

*The United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign state located off the north-western coast of continental Europe. The country includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland, and many smaller islands. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK that shares a land border with another state: the Republic of Ireland. Apart from this land border, the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea in the east, the English Channel in the south and the Irish Sea in the



Capital - London

Official language – English

Recognised regional languages - Scots, Ulster-Scots, Welsh, Cornish, Irish, Scottish Gaelic

Ethnic groups (2011) - 87.1% White, 7.0% Asian, 3.0% Black, 2.9% Other

Demonym - British, Briton

Government - Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy:

Monarch -Queen Elizabeth II, Prime Minister - David Cameron

Legislature - Parliament - Upper house (House of Lords) and Lower house (House of Commons)

Formation - Acts of Union 17071 May 1707 - Acts of Union 18001 January

1801 - Anglo-Irish Treaty 6 December 1922 - Joined the EEC (now the EU)1 January 1973

Area - Total243,610 sq km

Population - 2012 estimate 63,705,000 (22nd), Density 255.6/km² (51st)

GDP - (PPP, 2013 estimate) Total \$2.378 trillion (8th)

GDP - (nominal, 2013 estimate) - Total \$2.490 trillion (6th)

Currency - Pound sterling (GBP)

Time zone -GMT (UTC) - Summer (DST) BST (UTC+1)

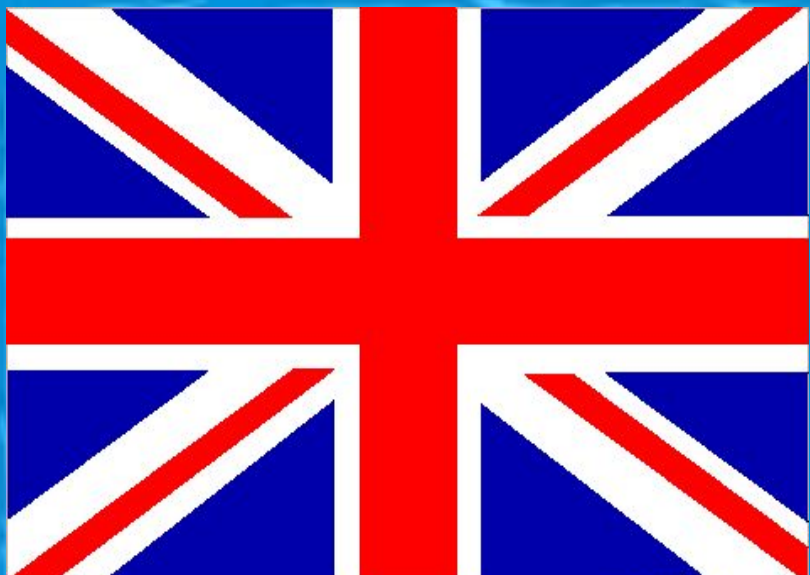
Date format - dd/mm/yyyy (AD)

