

A rustic wooden sign with the word 'WELCOME' in white, block letters is mounted on a teal-painted wooden plank wall. The sign is made of a single piece of weathered wood with rough, uneven edges. It is held up by a thin, light-colored twine string that forms a triangle above the sign. A single, vibrant red rose with green leaves is tucked behind the right side of the sign. The teal background is made of vertical wooden planks with visible grain and some wear.

# **BRITISH CULTURE 1**

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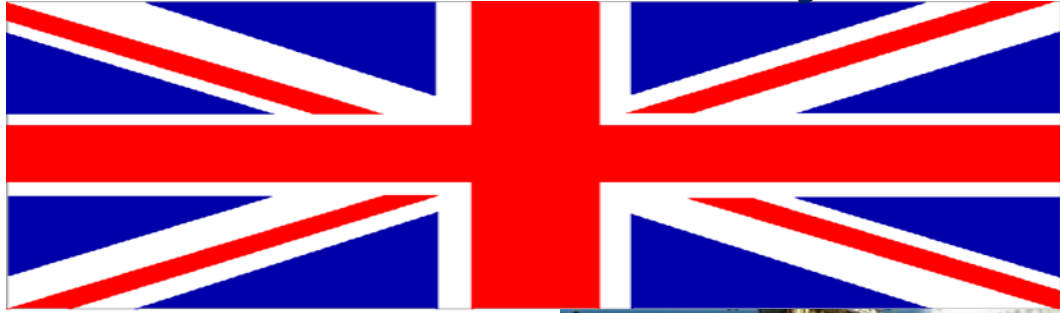
Phone: 0945681898

## Nội quy lớp học

- Học viên được yêu cầu tham gia đầy đủ các buổi học
- Học viên không nên lên lớp trễ.
- Học viên được khuyến khích tham gia xây dựng bài trên lớp.
- Làm bài kiểm tra đầy đủ theo yêu cầu của GV.

# The United Kingdom

## Country and people



# Group work

## Overview of the United Kingdom

- Location
- Countries
- Language
- Capital
- Population
- Area
- Flag

# Where is the United Kingdom?



Northwestern Coast of Europe

# Name

- **Official name:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- **Shorter name:**
  - The United Kingdom or the UK
  - Great Britain
  - Britain

## The United Kingdom



The UK is made up of four countries:

- ❖ England
- ❖ Scotland
- ❖ Wales
- ❖ Northern Ireland

➔ **The UK:** sovereign country (makes laws and self governs)

**Great Britain:** 3 constituent countries (England, Scotland, Wales)

**The UK = Great Britain + Northern Ireland**



# England

- Capital city:

**LONDON**

- Patron Saint :

**GEORGE**

- Saint's Day: 23 April



# England

- Plant:

**The rose**



# Scotland

- Capital city:

**EDINBURGH**

- Patron Saint:

**ANDREW**

- Saint's Day: 30 November



# Scotland

- Plant:

**The thistle**



# Wales

- Capital city:

**CARDIFF**

- Patron Saint :

**DAVID**

- Saint's Day: 1 March



# Wales

- Plants:



**The leek**



**The daffodil**

# Northern Ireland

- Capital city:

**BELFAST**

- Patron Saint:

**PATRICK**

- Saint's Day: 17 March



# Northern Ireland

- Plant:

**shamrock**





# Flags



England



Ireland



Scotland



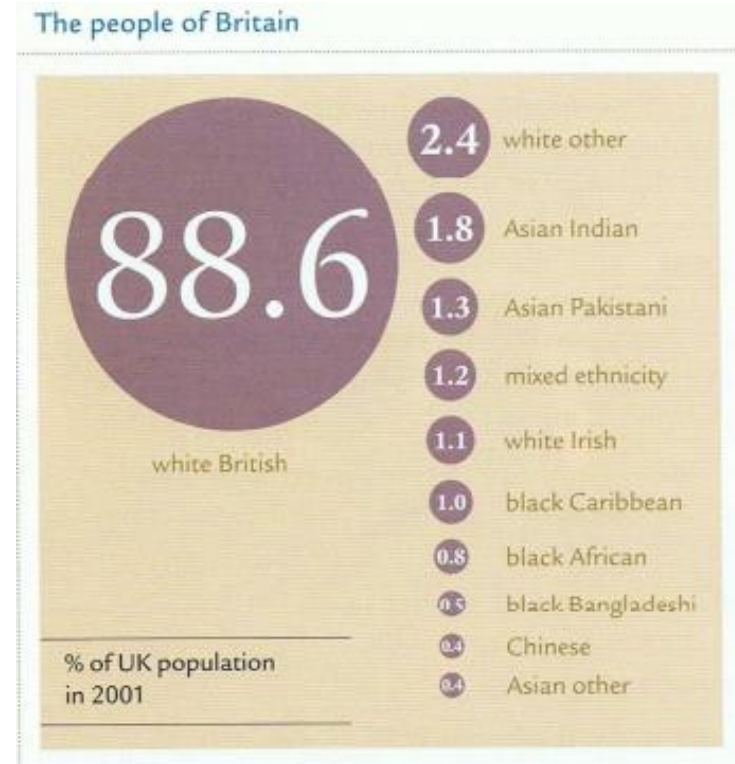
Wales

# The Union Jack/Flag

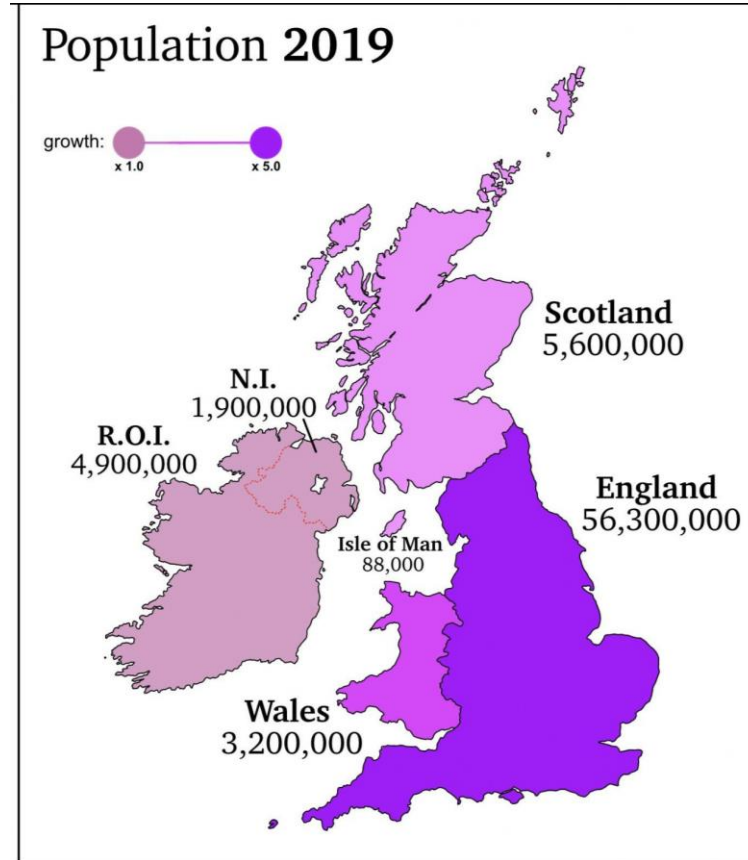


# People

- **British (Irish, Welsh, Scottish, English)**
- **Official Language:** English
- The largest recognizable ethnic grouping was formed by people in the **Indian subcontinent/South Asia** (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)



# The dominance of England



# Some historical and poetic names

- **Albion:** refer to England, Scotland, or Great Britain as a whole.
- **Britannia:** the name that Romans gave to their southern British province or female embodiment of Britain.



