body was hacked into quarters and his remains sent to "the four corners of the kingdom" as a warning to others. It was a propaganda coup for the Protestant English and served as a pretext for further repression of Catholics that would not be completely lifted for another years. It is perhaps surprising that Fawkes and not the charismatic ring-leader Robert Catesby is remembered, but it was Fawkes who was caught red-handed under the Houses of Parliament, Fawkes who refused to speak under torture, and Fawkes who was publicly executed. Catesby, by contrast, was killed evading capture and was never tried. Through the centuries the Guy Fawkes legend has become ever-more entrenched, and by the 19th Century it was his effigy that was being placed on the bonfires that were lit annually to commemorate the failure of the plot.

Chapter 2 : Guy Fawkes: Terorista s kordem v ruce | +1 zahraniÄ•nÄ•-zajÄ•mavost

*Guy Fawkes (/ f   k s /; 13 April - 31 January ), also known as Guido Fawkes while fighting for the Spanish, was a member of a group of provincial English Catholics who planned the failed Gunpowder Plot of*

Visit Website Eight other conspirators would later join what became known as the Gunpowder Plot. But although Catesby was the ringleader, Fawkes has garnered most of the publicity over the past plus years. Born in in York, England, Fawkes spent about a decade fighting for Spain against Protestant rebels in the Spanish-controlled Netherlands. He also personally petitioned the king of Spain for help in starting an English rebellion against James. According to writings in the Spanish archives, Fawkes believed the English king was a heretic who would drive out his Catholic subjects. Fawkes also apparently expressed strong anti-Scottish prejudices. By Fawkes was calling himself Guido rather than Guy. He also used the alias John Johnson while serving as caretaker of a cellarâ€”located just below the House of Lordsâ€”that the plotters had leased in order to stockpile gunpowder. Under the plan, Fawkes would light a fuse on November 5, , during the opening of a new session of Parliament. James, his eldest son, the House of Lords and the House of Commons would all be blown sky-high. On October 26, an anonymous letter advising a Catholic sympathizer to avoid the State Opening of Parliament alerted the authorities to the existence of a plot. To this day, no one knows for sure who wrote the letter. Some historians have even suggested that it was fabricated and that the authorities already knew of the Gunpowder Plot, only letting it progress as an excuse to further crack down on Catholicism. Either way, a search party found Fawkes skulking in his cellar around midnight on November 4, with matches in his pocket and 36 barrels of gunpowder stacked next to him. Soon after, his co-conspirators were likewise arrested, except for four, including Catesby, who died in a shootout with English troops. Fawkes and his surviving co-conspirators were all found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death in January by hanging, drawing and quartering. A Jesuit priest was also executed a few months later for his alleged involvement, even as new laws banned Catholics from voting in elections, practicing law or serving in the military. In fact, Catholics were not fully emancipated in England until the 19th century. After the plot was revealed, Londoners began lighting celebratory bonfires, and in January an act of Parliament designated November 5 as a day of thanksgiving. Guy Fawkes Day festivities soon spread as far as the American colonies, where they became known as Pope Day. In keeping with the anti-Catholic sentiment of the time, British subjects on both sides of the Atlantic would burn an effigy of the pope. That tradition completely died out in the United States by the 19th century, whereas in Britain Guy Fawkes Day became a time to get together with friends and family, set off fireworks, light bonfires, attend parades and burn effigies of Fawkes. Robison of Southeastern Louisiana University. It really should be Robert Catesby Day.