Drives - on the left

Calling code - +44

ISO 3166 code - GB

Internet TLD - .uk



Flag of Great Britain



Royal coat of arms

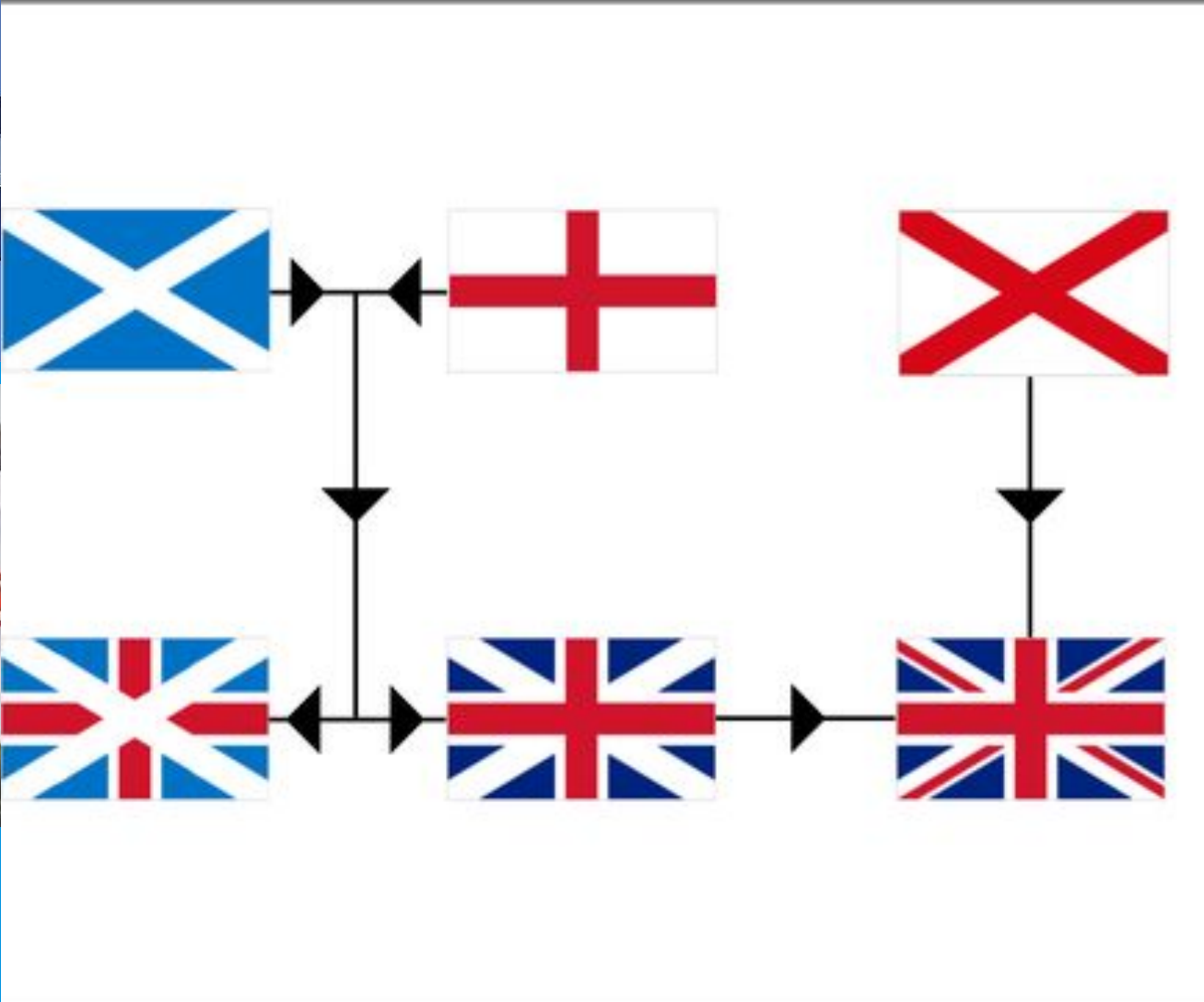
552. *A Song for two Voices. As sung at both Playhouses.*

God save great GEORGE our king, Long live our noble king,
God save the king, Send him vic-tor-i-ous, Happy and glo-ri-ous,
God save the king, Send him vic-tor-i-ous, Happy and glo-ri-ous,
Long to reign o-ver us, God save the king.
Long to reign o-ver us, God save the king.

O Lord our God with
thy power be seated,
And make them fill;
Confound their politics,
Fulfill their knavish tricks,
On him our hopes we set,
O Lord our God.

The choicest gifts in store,
On George be pleas'd to bestow,
Long may he reign;
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us peace,
Till he with heart and voice
God save the king.

the national anthem



The Flag of Great Britain was the royal banner known at different names as the King's Colours, the Great Union Flag, and the Union Flag. The design dated from the early 17th century, when it was ordered by King James VI and I to be used on ships on the high seas. The flag's official use came to an end in 1801 with the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. At that time Saint Patrick's Flag was added to the flag of Great Britain to create the present-day Union Flag.

