

немного восточнее от перечисленных выше городов и были отвоеваны у мусульман ближе к концу Реконквисты, перед падением Гранады.

Таким образом, данные населенные пункты получили окончание *de la frontera* к своему названию не случайно. Во-первых, все они были отвоеваны у мусульман приблизительно в один и тот же период (середина XIII в.). Во-вторых, по своему географическому положению они легко соединяются в цепочку. После завоевания Севильи в 1248 г. королем Фердинандом III и последующей победы испанских войск в 1265 г. эта цепочка укрепленных поселений, вероятно, служила христианской армии своего рода парашютом, барьером, разделительной линией между двумя мирами, между Западом и Востоком.

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BORIS JOHNSON'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

Immigration is the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country. Over the past decades, there has been an intensification of migration processes, expressed both in quantitative and qualitative indicators: the forms and directions of movement of labour flows are changing. Now this phenomenon has reached such proportions that states and international organizations are forced to join forces to resolve emerging problems.

One of the countries experiencing this trouble is the United Kingdom. Over the past 20 years, migration from the EU to the UK has increased dramatically and today many European communities live in different parts of the kingdom. In the framework of the new system, as Boris Johnson reports, all people will be treated the same way, no matter where they come from.

Britain's decision to leave the EU was largely motivated by a desire to "take back control" of immigration. The voters in the northern part of England who voted for the pro-Brexit Conservatives are particularly hostile to immigrants. They accuse low-skilled Eastern Europeans of depressing local wages and tensing public services such as health care. So the political motive for the UK government to cut migration from the EU and deny entry to low-skilled foreigners is clear.

Thus, the government wants to bring in a "points-based" immigration system, under which, overseas citizens have to reach 70 points to get a permission to work in the UK. Speaking English and having an offer from an "approved sponsor" would give them 50 points. Other points could be awarded for certain qualifications in view of a shortage in a particular occupation. For those moving with a job offer, the salary threshold will be lowered from £30,000 to £25,600. However, the government says the threshold would be as low as £20,480 for people in "specific shortage occupations" (nursing, civil engineering, psychology and classical ballet dancing) or those with PhDs.

Home Secretary Priti Patel claimed that the government wanted to "encourage people with the right talent" and "reduce the levels of people coming to the UK

with low skills". She added that businesses could also recruit from among eight million "economically inactive" potential workers in the UK. But the SNP called this a "ridiculous or dangerous idea", as many in this group were suffering "ill health or injury". The commentaries of other political parties on this new immigration policy are as follows: Liberal Democrats said the proposals were based on "xenophobia", and Scotland's First Minister Nicola Sturgeon claimed the plans would be "devastating" for the Scottish economy.

Workers from European Economic Area countries currently have the automatic right to live and work in the UK regardless of their salary or skill level. Still, it is estimated that around 70 % of the EU workforce currently residing in the UK would not meet the requirements of the skilled worker route. The government said it would not introduce a route for lower-skilled/lower-paid workers, urging businesses to "adapt and adjust" to the end of free movement between EU countries and the UK. But bodies representing farming, food processing, catering and nursing are warning that it will be hard to recruit staff under the new system.

A new plan for seasonal workers in agriculture will create 10,000 places, while currently there are around 20,000 young people coming to the UK each year.

The British economy relies on immigrants to do jobs that few locals are able or willing to do. One of such sectors is care for the elderly, which is a most vulnerable sphere, since this is the occupation with the most expected employment growth in the near future. Workers are already in short supply, with care homes claiming they get too few suitable local applicants.

Over 30 % of health care workers in the UK are foreign-born, in the meat-processing industry 70 % of workers are from the EU. Immigrants' contribution to Britain's economy and society has mostly happened in spite of successive immigration policies, not thanks to them. Research has shown that EU migrants neither depress local wages, nor has their hard work led employers to economize on training British workers. Some studies suggest that immigrants to the UK have made British people nearly 30 % richer. It must also be noted that the amount of taxes EU migrants pay is higher than the amount of money they receive in welfare benefits. That means that the net fiscal contribution of the current population of EU-15 migrants (those from the older EU member states) is positive.

The government strongly advised that instead of hiring immigrants, businesses should invest in "staff retention and automation." Still, the budgets of the care sector greatly depend on government funding, which is not being increased, thus giving no chance for wage increases to attract local workers. Automation remains highly expensive, because robots are not fit for most simple human tasks. The analysis of the consequences of the new policy pointed out some probable ways new immigration laws will affect industry:

1. Trouble for companies needing lower-skilled workers. Home Secretary tells businesses to train more local workers to fill vacancies. The government insists to involve "economically inactive" workers. But many of them either have health problems or work in other spheres. That's why many employers are concerned with staff shortages not having enough time to adapt.

2. A challenge for social care sector. Most social care workers are low-paid, more than 15% of them come from overseas. Yet, with the new system these workers will not meet the requirements to be able to work in the UK.