**Chapter 3 : November 5 is Guy Fawkes Day? Who the Heck is He? – Valdosta Today**

*A unique song about Guy Fawkes "the last man to enter Parliament with honest intentions" and Alan Moore's anarchist character depicted in "V for Vendetta".*

Guy Fawkes effigies and collectors, all masked, by John Benjamin Stone. A masked Guy being paraded on Guy Fawkes Night, The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was commemorated from early on by burning effigies of unpopular figures. Towards the end of the 18th century, reports appeared of children begging for money with grotesquely masked effigies of Guy Fawkes, [1] and November 5 gradually became as Guy Fawkes Night, although many now prefer the term "Bonfire Night". In 1812, The Lancet published "Notes of A Case of Death From Fright," in which the death of a two-year-old was attributed to the fright caused by seeing a boy wearing a red Guy Fawkes mask. Brady, stated that "at one time it was traditional to wear masks on Guy Fawkes night. So, if tonight anyone is found wearing a Guy Fawkes mask I, as Minister for Police, will see that he is duly excused. The masks both conceal the identity and protect the face of individuals and demonstrate their commitment to a shared cause. For reasons that have never been explained, it was increasingly shown as wearing a V for Vendetta "Guy Fawkes" mask though this is likely a reference to the fact that Guy Fawkes failed to complete the gunpowder treason. One group, led by freegan Adam Weismann, protested against a perceived misrepresentation of the Anarchist movement in the film V for Vendetta. The other group, led by libertarian Todd Seavey, counter-protested against the anarchists, wearing masks purportedly supplied by a Time Warner employee. Anonymous[ edit ] Members of the group Anonymous wearing Guy Fawkes masks at a protest against the Church of Scientology in London, Protesters were encouraged to hide their faces, since it was common practice for Church members to photograph anti-Scientology protesters. The Guy Fawkes mask was a widely used method of hiding faces. In October 2011, campaigner Julian Assange attended the Occupy London Stock Exchange protest wearing such a mask, which he removed after a request by the police. The Manama Voice reported that use of mask in protests increased following the ban. The Ministry of Islamic Affairs stated that the mask is "a symbol of rebels and revenge", and warned imams and parents that "they could be used to incite the youth to destabilize security and spread chaos Alan Moore, anarchist and author of V for Vendetta, has supported the use of the mask, and stated in a interview with Entertainment Weekly, "I was also quite heartened the other day when watching the news to see that there were demonstrations outside the Scientology headquarters over here, and that they suddenly flashed to a clip showing all these demonstrators wearing V for Vendetta Guy Fawkes masks. That gave me a warm little glow. It feels like a character I created 30 years ago has somehow escaped the realm of fiction. My feeling is the Anonymous group needed an all-purpose image to hide their identity and also symbolise that they stand for individualism –" V for Vendetta is a story about one person against the system. We knew that V was going to be an escapee from a concentration camp where he had been subjected to medical experiments but then I had the idea that in his craziness he would decide to adopt the persona and mission of Guy Fawkes –" our great historical revolutionary. Time Warner, one of the largest media companies in the world, owns the rights to the image and is paid a fee with the sale of each official mask.

*Another important difference between the conspiracy in which he took part in Guy Fawkes and the plot to V is the fact that while before he was unmasked, and, therefore, was never brought to completion, the second was successful: a sort of revenge for the Guy whose conspiracy it was completed many centuries later by a man who shared the vision.*

