
The First Pamphlet Created in Western Europe

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Abstract: The article covers the stages of the pamphlet genre's entry and development into Western European journalism. Journalists who have created in this genre, as well as the interpretation, editing and history of works created in this genre. The most popular views of the pamphlet, the most widely circulated articles around the world, and the reasons for their creation form the basis of the article.

Keywords: B. Gyugo, E. Zolya, G. Mann, "Gulliver's Travels," "Mr. Wilt's Career," the Witch Hunt, "The Bomb," "Peacekeeping," Letters, Elizabeth Steele, Mother Dutton, Mother Dewell, Mother Margaret - about the horrors of four famous witches all ruthless and real news

Introduction.

The first specimens of the pamphlet were created in ancient times, according to some sources. An example of this is: "Pamphlets were often small works (articles, essays, etc.). Later, large works of art were also created in the form of pamphlets. (J. Swift's Gulliver's Travels, B. Brexpt's The Career of Mr. Wilt, and others). The pamphlet as a genre was formed during the Reformation. In the 19th and 20th centuries. Gyugo, E. Zolya, G. Mann and other pamphlets were widespread.

Main part.

If we look deeper into history, the concept of a pamphlet first appeared in the fourteenth century. Initially, it did not acquire a specific content, but gradually became popular. The features of the pamphlet were reflected in the speeches and religious views that existed at that time. The pamphlet was originally based on the religious worldview, through which right and wrong behaviors were promoted, as well as personal views on religious issues.

In particular, Elizabeth Steele, mother Dutton, mother Duvel, mother Margaret, all of the horrific and true events of the four famous witches, reflecting the witchcraft activity and the "witch hunt" that flourished in Western Europe in the late fifteenth and mid-seventeenth centuries. An example is the pamphlet "News".

According to him, in 1542 the first bill against witches was introduced. From then on, witches and wizards will be prosecuted en masse and their cases will be heard by the general public. Protocols, testimonies, reports, and descriptions of court proceedings conducted in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries are recorded by the author. From mastery of witchcraft in the play, her criminal responsibilities are ridiculed. The author's participation in the work, his attitude to the event enhances the educational nature of the genre. The work is first published in daily newspapers and then published in its entirety at the request of the people.

After that, Western European journalism saw the face of a variety of pamphlet works one after another. Years later, a "bomb work" about bombs was created. World War II was raging

at the time. That is, if the war covers the years 1939-1945, the article covers the years 1942-1943 and gives a detailed account of the German bombardment of Europe and Britain and the British resistance to the bombing in 1940-1941.

There were enough grounds in this pamphlet. Initially, World War II began in 1939, but the first year was productive for Germany. By 1940, Hitler was gaining strong control not only in Britain but also in Western Europe. For some time he carried out a major attack on Britain by air and tried to destroy its air force. The result was fruitless. So he went on to bomb Britain. The bombing of British cities by Germany ended in 1941. It became known as the Blitz.

The article was prepared by the Western European Ministry of Information under the headline "That spring and summer, R.A.F decreased, 20,000 tons of bombs, German and German-occupied territory". The article differs from other information provided by the Ministry of Information covering the war. It reveals humor, poisonous interpretations, raids on terrorists, and criticism of the war.

This volume includes Burke's four Letters on Peace, his most recently published writings on the French Revolution, and British policy toward him. There is no need here to explain the historical circumstances in which Burk wrote these works or the details of their composition and publication, as E.J. J. Payne did this very deeply in his "Introduction". A few comments will suffice - probably more.

As Payne said, Burke's contemporaries were "mostly among the Foxit Whigs, who peaked at the" Peacekeeping "letters in The Mirrors and saw the beginning of a misunderstanding of things that went insane." Since then, this criticism has been repeated many times: Burke's attack on the revolution has simply become hysterical. But Payne believes that in a different opinion and in Bark's letters, he expressed "a bolder, broader and clearer view" than he did in "Comments" and "as a statesman, scholar, and historical critic." Letters on Peace, he concludes, have a right to precede the Reflections and to be called the author's masterpiece. "

However, Payne argues that although Burke was correct in his judgment against the French Republic in the Catalog, he was wrong in defending the ancient regime that existed not only in France but throughout Europe. "That political system of Europe," he says, "was very much loved by Berk, rotten in his heart; and it was the destiny of the French Republic to start a long work like tearing it down, throwing it to the ground and scattering it in the winds. It is as clear to us as the day." However, if there is no nostalgia for this political system, we can once again emphasize the optimism of the nineteenth century in Payne's words. Because it is also possible to show what difficulties France faced in establishing a stable democratic system. It is also possible to agree that the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the years that followed destroyed the system, whose heart was rotten and worthy of extinction. But are we ready to determine the historical destiny of Leninism and Stalinism? Our experience with the revolutions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries shows that we must be cautious about ideologies that reinforce historical destiny and belief in it.

John Gray, a member of Jesus College in Oxford, warned us not to ignore "the most ancient lesson of history, which is that no form of government is ever safe or final." In his view, the liberal-democratic regime suffers from the vulnerability that results from the "cultural sources of liberal self-deception arising from the French Revolution," which in turn was the product of enlightenment. But he wondered, "Can the enlightened cultures of the West eradicate these disabled utopias without losing their self-confidence?" he wonders. In his view, it would be very optimistic to hope for "enlightenment without dreams".

Burke was a secular utopian fantasy proclaimed by his contemporaries, such as the Marquis de Condorsett and Joseph Priestley, who feared the revolution. As Bertrand de Jouvenel, a

twentieth-century French political scientist, put it, "there is oppression in the belly of every utopia." Burke was right in pointing out the danger of political utopia. His mistake was to link the causes of civilization and the Christian world very closely to the political regime of the monarchy and aristocracy that existed in his time. The disadvantage of the democratic revolution that began at that time was that it justified itself with a political theory based on an enlightened philosophy. Today, the future of democracy seems to depend not on liberalism, which is increasingly intellectually and morally bankrupt, but on the development and adoption of a healthier political philosophy. Berk can make a valuable contribution to this project when he writes for his commitment to the social and political system.

Conclusion

Today's journalism is completely different from yesterdays. When we look at world journalism, we can be sure of how intense, how fast it is. At the same time, we are witnessing how tragic the past of some journalists is. However, this genre did not disappear completely, but developed over time. In particular, we can say that the representatives of Western European journalism have made a significant contribution to the genre. The development of the pamphlet genre, the interest in it, the passion, the study and analysis, and the creation of a series of works in this genre are proof of our opinion.

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