British Royal Coat of Arms



The Escutcheon



- the red field that contains 3 gold lions with their right forepaws raised and their head facing the viewer represents England
- the blue field that contains the gold harp represents Ireland

- the gold field with a red lion rampant represents Scotland
- the ordinaries used is a cross, dividing 4 equal regions

Details

Armiger	Queen Elizabeth II in Right of the United Kingdom
Adopted	1837
Crest	A golden lion, royally crowned and standing on a royal crown; gold and ermine mantling
Escutcheon	Quarterly: 1 and 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland; quarters for England and Scotland are exchanged in Scotland.
Supporters	A golden lion and a silver unicorn
Compartment	Tudor rose, Shamrock, and Thistle
Motto	French: <i>Dieu et mon droit</i>
Orders	Order of the Garter
Earlier versions	<i>see below</i>
Use	On all Acts of Parliament; the cover of all UK passports; various government departments; adapted for the reverse of coins of the pound sterling (2008)

Publication of an early version in The Gentleman's Magazine, 15 October 1745. The title, on the contents page, is given as "God save our lord the king: A new song set for two voices".



"God Save the Queen" (alternatively "God Save the King" during the reign of a male sovereign) is an anthem used in a number of Commonwealth realms, their territories, and the British Crown Dependencies. The words and title are adapted to the gender of the current monarch, i.e. replacing "Queen" with "King", "she" with "he", and so forth, when a king reigns. The author of the tune is unknown, and it may originate in plainchant, but a 1619 attribution to John Bull is sometimes made. Lyrics were written by Henry Carey, 1790

Elizabeth the Second

Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926) is the constitutional monarch of 16 sovereign states, known as the Commonwealth realms, and their territories and dependencies, and head of the 53-member Commonwealth of Nations. She is Supreme Governor of the Church of England and, in some of her realms, carries the additional title of Defender of the Faith.



*Elizabeth
II*



*Queen Elizabeth II
1929*



*Princess Elizabeth in the Auxiliary
Territorial Service, April 1945*



*When you hear "Britain"
what are your first associations?*



Two stored buses

Arriva London is a bus company operating services in Greater London. It is a subsidiary of Arriva and operates services under contract to Transport for London. It is made up of many previous bus operators including previously independent Grey-Green.

Operations are split between two registered companies, Arriva London North Limited and Arriva London South Limited.



Big Ben

Big Ben is the nickname for the great bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London, and often extended to refer to the clock and the clock tower. The tower is officially known as the Elizabeth Tower (prior to being renamed in 2012 it was known as simply "Clock Tower") to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II. The tower holds the largest four-faced chiming clock in the world and is the third-tallest free-standing clock tower.^[3] The tower was completed in 1858 and had its 150th anniversary on 31 May 2009, during which celebratory events took place. The tower has become one of the most prominent symbols of the United Kingdom and is often in the establishing shot of films set in London.

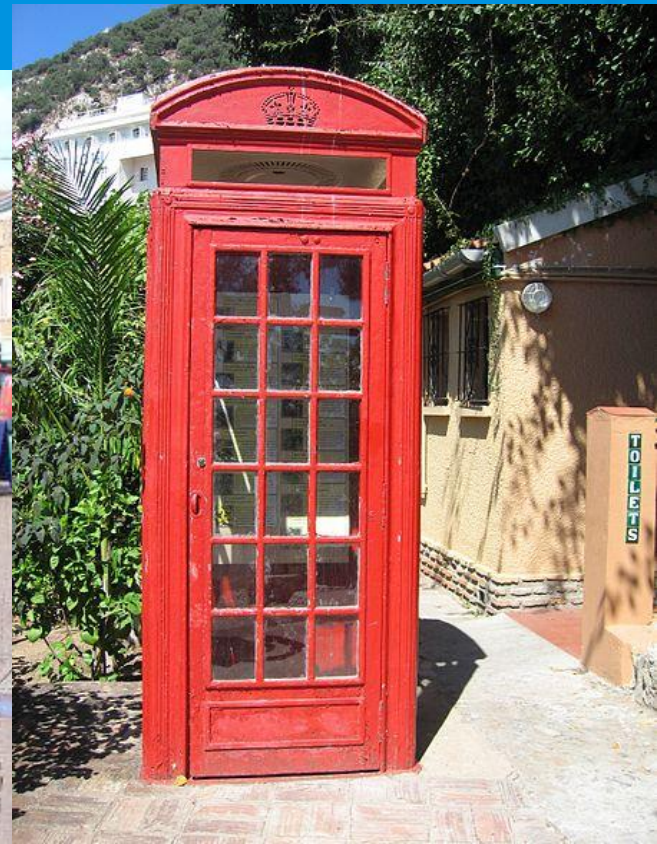


Call-box

The red telephone box, a telephone kiosk for a public telephone designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was a familiar sight on the streets of the United Kingdom, Malta, Bermuda and Gibraltar.