# Signs of national identity

- **Briton:** citizen of the UK
- **Caledonia, Cambria, Hibernia:** Roman names for Scotland, Wales, and Ireland respectively.
- **John Bull** (can be compared to Uncle Sam in the USA) is a fictional character who is supposed to personify Englishness and English virtues.

# Surnames

- Irish or Scottish: the prefix- Mac, Mc (McCall, MacDonald)
- Irish: Prefix O' (O'Connor..)
- Welsh: Evans, Jones, Morgan, Price, Williams
- English, Scottish: the most common surname is Smith

# Clothes

- Kilt: skirt tartan pattern worn by Scottish men





# Characteristics

- There are certain stereotypes of national character which are well-known in Britain.
- Irish are supposed to be great talkers.
- The Scots have reputation for being careful with money.
- Welsh are renowned for their singing ability.

Thank  
You



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WELCOME

# BRITISH CULTURE 2

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# CHAPTER 2: ATTITUDES

# Stereotypes and Change

## Public life

- The annual ceremony of the state opening of the Parliament → follow the customs carefully
- Military ceremony of “trooping the colour”
- Changing of the guard outside Buckingham palace



**NEVER CHANGE**

# Stereotypes and Change

- Private everyday life
- British are probably less inclined to follow tradition
- ➔ There are few age-old customs
- English language has fewer sayings or proverbs in common everyday use than other languages

# Stereotypes and Change

- Stereotyped image of London “city gent” wearing **bowler hat** → not typical any more
- Traditional British breakfast is large “fry-up” → not typical any more
- The tradition of afternoon tea → minority activity (retired people, leisured upper – middle class)



# Queuing

- Why?
- Fairness/ they want everything to be fair

# Anti-intellectualism

- Teacher and academic staff although respected, do not have as high status in society as they do in most other countries
- Traditionally, large sections of both upper and working class were not interested in their children getting to university

- It is still unusual for parents to arrange extra private tuition for their children

➔ Small proportion of population holds such attitudes. (England)

British people like to know things especially **quizzes**

# English anti-intellectualism vocabulary

- Swot: someone who worked hard and did well academically
- Teacher's pet: students show desire to learn
- Clever: a person who cannot quite be trusted/  
somebody who "get all ideas from books"
- intellectual **Negative meaning**

# A multicultural society

- It's made up of four different nations - England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are all different countries with different dialects, customs, music, and languages.
- Different cities in the UK also have different proportions of various ethnic groups.

For example:

# Conservatism

- British people like symbols of tradition

*For example:*

- ❖ Like traditional family values (both parents married and living together, parents as the main source of authority for children, etc)
- ❖ Enjoy living in the old houses
- ❖ Like Christmas cards to depict scenes from past centuries

# Being different

- Driving on left- hand side
- Remaining 1 hour behind Central European Time
- Start its financial year at the beginning of April
- System of measurement is metric system (feet/mile/stone...)

# Love of nature

- The first country in the world appoint a government-sponsored conservation body (1949) and the first large green pressure group was founded (1961)
- Ideal vision of the countryside: *Countryside means peace and quiet, beauty, health, and no crime.*
- Gardening is one of the most popular hobbies



# Love of animals

- British tend to have a sentimental attitude to animals
- Half of households (50%) in Britain keep at least one domestic pet
- “Bird-tables” in the garden: **a raised platform on which birds can feed**

# Formality vs Informality

Formal	Informal
<p>Clothes Public role (On duty)</p> <p>Shake hand</p> <p>Address someone by his or her titles (Mr, Mrs...)</p> <p>Dressing smartly when entertaining guests</p> <p>Saying 'please' when making a request</p> <p>Strangers/ Acquaintance</p>	<p>Clothes Private role (being themselves)</p> <p>Not shake hand</p> <p>Not address someone by his or her titles (Mr, Mrs...)</p> <p>Not dressing smartly when entertaining guests</p> <p>Not saying 'please' when making a request</p> <p>Friends</p>

- Kiss when meeting friends (both women and women, men and women, rarely men and men)

# Privacy and sex

- Rude to ask personal questions (salary, family, sex life) or keep silent
- In passing, casual conversation, British people talk about the weather because they want to fill the gap (They don't like silence)

# EXERCISE

1. Why do the British normally form queues when they are waiting for something?

a. they are patient

b. they want things to be fair

c. they like good order

2. What proportion of British households keep an animal as a pet?

a. About 10%

b. About 30%

c. About 50%

3. What is a bird table?

a. a dish made with turkey and chicken

b. a specially designed garden cable with thin legs

4. In Britain, which two people are LEAST likely to kiss when meeting each other?

a. a man and woman

b. two men

c. two women



5. In passing, casual conversation, British people talk about the weather because .....

a. It is correct behaviour

b. They don't like silence

6. British people feel comfortable when somebody asks them about personal information.

a. True

b. False

7. To British people, countryside means peace and quiet, beauty, health and no \_\_\_\_\_.

a. crime

b. job

8. What system of measurement is used in the UK?

a. International System of Units

b. customary system

9. Which unit is used to talk about distance in Britain?

a. feet

b. stone

10. Which of the following descriptions is not negative?

a. s/he's a teacher's pet

b. s/he's a swot

Thank  
You



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WELCOME



# **BRITISH CULTURE 1**

Who is she?



# Who is he?



# **THE UNITED KINGDOM**

a democracy?

a constitutional

monarchy?

# **BRITISH MONARCHY**

***1. The appearance***

***2. The reality***

# The appearance

- “the Crown”- legal authority of the monarch
- The head of the state is a King or Queen.
- The King or Queen embodies the law in the courts.

# **British royal dynasties**

*Norman (1066-),*

*Plantagenet (1154-),*

*Lancaster (1399-),*

*York (1461-),*

*Tudor (1485-),*

*Stuart (1603-),*

*Hanover (1714-1901),*

*Windsor(1901/1917-present) =*

*British Royal Family name*



# The Windsors



George V

# The Windsors



Edward VIII



George VI

# The Windsors



- Queen Elizabeth II



- **Queen Elizabeth**  
6 February 1952

- Queen Regnant
- Prince Consort



Queen Elizabeth II and  
Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh



# King Charles III

the head of the  
state.

- Succession to the throne is hereditary.
- the oldest **males offspring** of the monarch.
- now - the oldest child irrespective of the sex becomes the heir to the crown.
- The heir has the title of **the Prince of Wales**

# British Royal family

**Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother** This was the official title of the mother of Queen Elizabeth II. She died at the age of 101 in 2002. Her tours of bombed areas of London during the Second World War with her husband, King George VI, made her popular with the British people and she remained popular until her death.

**Queen Elizabeth II** was born in 1926 and became Queen in 1952. At the time of writing, she is the second longest-reigning monarch in British history. She is widely respected for the way in which she performs her duties and is generally popular.