On the 5th of November, the gunpowder plot against the parliament; there is no reason for that this conspiracy it should be forgotten. Who does not know this famous quote, taken from a nursery rhyme in the s? The great merit of the film based on V for Vendetta was to bring to the public at large the ideals and the magnificence of a work that has transcended its medium to become a legend. Symbol of the struggle of the anarchist against a totalitarian regime, the character of V is overtly and strongly inspired by a real man, Guy Fawkes. On this day, let us retrace briefly the historical events that have inspired the work of Moore and Lloyd. In , he joined a group of the catholic religion, headed by Robert Catesby. Together, this small group of five men planned an assassination attempt against the then king of Inghiltera James I, religion anglican, guilty of having disappointed the hopes of the catholic population, the English; the murder would not have been an end in itself, since it would be due to follow the coronation of the third daughter of James I, Elizabeth, who was of the catholic religion. The conspirators thought to have explosives under the Parliament, which would have been triggered by the same Guy. Unfortunately for them, however, the plot was discovered because of an anonymous letter, which spoke of an imminent attack. The Parliament would have had to gather at midnight on 4 November , and so it was: And, again, so it was: Guy Fawkes was arrested just before triggering the explosion: John Johnson, following a series of excruciating tortures to which he had resisted for a long time with self-confidence, he revealed his name and those of his accomplices: Robert Keyes, Ambrose Rookwood and Thomas Wintour; later, after a trial, were all condemned to death, the judgment that took place on the 31st of January Therefore, the intention of the conspirators was, in practice, to replace an absolute monarchy with another, but nearer to his ideals, to the way of religion. This is an important difference with respect to the intentions of V, which has given the connotation of the anarchist attacks against the English Parliament established in the future dystopian in which he lives; V was so moved by the desire to destroy a totalitarian government, to give way to the people to choose how to live, maybe doing even less of the institutions. Also, V has designed the attack in full autonomy, without the aid of other conspirators, at least until the time of his encounter with Evey Hammond. Also the attack is designed in a slightly different way: Guy and his placed the explosives in a cellar was rented for the occasion, located just beneath the seat of the Parliament, while V is triggering at Evey the explosives he placed earlier on the inside of a train that will end its run below the Parliament. For this, Guy and V will die in different ways, and condemned to death, the historical character, suicide for the freedom of the fictional character. Another important difference between the conspiracy in which he took part in Guy Fawkes and the plot to V is the fact that while before he was unmasked, and, therefore, was never brought to completion, the second was successful:

**Chapter 5 : Guy Fawkes - Wikipedia**

*When I was a lad we used to dress the family dog up like Guy Faukes and push him through the streets in my little brothers silver cross pram. We always did quite well out of that. True, Kids aint gonna work for a fiver nowadays.*

Guy Fawkes was born in in Stonegate, York. He was the second of four children born to Edward Fawkes, a proctor and an advocate of the consistory court at York, [b] and his wife, Edith. As the customary gap between birth and baptism was three days, he was probably born about 13 April. She bore two more children after Guy: Both were married, in and respectively. Although England was not by then engaged in land operations against Spain, the two countries were still at war , and the Spanish Armada of was only five years in the past. Stanley had been held in high regard by Elizabeth I , but following his surrender of Deventer to the Spanish in he, and most of his troops, had switched sides to serve Spain. He used the occasion to adopt the Italian version of his name, Guido, and in his memorandum described James I who became king of England that year as "a heretic", who intended "to have all of the Papist sect driven out of England. Gunpowder Plot A contemporary engraving of eight of the thirteen conspirators, by Crispijn van de Passe. Fawkes is third from the right. In Fawkes became involved with a small group of English Catholics, led by Robert Catesby , who planned to assassinate the Protestant King James and replace him with his daughter, third in the line of succession, Princess Elizabeth. Tesimond also claimed Fawkes was "a man highly skilled in matters of war", and that it was this mixture of piety and professionalism that endeared him to his fellow conspirators. Wintour, who at first objected to the plan, was convinced by Catesby to travel to the continent to seek help. Owen did, however, introduce Wintour to Fawkes, who had by then been away from England for many years, and thus was largely unknown in the country. Wintour and Fawkes were contemporaries; each was militant, and had first-hand experience of the unwillingness of the Spaniards to help. Wintour told Fawkes of their plan to "doe some whatt in England if the pece with Spaine healped us nott", [3] and thus in April the two men returned to England. Fawkes was installed as a caretaker and began using the pseudonym John Johnson, servant to Percy. They ceased their efforts when, during tunnelling, they heard a noise from above. Unused and filthy, it was considered an ideal hiding place for the gunpowder the plotters planned to store. One of these spies, Captain William Turner, may have been responsible. Although the information he provided to Salisbury usually amounted to no more than a vague pattern of invasion reports, and included nothing which regarded the Gunpowder Plot, on 21 April he told how Fawkes was to be brought by Tesimond to England. Fawkes was a well-known Flemish mercenary, and would be introduced to "Mr Catesby" and "honourable friends of the nobility and others who would have arms and horses in readiness". More gunpowder was brought into the room, along with firewood to conceal it. He was to light the fuse and then escape across the Thames. Simultaneously, a revolt in the Midlands would help to ensure the capture of Princess Elizabeth. Acts of regicide were frowned upon, and Fawkes would therefore head to the continent , where he would explain to the Catholic powers his holy duty to kill the King and his retinue. The King ordered Sir Thomas Knyvet to conduct a search of the cellars underneath Parliament, which he did in the early hours of 5 November. Fawkes had taken up his station late on the previous night, armed with a slow match and a watch given to him by Percy "becaus he should knowe howe the time went away". Inside, the barrels of gunpowder were discovered hidden under piles of firewood and coal. Wounds on his body noted by his questioners he explained as the effects of pleurisy. Fawkes admitted his intention to blow up the House of Lords, and expressed regret at his failure to do so. His steadfast manner earned him the admiration of King James, who described Fawkes as possessing "a Roman resolution". The King composed a list of questions to be put to "Johnson", such as "as to what he is, For I can never yet hear of any man that knows him", "When and where he learned to speak French? According to Waad, Fawkes managed to rest through the night, despite his being warned that he would be interrogated until "I had gotton the inwards secret of his thoughts and all his complices". Fawkes revealed his true identity on 7 November, and told his interrogators that there were five people involved in the plot to kill the King. He began to reveal their names on 8 November, and told how they intended to place Princess Elizabeth on the throne. His third confession, on 9 November, implicated Francis Tresham.