Despite a reduction in their numbers in recent years, the traditional British red telephone box can still be seen in many places throughout the UK, and in current or former British colonies around the world. The colour red was chosen to make them easy to spot.

From 1926 onwards, the fascias of the kiosks were emblazoned with a prominent crown, representing the British government. The red phone box is often seen as an iconic British symbol throughout the world.

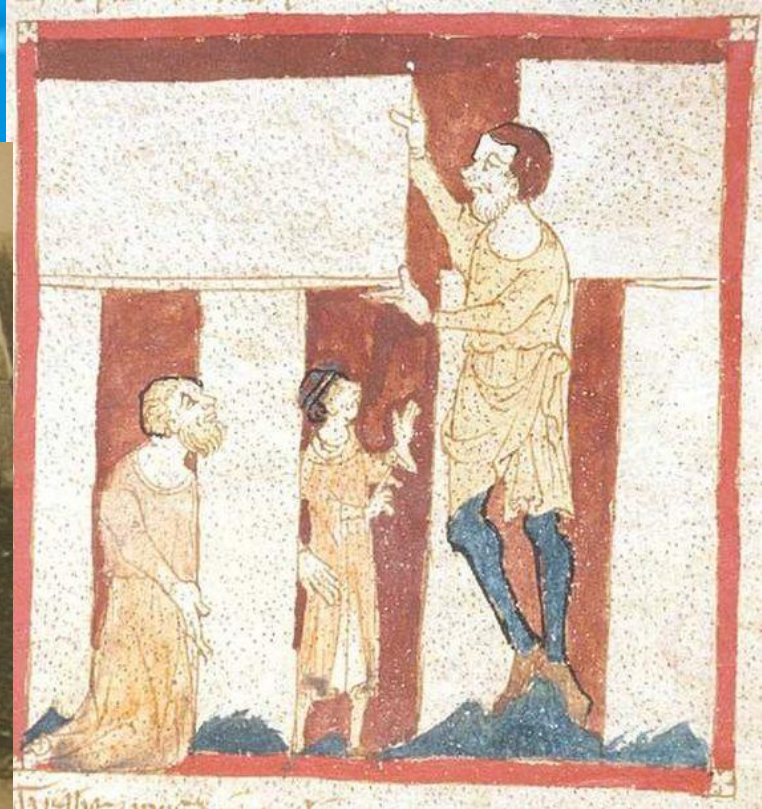


Leprechaun



A leprechaun is a type of fairy in Irish folklore, usually taking the form of an old man, clad in a red or green coat, who enjoys partaking in mischief. Like other fairy creatures, leprechauns have been linked to the Tuatha Dé Danann of Irish mythology. The Leprechauns spend all their time busily making shoes, and store away all their coins in a hidden pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. If ever captured by a human, the Leprechaun has the magical power to grant three wishes in exchange for their release. Popular depiction shows the Leprechaun as being no taller than a small child, with a beard and hat, although they may originally have been perceived as the tallest of the mound-dwellers.

Stonehenge



Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, about 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Amesbury and 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury. One of the most famous sites in the world, Stonehenge is the remains of a ring of standing stones set within earthworks. It is in the middle of the most dense complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England, including several hundred burial mounds.



Bagpipes

Bagpipes are a class of musical instrument, aerophones, using enclosed reeds fed from a constant reservoir of air in the form of a bag. Though the Scottish Great Highland bagpipe and Irish uilleann pipes have the greatest international visibility, bagpipes have been played for centuries throughout large parts of Europe, the Caucasus, around the Persian Gulf and in Northern Africa. The term "bagpipe" is equally correct in the singular or plural, although in the English language, pipers most commonly talk of "the pipes", "a set of pipes" or "a stand of pipes".