**Prince Philip Mountbatten** married Queen Elizabeth II in 1947. His outspoken opinions on certain matters have sometimes been embarrassing to the royal family.

**Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales**, was born in 1948. As the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, he is heir to the throne. He is concerned about the environment and living conditions in Britain's cities. He sometimes makes speeches which are critical of aspects of modern life.

**Princess Diana** married Prince Charles in 1981. The couple separated in 1992 and later divorced. Diana died in a car accident in 1997. During her lifetime, she was a glamorous figure and the public loved her. They felt able to identify with her in a way that they could not with other 'royals'. (She was, in fact, the first Englishwoman ever to marry an heir to the throne.)

**Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall** married Prince Charles in 2005. Her long relationship with Charles is widely believed to have been a major cause of his separation from Diana. For this reason, she is not very popular with the public. On the other hand, people are generally sympathetic to those involved in long-lasting love affairs, so it is likely that she will become more popular (or at least less unpopular) as time passes.

**Princess Anne** is the Queen's daughter (also known as the Princess Royal), and was born in 1950. She separated from her husband after they had one son and one daughter. She married again in 1992. She is widely respected for her charity work.

**Prince Andrew, the Duke of York** was born in 1960 and is the Queen's second son. He is separated from his wife, Sarah Ferguson (known to the popular press as 'Fergie'). They have two daughters.

**Prince Edward** the Queen's youngest son, was born in 1964. He married Sophie Rhys Jones in 1999. He and his wife are the Earl and Countess of Wessex.

**Prince William** (born 1982) is the eldest son of Charles and Diana and therefore the next in line to the throne after his father. He and his brother **Prince Henry** (born 1984), like Charles and Andrew before them, have both embarked on military careers.







The reigning monarch is not only the head of the state but also a symbol of the unity of the nation.

# The reality

- The King and Queen have almost no power at all
- He/She receives his/her authority from Parliament and the power is limited.

**He/She *reigns*, but does not rule.**

- the Crown is only sovereign by the will of Parliament.
- The country is actually governed by His/Her Majesty's Government.
- the King and Queen have to act on the advice of her ministers.

- to appoint Prime Minister,  
→ the leader of the party which has won the majority in the House of Commons/ the leader of the strongest party

# Windsor Castle - Royal residence



# Buckingham Palace



# Civil List

- The money which the King and some of his relatives get from Parliament each year so that they can carry out various public duties.

Thank  
You





# The Monarchy

Questions and Answers

1. What is the family name of the British Royal family?

a. Windsor

b. Saxe-Coburg- Gotha

c. Saxon

2. Today, the King and Queen have almost absolute power in the United Kingdom.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Queen Elizabeth II is the  
\_\_\_\_\_ monarch with the family name  
Windsor.

- a. first
- b. second
- c. third
- d. fourth

4. Queen Elizabeth II celebrated a Platinum Jubilee, marking \_\_\_\_\_ years of reigning since ascending to the throne upon the death of her father, King George VI.

a. 63

b. 70

c. 80

5. Which of these is one of the British royal residences?

a. Windsor Castle

b. Summer Palace

c. Palace of Westminster

6. Who is presently next in line to be the monarch in Britain?

a. Prince William

b. Prince Charles

c. Prince Phillip

7. What is the name of the money given to the royal family to carry out their public duties?

a. The Civil List

b. The Civil Service

c. The Civil Assignment



8. When somebody commits a crime in Britain, who or what, legally speaking, have they committed a crime against?

a. the state

b. the Crown

9. The heir of the crown has the title of the

---

- a. Prince of England
- b. Prince of Wales
- c. Prince of Scotland

10. In \_\_\_\_\_, a fire damaged Windsor Castle, one of the Queen's favorite homes.

a. 1992

b. 1993

c. 1994

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WELCOME

# **BRITISH CULTURE 1**

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# Politics in Britain

## The Government and Parliament



British *sovereignty* consists  
in 3 elements:

- the Crown
- Government
- Parliament

# Group work

1. Who runs the UK?
2. What are the most important ministers called?
3. Who are in the Cabinet of the UK?
4. Who is the Prime Minister?
5. Where does the British Prime Minister live?
6. Where does the British Parliament work?
7. How many row of benches are there inside the meeting room of the House of Commons?
8. How many members are there in the House of Commons?
9. Who chairs and controls discussion in the House of Commons?
10. Who are frontbenchers and backbenchers?



# The Government

- **Prime Minister (PM):** leader of the party which has won the majority in the Parliament (largest numbers of MPs)
- **The Cabinet:** Prime Minister appoints a team of main ministers as the Cabinet (about 20 people).
- Most heads of the government departments have the title **Secretary of State**

The Cabinet meets at the  
Prime Minister's house  
(official residence) – number  
**10 Downing street.**



# The Parliament

- British Parliament works in a large building called the Palace of Westminster or The Houses of Parliament