Following the Ridolfi plot of prisoners were made to dictate their confessions, before copying and signing them, if they still could. Fawkes shared the barge from the Tower to Westminster Hall with seven of his co-conspirators. The King and his close family, watching in secret, were among the spectators as the Lords Commissioners read out the list of charges. Fawkes was identified as Guido Fawkes, "otherwise called Guido Johnson". He pleaded not guilty, despite his apparent acceptance of guilt from the moment he was captured. The jury found all the defendants guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice Sir John Popham pronounced them guilty of high treason. They were to be "put to death halfway between heaven and earth as unworthy of both". Their genitals would be cut off and burnt before their eyes, and their bowels and hearts removed. They would then be decapitated, and the dismembered parts of their bodies displayed so that they might become "prey for the fowls of the air". The last piece of evidence offered was a conversation between Fawkes and Wintour, who had been kept in adjacent cells. The two men apparently thought they had been speaking in private, but their conversation was intercepted by a government spy. When the prisoners were allowed to speak, Fawkes explained his not guilty plea as ignorance of certain aspects of the indictment. Fawkes was the last to stand on the scaffold. He asked for forgiveness of the King and state, while keeping up his "crosses and idle ceremonies" Catholic practices. Weakened by torture and aided by the hangman, Fawkes began to climb the ladder to the noose, but either through jumping to his death or climbing too high so the rope was incorrectly set, he managed to avoid the agony of the latter part of his execution by breaking his neck. The beginning of the year is treated as 1 January even though it began in England on 25 March. Peter Beal, *A Dictionary of English Manuscript Terminology*, to , includes a signed indenture of the sale of the estate dated 14 October

### Chapter 6 : The symbol of Guy Fawkes Mask in V for Vendetta from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

*Drunkest Guy Ever Goes For More Beer (FULL VIDEO) unedited (source: YT music library) - Duration: houstondodgeball 8,, views.*

### Chapter 7 : BBC - History - Guy Fawkes (pictures, video, facts & news)

*Product Features to hack, the iconic Light Up Guy Fawkes mask is sure to come in handy.*

### Chapter 8 : V for Vendetta Anonymous Guy Fawkes Plastic Mask

*Join the revolution with the Guy Fawkes mask as popularized by the V for Vendetta movie. 1 x Vendetta Mask. For example but not limited to; placing order for the incorrect model and/or color. You may also like.*

### Chapter 9 : V for Vendetta () - IMDb

*As Britain celebrates Guy Fawkes Day today with fireworks and bonfires, look back at Fawkes' failed Gunpowder Plot of As Britain celebrates Guy Fawkes Day today with fireworks and bonfires.*