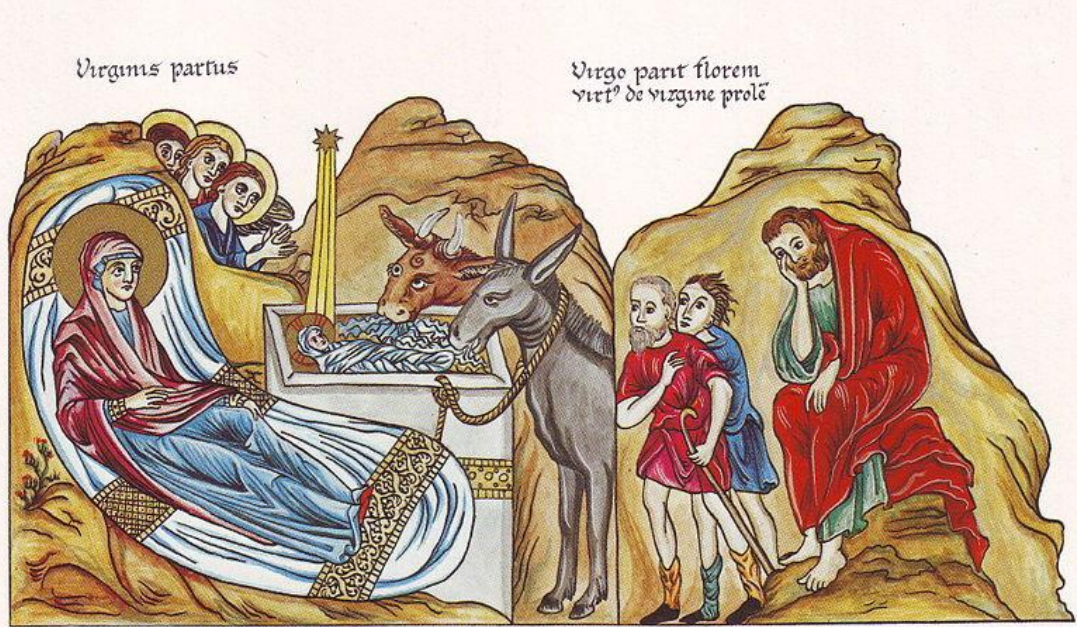


When you hear "Britain" what are the first holidays you think about?

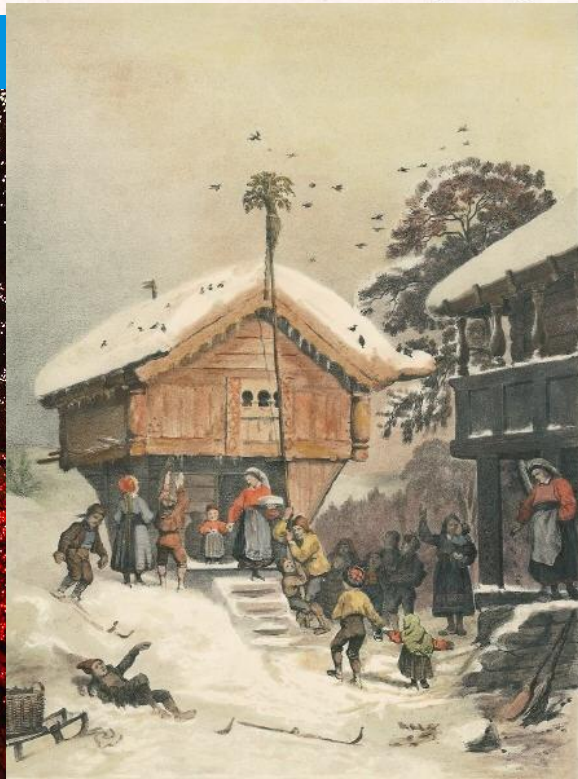


Christmas

Christmas is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ and a widely observed cultural holiday, celebrated generally on December 25 by millions of people around the world. A feast central to the Christian liturgical year, it closes the Advent season and initiates the twelve days of Christmastide, which ends after the twelfth night.



Stabulo ponitur qui continet mundum



THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

St. Patrick's day



According to legend, Saint Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity to Irish pagans.