# The Houses of Parliament

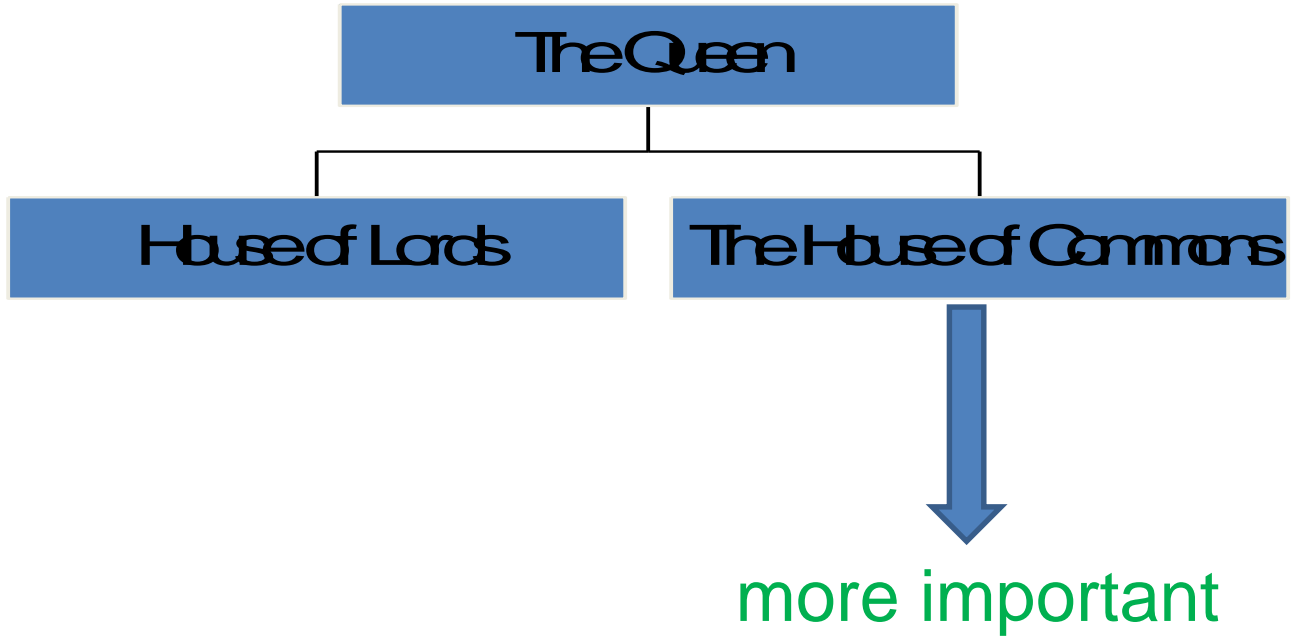


British Central Office of Information

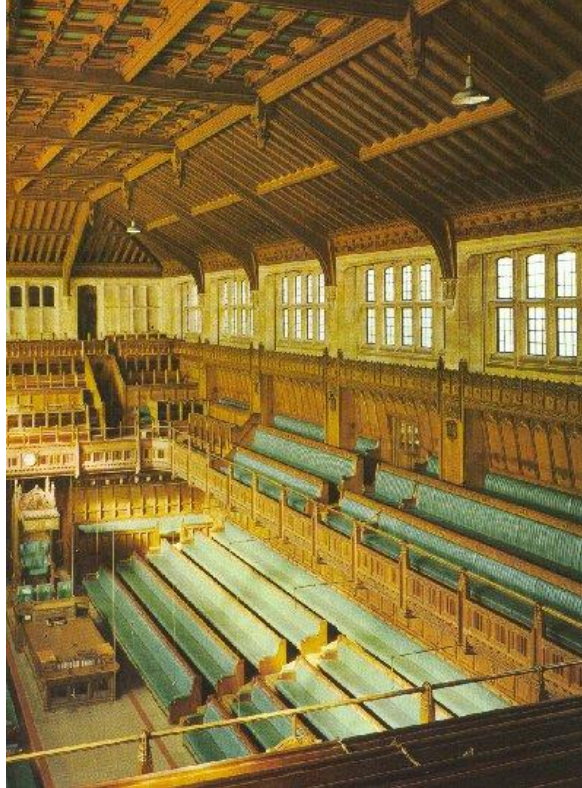
## Contains

- Offices
- committee rooms
- Restaurants
- bars
- libraries
- and even some places of residence

Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.



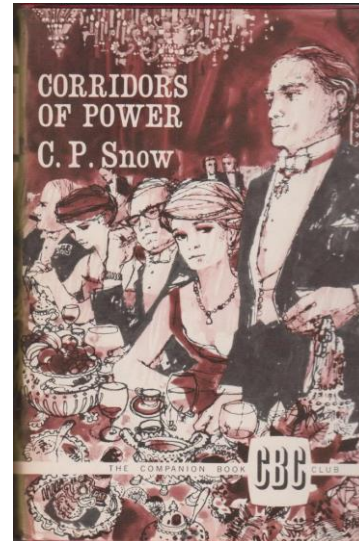
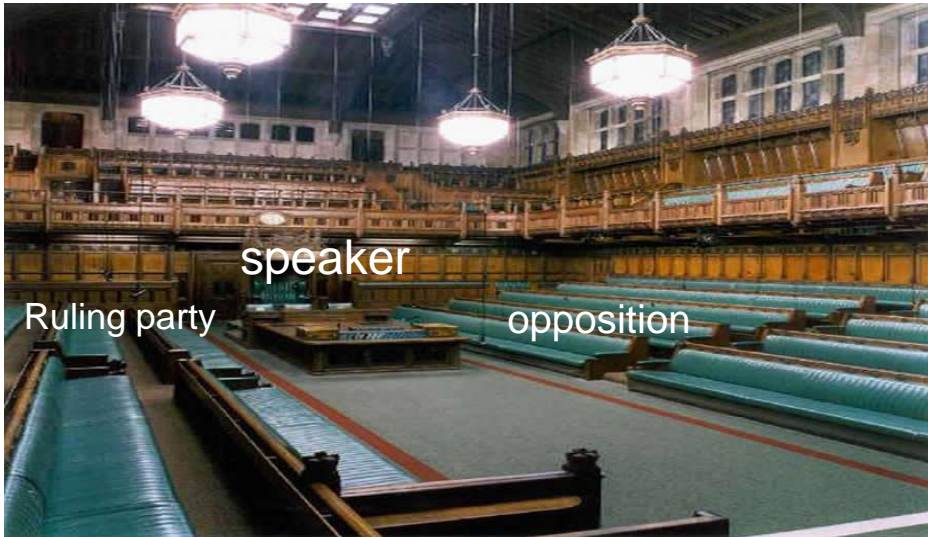
# The House of Commons



# The House of Commons

There are at present **650 members** of the House of Commons, who are elected by people **every five years**.

Members of the House of Commons are known as MPs (Members of Parliament)





# The Speaker

- The Speaker is the person who chairs and controls discussion in the House



# House of Lords

- Has no real power and only limited influences
- Four different types of Lords
  1. Life Peer (huân tước suốt đời)
  2. Law Lords (luật sư)
  3. Bishops and archbishops (Giám mục và tổng giám mục)
  4. Hereditary peers (thượng nghị sĩ cha truyền)

# The atmosphere of the Parliament

- Seating arrangements: two rows of benches facing each other



# The atmosphere of the Parliament

- No desks for MPs
- The room is small (there isn't enough room for all MPs)



# Atmosphere?

- Formal



Informal

MPs are forbidden to address one another by **NAME**  
(my honourable member for Winchester or my right  
honourable friend)

MPs never say “**you**”

# Hansard

- This is the name given to the daily verbatim reports of everything that has been said in the Commons

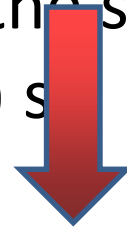


# Frontbenchers and Backbenchers

- Front benches are where the leading members of both parties sit
- Back benches are where other MPs (do not hold a government post or a post in the shadow cabinet) sit

