

## ILLUMINATION OF THE PROFESSIONS OF HISTORICAL FIGURES IN ENGLISH FOLKLORE.

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**Annotation:** *in this article some legendary and historical characters are depicted with the assistance of historical facts in English folklore.*

**Key words:** *Robin Hood, Welsh, bellorum, ameraudur, Roman, arturos, Saxon, Celtic Briton, Great Bear, the Round Table, Pendragon.*

Robin Hood is a legendary outlaw originally depicted in English folklore and later depicted in literature and film. According to legend, he was a very skilled archer and swordsman. Some versions of the legend depict him as a nobleman, and modern retellings sometimes depict him as fighting in the Crusades before returning to England to find his lands seized by the Sheriff. In the earliest known versions, he is instead a member of the yeoman class. Lincoln is traditionally depicted in a green robe, said to have stolen from the rich and given to the poor.

Through retellings, additions, and variations, a collection of familiar characters associated with Robin Hood has been created. These include his lover Maid Marian; his band of outlaws, merry men; and his main rival, the Sheriff of Nottingham. The sheriff is often portrayed as helping Prince John capture the legitimate but absent King Richard, to whom Robin Hood is loyal. His favor with the common people and his hostility to the Sheriff of Nottingham are early features of the legend, but his interest in the king's right is not, and neither is his setting during the reign of Richard I. He became famous. a public figure in the late Middle Ages. The earliest ballads in which he participated belong to XV century.

There have been many variations and adaptations of the story over the years, and the story has been featured widely in literature, film, and television. Robin Hood is one of the most famous tales of English folklore. In popular culture, the term "Robin Hood" is often used to describe a heroic outlaw or rebellion against oppression.

The legend's origins, as well as its historical context, have been debated for centuries. There are numerous references to historical figures with similar names, some dating back to the late 13th century, that have been suggested as possible evidence of its existence. At least eight plausible origins of the story have been put forward by historians and folklorists, including speculation that "Robin Hood" was a stock nickname used by or against bandits.

Robin Hood is a legendary outlaw character originally depicted in English folklore and later depicted in literature and film. According to legend, he was a very skilled archer and swordsman. Some versions of the legend depict him as a

nobleman, and modern retellings sometimes depict him as fighting in the Crusades before returning to England to find his lands seized by the Sheriff. In the earliest known versions, Lincoln is traditionally depicted in a green robe, said to have robbed the rich and helped the poor. Through reworked stories, additions and variations, a collection of familiar characters associated with Robin Hood has been created. This ensemble includes his lover, Maid Marian, his band of outlaws, merry men, and his arch-rival, the Sheriff of Nottingham. He became famous among the people and reached the level of a public figure in the late Middle Ages. The oldest ballads in which he participated belong to the 15th century. There have been many variations and adaptations of the story over the years, and the story has been featured widely in literature, film, and television. Robin Hood is one of the most famous tales of English folklore. In popular culture, the term "Robin Hood" is often used to describe a heroic outlaw or rebellion against oppression. The legend's origins, as well as its historical context, have been debated for centuries. There are numerous references to historical figures with similar names, some dating back to the late 13th century, that have been suggested as possible evidence of its existence.

What do King Arthur and the modern CEO have in common? Aside from the fact that Merlin was the courtier of King Arthur and the modern CEO has technical wizards, they both actually have similar problems, although the modern CEO is a little less likely to get hit in the head with a sword. eaten by fire-breathing dragons. On the other hand, King Arthur didn't have to worry about lawsuits or computers crashing, so Arthur's advantages. If you remove the landscape, the problems, methods, and solutions are not that different. As you recreate the scenery, you will have the opportunity to learn a lot through the experience of being King Arthur. The story of King Arthur not only holds many lessons for CEOs, how Arthur trained his workforce has lessons for leaders and team members today. Through properly designed serious games, we can learn these lessons without facing the unfortunate consequences that Arthur faced.

The first connection between King Arthur and the CEO is that both need a highly skilled workforce to achieve their goals. King Arthur had to hire the best knights to sit at the Round Table. The CEO needs to hire the best people to sit around the table and develop the products and services the company needs to succeed. How does he know what to do? How does he improve his skills?

As fans of the story remember, even when Arthur pulled the sword from the stone, he still had to fight for his kingdom. An untested fifteen-year-old, he had to inspire his troops to challenge the toughest, most famous kings in the land. A CEO must inspire his company with a thorough knowledge of the competition, from small startups to behemoths like IBM or GE. King Arthur could not win by brute force or mere swordsmanship: his army was outnumbered. He had to use the best battle strategies and tactics. Similarly, most companies compete against many rivals, some of whom have more resources than they do. They can't win by doing the

same thing, but a little cheaper. They need to develop innovative products and services that challenge the dominance of the big players and create markets and loyalty. Creating an innovative environment does not happen by itself. It takes training and practice.

As we all know, King Arthur's court was not without its interpersonal problems and politics, Lancelot's affair with Guinevere and Mordred's betrayal being the most notorious. Arthur himself handled these situations poorly by not confronting the various parties early and handling the situation small and easily managed. This inaction cost Arthur his kingdom and his life. John Gutfreund, the one-time CEO of the investment bank Salomon Brothers, ignored the actions of the fraudulent trader and lost his kingdom: he was forced to resign from his position at Salomon, and the company was almost destroyed. Unfortunately, such problems are not easy to solve, and the natural instinct for most people is to hope that the problem will go away. It is necessary to develop the skills and confidence to face such problems regularly, identify them early and solve them.

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