Saint Patrick's Day is a cultural and religious holiday celebrated annually on 17 March, the death date of the most commonly-recognised patron saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick,

Saint Patrick's Day was made an official Christian feast day in the early seventeenth century and is observed by the Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion (especially the Church of Ireland), the Eastern Orthodox Church and Lutheran Church. The day commemorates Saint Patrick and the arrival of Christianity in Ireland.

Good Friday

Good Friday is a religious holiday, observed primarily by Christians, commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus and his death at Calvary. The holiday is observed during Holy Week as part of the Paschal Triduum on the Friday preceding Easter Sunday, and may coincide with the Jewish observance of Passover. It is also known as Holy Friday, Great Friday, Black Friday, or Easter Friday, though the last term properly refers to the Friday in Easter week,



New Year



January 1 is traditionally a religious feast, but since the 1900s has also become an occasion to celebrate the night of December 31, called New Year's Eve. There are fireworks at midnight at the moment the new year arrives (the major one is in Sydney, New South Wales; watchnight services are also still observed by many.



*It is really difficult to describe
all the attractions of UK and
it goes without saying that
better to look once than to hear often*

Literature

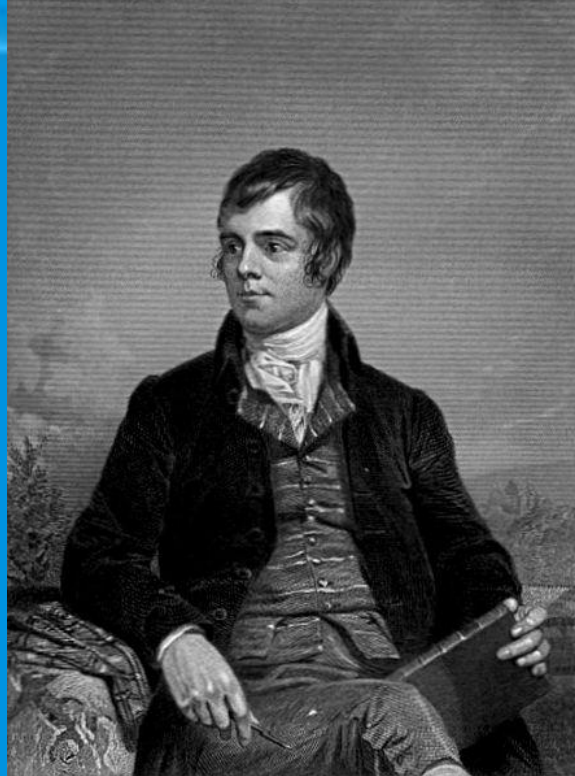
Theatre

Cinema

Visual arts

Architecture

Literature



A Red, Red Rose

by Robert Burns

O my luv'e's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June;
O my luv'e's like a melodie
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

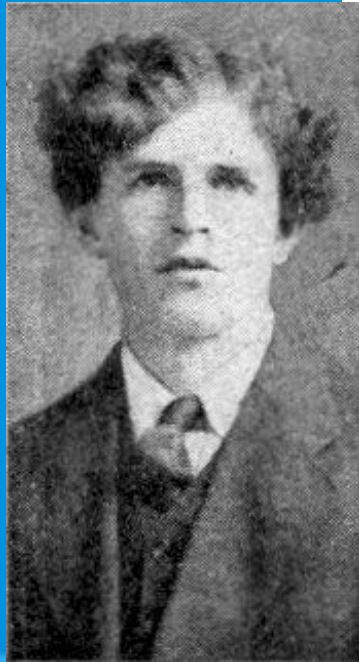
As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luv'e am I;
And I will love thee still, my Dear,
Till a'the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my Dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
I will luv'e thee still, my Dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel my only Luv'e!
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again, my Luv'e,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile!



My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red, than her lips red:
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound:
I grant I never saw a goddess go,
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:
And yet by heaven, I think my love as rare,
As any she belied with false compare.



*The dead men lay on
the cellar stair,
Toll of the bomb that
found them there;
In the streets men fell
as a bullock drops,
Sniped from the
fringe of Hulluch
copse.*

The statue of Freddie Mercury above the West End's Dominion Theatre where Queen and Ben Elton's musical We Will Rock You has been performed since 2002.