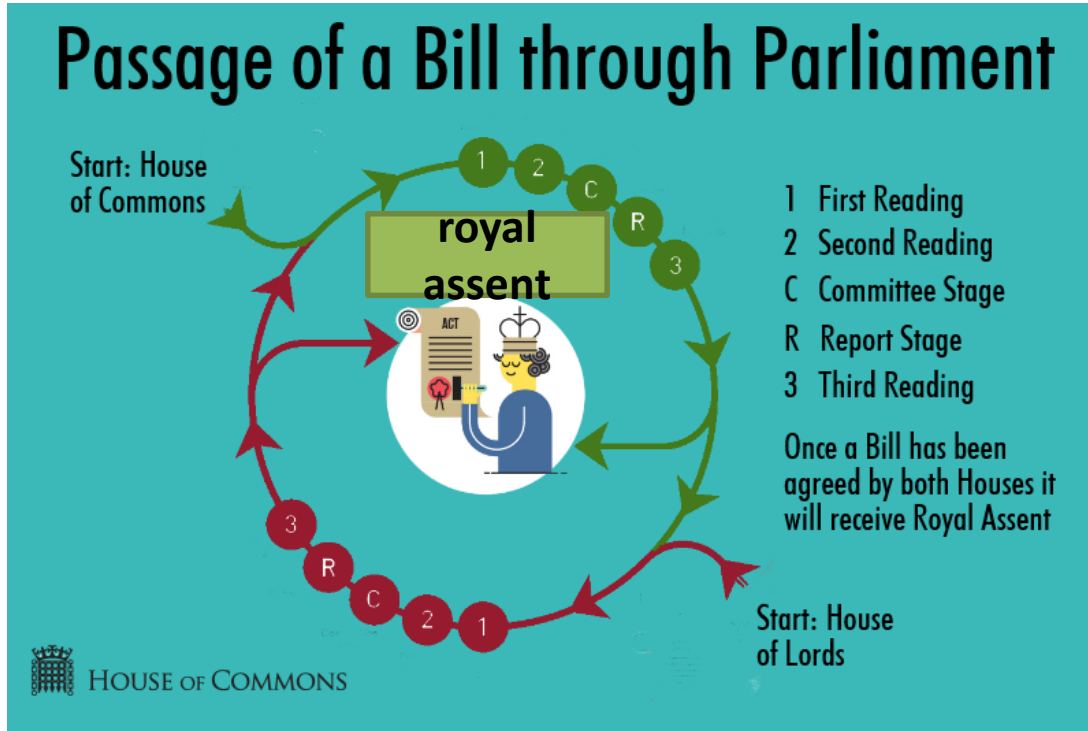


**Frontbenchers**



**Backbenchers**

# How a **bill** become a **law**



Act of  
Parliament/  
Law



# Discussion

1. Who runs the UK?
2. What are the most important ministers called? What are the most important Secretaries of State?
3. Who are in the Cabinet of the UK?
4. Who is the Prime Minister and what is his job?
5. Where does the British Prime Minister live?
6. Where does the British Parliament work?
7. How many row of benches are there inside the meeting room of the House of Commons?
8. How many members are there in the House of Commons? Who chairs and controls discussion in the House of Commons?
9. Who are frontbenchers and backbenchers?
10. How does Parliament make new laws?

# EXERCISE

1. Who does the monarch normally choose as Prime Minister?

a. the leader of the strongest party

b. the leader of parliament

c. anybody he or she likes

2. Where does the Prime Minister live?

a. 10 Trafalgar Street

b. 10 Downing Street

c. 10 Balmoral Castle

3. By what name is the Palace of Westminster generally known?

a. The Houses of Parliament

b. The House of Commons

c. The House of Lords

4. Which pronoun must a MP never use when speaking in Parliament?

a. She

b. I

c. You

5. Which 'House' will you NOT find in Parliament?

a. House of Lords

b. House of Tudor

c. House of Commons

6. MP stands for member of politics.

a. True

b. False

7. Which of the two bodies is considered the “upper chamber”?

a. The House of Burgesses

b. The House of Lords

c. The House of Commons



8. After both Houses have reached agreement, the bill receives the \_\_\_\_\_ and thus becomes an Act of Parliament.

a. the royal assent

b. the royal agreement

c. the royal assignment

9. What is the name given to the leader of the UK government?

a. The First Minister

b. The Monarch

c. The Prime Minister

10. How often are members of the UK Parliament elected?

a. Every five years

b. Every year

c. Every four years

Thank  
You





WELCOME

# **BRITISH CULTURE 1**

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***EDUCATION  
OF THE UK***

# Discussion

1. When do British students start and finish the primary school?
2. When do British students finish secondary school?
3. Do the British students have to wear uniform?
4. How many terms are there in a school year?
5. What are government run schools called?
6. In the UK, how old do students finish compulsory education?
7. What is the exam required to enter University?
8. What is the oldest University in Britain?
9. Which part of the UK has its own single examining board?
10. What national examination do students take at the age of sixteen?
11. Which is the highest degree offered by a university?
12. What subjects are considered the core or foundation subjects in UK schools?



Children in the UK attend primary and secondary education which run from about 5 years old until 16 years old. ==> Compulsory

Academic year begins at the end of summer / the beginning of September



# Primary Education

Primary education begins in the UK at age 5 and continues until age 11

Students are taught by a class teacher who teach all subjects



## Secondary Education

From age 11 to 16, students will enter secondary school

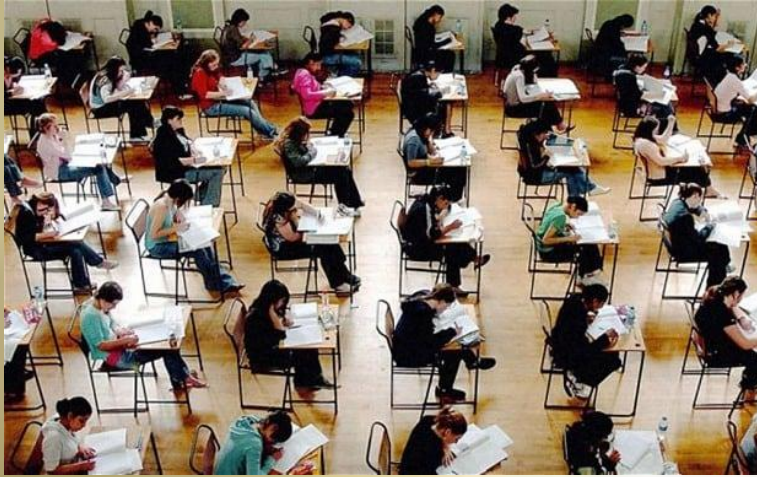
Pupils get different teachers for different subjects

After 16, education is optional.



## Further Education

Once a student finishes secondary education they have the option to extend into further education



# Higher Education



# Types of Schools in Britain

There are two different types of school:

- state schools
- private schools



# State Schools

- There are schools run by the Government. These schools are known as State Schools and parents do not pay. They are financed by public funds, which means that the money comes from the national and local taxes.
- 90% of children in England and Wales attend a state school.

# Private schools

- All students at private schools must pay. The fees at private schools are exactly the same for British students as for overseas students.





# School life

- The total number of hours in a year which children spend is **longer** than in other European countries
- School day: 9am-3/4pm

# School year

Schools usually divide their year into 3 terms (Autumn, Spring and Summer), starting at the beginning of September.

Students have 3 holidays (Christmas, Easter and Summer)

# Examinations

All students must take two very important examinations:

- **GCSE** (General Certificate of Secondary Education) taken by most 15-16 years old students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **A-level** (Advanced Levels): They are taken mostly by people around 18 who wish to go to higher education.



**University of Cambridge**  
International Examinations  
International General Certificate of  
Secondary Education (IGCSE)

## Universities and Colleges in Great Britain

- Education in Great Britain, considered one of the best in the world. Superb Colleges and Universities, where the choice of courses is almost unlimited. From Mathematics to Medicine.
- There are over 90 universities in GB.

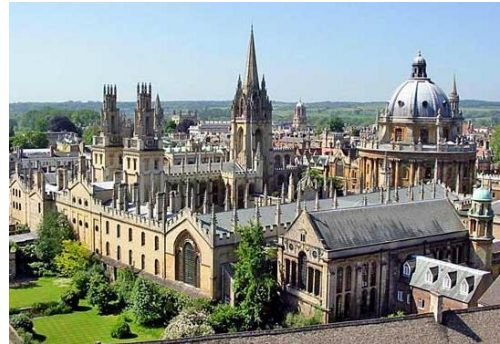
# Colleges in Britain

- There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.



# The Best Universities in the UK

- University of Cambridge
- University of Oxford
- University of Birmingham
- University of Manchester
- University of Leeds
- Durham University
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Warwick
- University College London
- University of Southampton



# EXERCISE

1. What are the hours of the typical school day in Britain?

A. 7.00 a.m to 3.00 p.m

B. 9.00 a.m to 4.00 p.m

C. 9.00 a.m to 5.00 p.m

average, how long is the school  
year in Britain?