3. Construction worries over staff shortages. Ten percent of its workforce is made up of immigrants. For the construction of houses in the UK, Italian companies that bring workers from the CIS are often invited. Although they professionally carry out their work, they cannot stay by the new rules.

4. Smooth supply of migrant workforce is vital for NHS. Foreign workers constitute 13 % of the staff and still, 1 in 12 jobs is vacant in England. Lower-paid workers, such as healthcare assistants and porters, could be affected.

5. New policy will attract university scientists. The immigration law will be seen as recognition of a competitive, international market in attracting top scientists. Universities encourage permitting international students to work in the country for two years after graduation.

6. Shortage of farm workers. The farming industry is dependent on staff from abroad, 60 % of the whole workforce are EU nationals. The numbers of temporary workers will be decreased to 10,000 places – though farming organisations say 70,000 are needed.

7. Visas will be more difficult to obtain for retail workers. Those who want to stay in the UK after the end of the transition period will have to get an offer of a “skilled” job with a salary over £25,600.

The bigger picture is that under the disguise of forming a future-focused and fairer immigration system that seeks to attract the “brightest and best” immigrants and treats every foreigner equally, the UK actually turns away even more from the industrious potential workers who help strengthen its economy and provide for the basic needs of its aging population.

All in all, there are a number of immigration restrictions imposed by the British government, and the points-based immigration policy will constitute the basis for keeping low-skilled non-English speakers out and encouraging people with skills and talents to contribute to the economy of the UK.

New regulations presented by the Home Office clarify government’s plans for transforming the rules regulating who can immigrate in the country to work from the beginning of the next year. Sophia Wolpers, a Brexit and immigration policy specialist, claims that the immigration system that started to be implemented weeks ago is simply not fit for the UK economy.

The COVID-19 crisis has shown how a few occupations considered to be lower-skilled are actually vitally essential to the UK economy as a whole. The deadly coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the value of these jobs in the food processing and the home-care sector, as well as logistics industry. Foreign nationals currently constitute one-sixth of England’s 840,000-strong care sector staff, together with one-fifth of foreign nationals working in agriculture sector. “Right now they are the ones working hardest to make sure we stay alive,” Wolpers said. “Thus, the Home Office presenting the regulations for employers nowadays is truly paying attention to how out of date their thinking is regarding what the economy lacks.”

The director of the Recruitment and Employment Confederation called for officials to rework their projects and “review what occupations are the most important” in British society. He added: “It’s a pointless instrument to talk about the ‘brightest and the best’. From carers and cleaners to retail workers and drivers, the current crisis is showing us how much we are dependent on people at all skill levels.”

The current situation based on the shortage of occupations which the British government declared as of low importance shows inefficiency of the new immigration policy. The British people may soon witness the pessimistic consequences it may lead to in the near future.

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ГЕРОИЧЕСКИЙ ЭПОС В РАННЕЙ АНГЛОСАКСОНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

«Эти дичайшие, нечестивого имени саксы, Богу и людям мерзкие, были введены, словно волки в овчарню, на остров для сдерживания северных народов. Доселе, как бы то ни было, никогда не совершалось ничего более погибельного и горького. О, глубочайшее затмение чувств!» – так писал о вторжении англосаксов в Британию «общекельтский святой», «мудрейший из кельтов» Гильда Премудрый в своей хронике «О погибели Британии».

В начале V в. политическая ситуация на континенте вынудила римлян отозвать свой военный контингент с Британских островов, и в 407 г. последний легион покинул бывшую колонию Рима. Вскоре в стране начались междоусобные войны племенных вождей, а варварские племена скоттов и пиктов возобновили свои нападения с севера. «Британия имеет своих королей, но они являются тиранами; у них есть свои судьи, но они занимаются грабежом и нарушением законов... Они ведут войны, но войны гражданские, несправедливые», – свидетельствует Гильда Премудрый. В такой ситуации бритты решили обратиться за помощью к германским наемникам. «В год воплощения Господа 449-й... народ англов и саксов, приглашенный Вортигерном, приплыл в Британию на трех кораблях и получил место для поселения в восточной части острова, будто бы собираясь защищать страну, хотя их истинным намерением было завоевать ее», – свидетельствует англосаксонский историк и летописец Беда Достопочтенный в своей книге «Церковная история народа англов». «...Пришельцы вышли из трех сильнейших германских племен саксов, англов и ютов... Не так давно упомянутые народы хлынули на остров, и вот уже число пришельцев возросло настолько, что они начали наводить ужас на призвавших их местных жителей». Пришельцев этих называли *laeti*, т.е. наемники. Саксы приплыли в Британию из Северной Германии и Голландии, местности, называвшейся в те времена Старой Саксонией. Англи – с юга Датского полуострова, из региона, который Беда Достопочтенный называет *Angulus*, имя которого до сих пор сохранилось в названии современной датской