Royal Shakespeare Company theatre



Theatre

Andrew Lloyd Webber's musicals have dominated London's West End since the late 20th century.



Cinema



Daniel Radcliffe, Emma Watson and Rupert Grint of the Harry Potter film series at a London premiere



Alfred Hitchcock, often regarded as the greatest British filmmaker of all time.

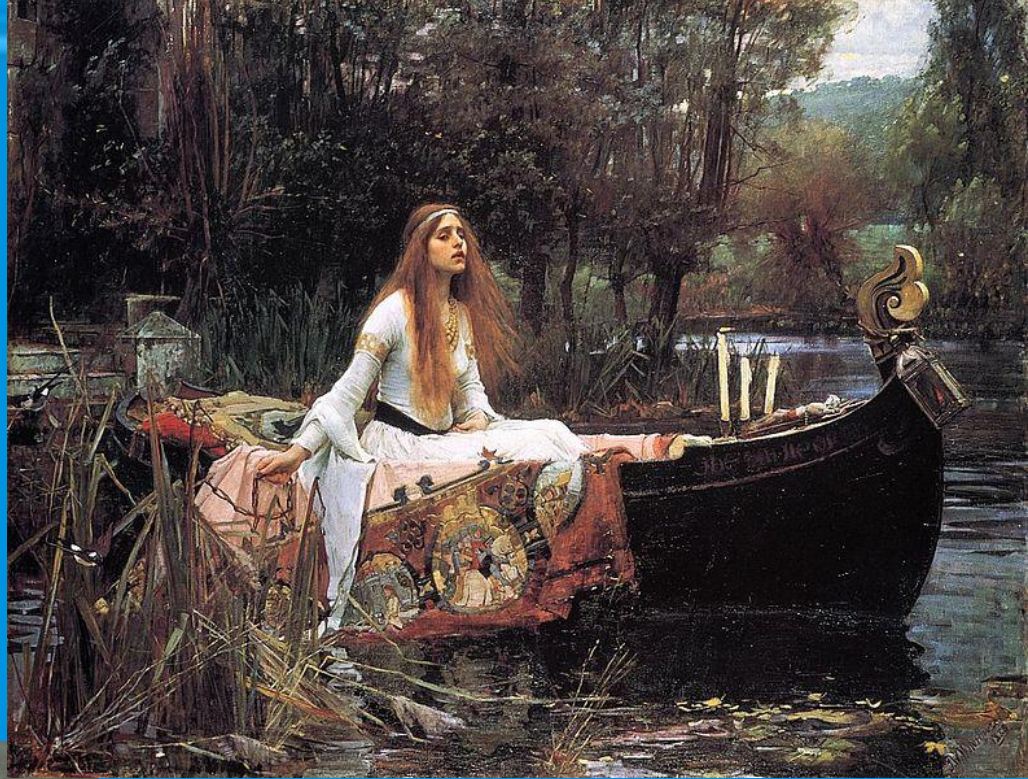
Charlie Chaplin



Julie Andrews was the most successful film star in the world in the mid 1960s

Visual arts

*The Lady of Shalott 1888
by John William
Waterhouse in
the Pre-Raphaelite style*