A. Longer

B. Shorter

C. About average



3. In the United Kingdom, schools funded by the government are called \_\_\_\_\_ schools.

4. In the United Kingdom, at the age of 15, people are free to leave school if they want.

A. True

B. False

school year?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

6. A British student spends a whole two years studying just three or four subjects, in preparation for taking \_\_\_\_\_ exams.

A. A-level

B. GCSE

C. IELTS

16 year-old students in England,  
Wales, and Northern Ireland is

---

A. A-level

B. GCSE

C. IELTS

Q. When does the school year  
start?

A. at the beginning of September

B. at the beginning of August

C. at the beginning of July

9. How long is the Christmas Holiday in a school year?

A. About 2 weeks

B. About 4 weeks

C. About 6 weeks

actually very expensive and  
exclusive.

A. True

B. False



Thank  
You



A rustic wooden sign with the word 'WELCOME' in large, white, block letters is mounted on a teal-painted wooden plank background. The sign is made of weathered wood with a rough, splintered edge. A thin wooden stick is attached to the top of the sign, forming a triangular shape. A vibrant red rose with green leaves is tucked behind the sign on the right side. The teal background shows signs of wear, with some dark spots and peeling paint.

WELCOME

# BRITISH CULTURE 2

Lecturer: Nguyen Minh Thien, PhD.

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# History of Great Britain

# Discussion

- Discuss in group about a famous prehistoric landmark in the UK
- Share with classmates
- 10 minutes

# Prehistory

- There was Iron Age Celtic culture 2000 years ago
- Celts had been arriving from Europe from 18th century BC onwards.
- Prehistorical period is mysterious (no written records exist) and focuses most on monumental architecture.

# Silbury Hill

- Location: Avebury, Wiltshire, south-west England
- Probably completed in around 2400 BC (between about 2470 and 2350 BC)
- the largest artificial prehistoric mound in Europe
- Silbury Hill stands 30 metres high and 160 metres wide, and its construction is estimated to have involved about 4 million man hours of work. Half a million tonnes of material, mostly chalk, were used to create it.
- UNESCO World Heritage Site



# Stonehenge

- Location: Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England
- Built between 3050 and 2300 BC
- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- It is one of the most famous and mysterious archaeological sites.





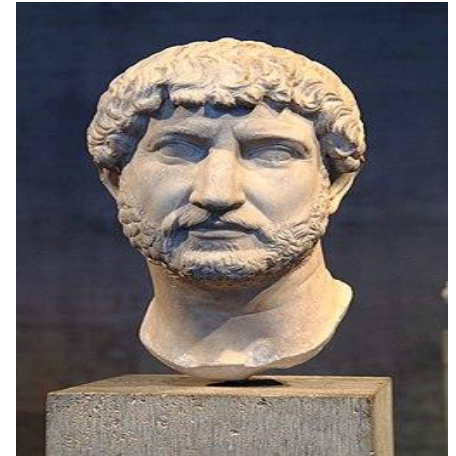
# The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- The Roman province covered most of England and Wales today.
- The Romans made use of the existing Celtic aristocracy to govern and encouraged this ruling class to adopt Roman dress and the Roman language (Latin)
- Two Celtic tribes
  - ❖ *The Britons in England and Wales (who experienced direct Roman rules)*
  - ❖ *The Gaels in Ireland and Scotland (who didn't experience direct Roman rules)*

- The Romans left very little behind despite their long occupation of Britain.
- Most of their villas, baths, temples, network of roads, cities were destroyed or fell into disrepair.

# Hadrian's Wall

- Location: Northern England
- Built in the second century in the reign of the emperor Hadrian
- Known as the Roman Wall, Picts' Wall



# Germanic invasions (410 – 1066)

- During 5th century, the Angles and the Saxons invaded and settled in the south-east of the country while King Arthur ruled the west of the country.
- By the end of 6th century, Anglo-Saxons predominated in nearly all of England and southern Scotland.
- They had great effect on the countryside (introduce new farming methods and founded self-sufficient villages)
- Christianity spread throughout Britain during 6th and 7th centuries.
- In the 8th century, there were another wave of Germanic invaders known as Vikings, Norsemen or Danes
- In the 9th century, they conquered and settled in north and west of Scotland, some coastal regions of Ireland.
- Their conquest of England was defeated by King Alfred
- By the end 10th century, England was one kingdom with a Germanic culture

# The Medieval Period (1066 – 1485)

- 1066 – the Battle of Hastings – Normans led by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror) defeated the Saxon King Harold
- William was crowned king on Christmas Day, 1066 at Westminster Abbey
- Anglo-Norman kingdom was the most powerful political force in the British Isles.
- By the end of 13th century, English King controlled a large part of eastern Ireland and the whole of Wales ( began custom of naming the monarch's eldest son "Prince of Wales)
- Scotland remained independent in the medieval period.



- In 13th century, the word “parliament” (French origin) was first used in England.
- In 1295, the Model Parliament set the pattern for the future by including elected representatives from urban and rural areas.

# The sixteenth century

- The power of English monarch increased in this period.
- The Wars of Roses (1455-1485)- between the House of Lancaster (Lancastrians -red rose) and The House of York (Yorkists -white rose)
- Henry Tudor (Lanc.) defeated Richard III (York)  
-> King Henry VII , he married Elizabeth of York  
-> end of wars



## King Henry VIII

1491-1547

Broke with the Pope in Rome in 1535 to marry his new wife.

Established the Protestant Church of England with himself as the supreme leader.

Had six wives; divorced two, had two executed, one died in childbirth and the last one outlived him.



# The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon  
m. 1509 - 1533  
Divorced



Anne Boleyn  
m. 1533 - 1536  
Executed



Jane Seymour  
m. 1536 - 1537  
Died



Anne of Cleves  
m. 1540 Jan. - July  
Divorced



Kathryn Howard  
m. 1540 - 1542  
Executed



Katherine Parr  
m. 1543 - 1547  
Widowed



## Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603)

Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

"The virgin queen"

Reigned while England beat the Spanish Armada and started their vast empire.

The last monarch of the House of Tudor

# The seventeenth century

- James I became the first English King of the Stuart dynasty
- The Civil War (1642 – 1649) -Parliamentarians vs Royalists (Charles I against supporters of Parliament). The war ended with Parliamentary victory.
- Charles I was captured and became the first monarch in Europe to be executed.
- The leader of the parliamentary army - Oliver Cromwell became 'Lord Protector' of a republic with a military government.

# The eighteenth century

- Politically, this century was stable.
- At the beginning of this century, The Scottish Parliament joined with the English and Welsh Parliament.
- The Acts of Union 1707 declared that the Kingdom of England and Kingdom of Scotland were "United into One Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain (Kingdom of Great Britain)
- The Industrial Revolution began.

# The nineteenth century

- 1801 – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland joins the union, and once again the name changes.
- 1837 – 1901 – reign of Queen Victoria
- 63 years and seven months, second longest reigning British monarch
- Victorian era, a time of industrial, political, and military progress within the United Kingdom

# The twentieth century

- 1922 – The Republic of Ireland (Eire, or ‘Southern Ireland’) withdraws from the union, leaving just the northern counties of Ireland (Northern Ireland). This is the UK that remains to this day.
- 1927 – the formal name of the UK changed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- World War I (1914-1918) – huge casualties

## The British Empire (1607-1997)

It started with the settlements in America  
Virginia was named after Queen Elizabeth I in 1607  
The Empire reached its peak in 1921 when it controlled  
1/4 of the world's population and landmass.  
The process of dismantlement began after WWII  
The return of Hong Kong to China in 1997 marked the  
end of the British Empire



# EXERCISE

- 1. Who founded the Church of England?
- 2. Which houses fought in the War of Roses?
- 3. Who ended the Wars of the Roses and started the Tudor Dynasty?
- 4. In which century did the Industrial Revolution begin?
- 5. On which side was the UK during WWII?
- 6. What are prehistorical landmarks in Wiltshire?
- 7. When was the Battle of Hastings?
- 8. Who won the Battle of Hastings?
- 9. Who was the last monarch of the Tudor Dynasty?
- 10.



Thank  
You



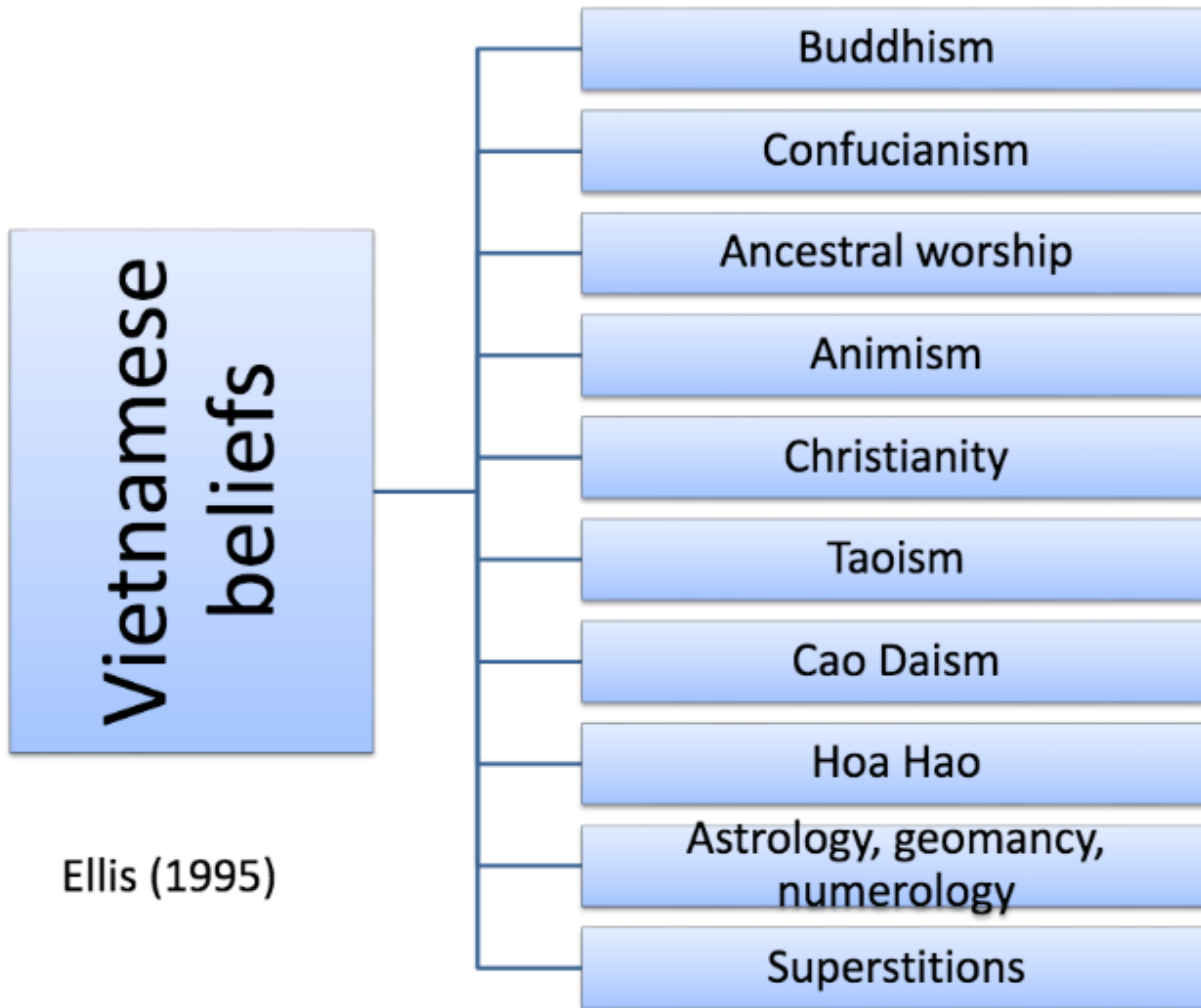
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WELCOME

# **BRITISH CULTURE 2**

# RELIGION IN THE UK





Ellis (1995)

Source

# Discussion

1. What is the official religion of the United Kingdom?
2. Who is the supreme head of the Church of England?
3. What are major religions in the UK?
4. Which religion has the largest number of followers in the UK?
5. The UK is said to be religiously diverse but what

# Politics and Religion

## The Multi-Faith Union

The UK is a **multi-faith Society** where people have **the right** to religious freedom

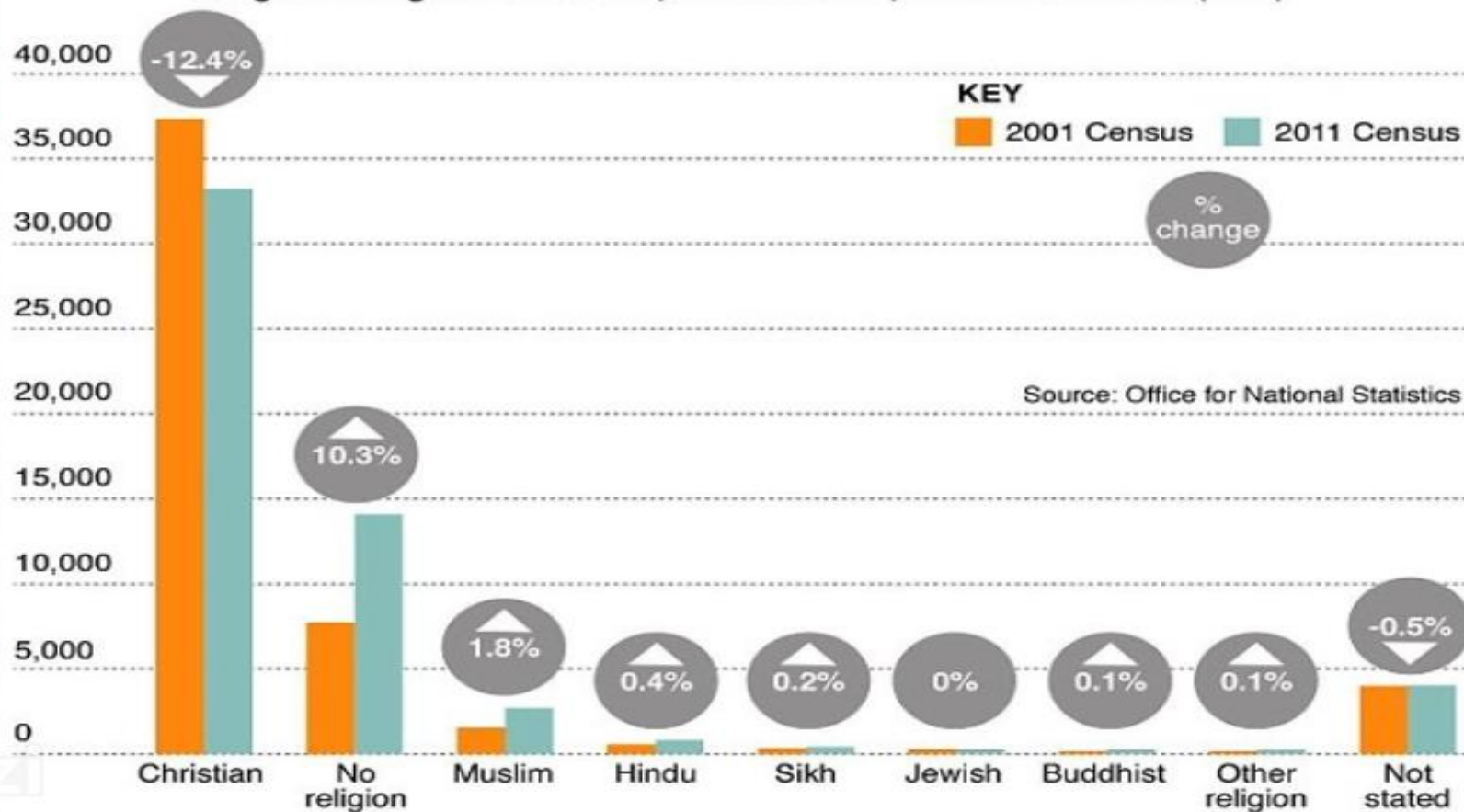
Although The UK is historically a Christian society. People are usually **tolerant** towards **the faiths of others** and those who have no religious beliefs.