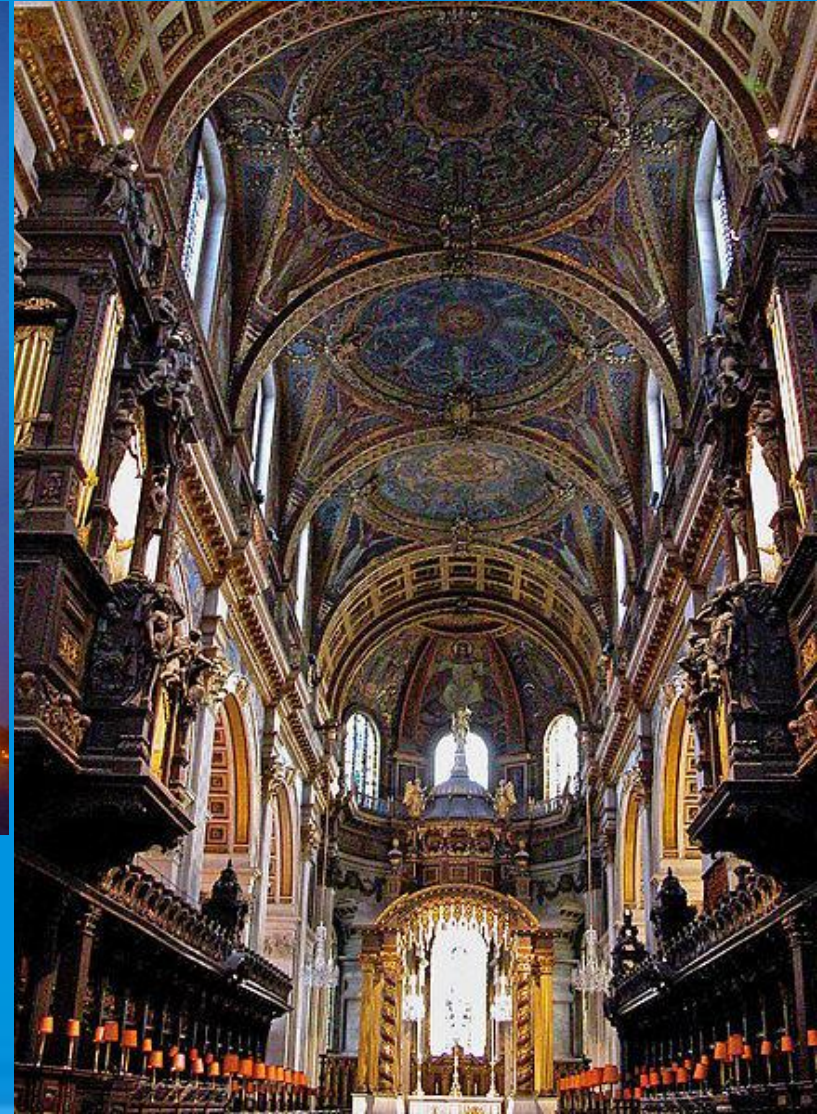
The Battle of Trafalgar is an oil painting executed in 1822, by J. M. W. Turner (c.1775–1851). The experience of military, political and economic power from the rise of the British Empire led to a very specific drive in artistic technique, taste and sensibility in the United Kingdom.

Architecture

St. Paul's Cathedral, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, is one of the most important buildings of the English Baroque period



The Forth Railway Bridge is a cantilever bridge over the Firth of Forth in the east of Scotland. It was opened in 1890, and is designated as a Category A listed building.





*One of the UK's
many stately
homes- Chatsworth
House in Derbyshire,
England*

*Dunrobin Castle, Scotland,
designed by the
architect Charles Barry. Today
there are thousands of castles
throughout the UK,*



31, 1991, diplomatic relations were established on 10 January 1992. In November 1991 in Kiev, United Kingdom Consulate General opened, and in January 1992 - the Embassy. Embassy of Ukraine in the United Kingdom Ukraine opened in September 1992 in London.



The Governments of Ukraine and the UK have signed an agreement on cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture, which are fundamental instrument industries. This document allows you to represent Ukrainian culture in Britain and vice versa. Ukrainian folk bands are involved in Britain's music festivals, artists of Ukraine can hold exhibitions of their work.

In the field of education serving exchanges of scientists, Ukrainian students are studying at UK universities of the two countries entered into cooperation agreements .



Let me give you an instance...



HMC Projects gives students and teachers from Central and Eastern Europe an unparalleled opportunity to study for a year in a British school. The programme has nurtured excellent contacts between young people as they advance in their careers and retain a deep understanding of other countries' traditions and culture. To participate in the competition for the scholarship, students are 10 and 11 classes, which at the time of application for the program was 16-17,5 years.



The image features a classic 'The End' title card. It consists of a central dark blue circle containing the words 'The End' in a white, elegant cursive script. This central circle is surrounded by several concentric circles of a vibrant red color, creating a tunnel-like or ripple effect. The overall design is symmetrical and visually striking due to the high contrast between the white, blue, and red.

The End