With over **170** distinct religions counted, the religious make-up of the UK is **diverse, complex** and **multicultural**.



# 2011 Census Religion

Religion in England and Wales, 2001 and 2011, all usual residents (000s)





## POLITICS AND RELIGION DO NOT MIX

Politics do **not meddle** in religious affairs largely because religion is deemed a matter of **private conscience and conviction**.

Britons are **reluctant** to discuss either, and tend to keep the **two realms separate** inasmuch as they do express opinions.



## THE ROLE OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN PARLIAMENT

The Church of England is represented in the UK Parliament by **26 bishops**

The Church of England also has the right to **draft legislative measures**. **No other religion** is afforded this privilege.

**The Prime Minister**, regardless of personal beliefs, plays a **key role** in the **appointment** of Church of England bishops.



# Anglicanism

## ANGLICANISM

The Church of England is part of the **Anglican Communion**, which is a **worldwide family** of churches in **160** countries.

The Church of England is the "**established church**": the Monarch is the **Supreme Governor** the Church performs a number of **official functions**, and Church and **State** are linked.



## WHY DID THE DIVISION OCCUR?

Quickly after Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, he **requested a divorce**.

The **Roman Catholic Church** did not authorize the divorce.

Henry VIII **split from** Roman Catholic Church.

Henry adopted the title given to him by **the Pope** in **1521**, that of **Defender of the Faith**.





**There are 43 dioceses in England covering the two provinces of Canterbury and York.**

**The Church of Ireland and the Church in Wales separated from the Church of England in 1869 and 1920**



## BELIEFS

A belief that **the Bible** contains the **core** of all Christian faith and thought.

A loyalty to a way of worship and life that was first set out in the **Book of Common Prayer**.

Celebration of the sacraments ordained by **Jesus** - that of **Baptism** and **Eucharist** or **Holy Communion**.

# RITUALS

**Laying of the Hands** Used in ceremonies of the ordination of priests.



Church members will receive **bread and wine**.



Little parishioner participation involved, revolves mainly around **choral music**.



# CURRENT ISSUES

## Decline in church attendance

In 1980, **5,201,300** churchgoers,  
In 2005 it reduced to **3,166,200**  
By 2015, it have fallen to **3,081,500**

## Financial Problems

Church members are  
**responsible for the financial maintenance** of the church,  
despite **its national** church status.

## At risk of dying out in a generation

**Gay marriage to be illegal** in  
Church of England



**CATHOLICISM**



## Current Statistics

In 2011 there were roughly **5.7** million Catholics in the United Kingdom; **4,155,100** in England and Wales (**7.4%**), **841,053** in Scotland (**15.9%**), and **738,033** in Northern Ireland (**40.76%**).

In large parts of **Northern Ireland**, Catholicism is the **dominant** religion

## CATHOLIC RITUALS

Going confess sins to **priest** in a tall box-like structure.

A priest may give **penance tasks** to people, **bless** them, and sometimes **sprinkle** them with **holy water**.

Catholics consider **Mass** as one of the **most important ceremonies**. **Incense** is used a lot in Catholicism compared to other branches of Christianity.



## BRITAIN HAS BECOME A 'CATHOLIC COUNTRY'

Roman Catholics have overtaken  
Anglicans as the country's dominant  
religious group.

More people attend Mass every Sunday  
than worship with the Church of England





# **OTHER RELIGIONS**

**MUSLIM**

**HINDUISM**

**BUDDHISM**

**AND SO ON.**

The British Muslim population has **surged dramatically** over the past 15 years, increasing by **75 %** in England and Wales. The 2011 census puts the **Muslim population** of the UK at around **5 %**.

**MUSLIM SHOWS  
THE FASTEST  
GROWING.**

**MUSLIM**



**77%** of **Muslim** families **successfully** **perpetuate** their faith to the **next** **generation**, in contrast to only **29%** in **Christian** families and **65%** in other religions.

# HINDUISM

Hindus has been in the UK since the **19th century**.

In 2007, there were around **800,000** Hindus (**1,5%**) in the United Kingdom.

Most British Hindus live in **England**, with **half** living in **London** alone, small but **growing** Hindu communities also exist in **Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales**





# BUDDHISM

It is more of a **philosophy**. Buddhist aims are to lead a **moral life**, to be **mindful and aware of thought and actions** and to develop **wisdom and understanding**. the number of Buddhist has **increased** by third over the last ten years, Buddhism remains a **minority** religion.



## QUIZZES

1) Up to now, what religion considered as the most popular Christian Denomination in the UK?

A. Church of England

C. Hinduism

B. Roman Catholic

D. Muslim

2) How many religions are there in The British isles?

A. 160

C. 180

B. 170

D. 190



**3) Look at the picture below, what religion belongs to this logo?**



# FILL IN THE BLANKS:

The Church of England is the " .....church"  
because: The Monarch is the Supreme ..... The  
Church performs a number of ..... functions,  
and Church and ..... are linked.

Thank  
You



A rustic wooden sign with the word "WELCOME" in white, block letters. The sign is made of a single piece of weathered wood with rough, uneven edges. It is hanging from a teal-colored wooden wall by a thin, light-colored twine string that forms a triangular shape. A vibrant red rose with green leaves is tucked behind the right side of the sign. The teal wall has a vertical plank texture and shows signs of wear, including small holes and peeling paint.

WELCOME

# BRITISH CULTURE 2

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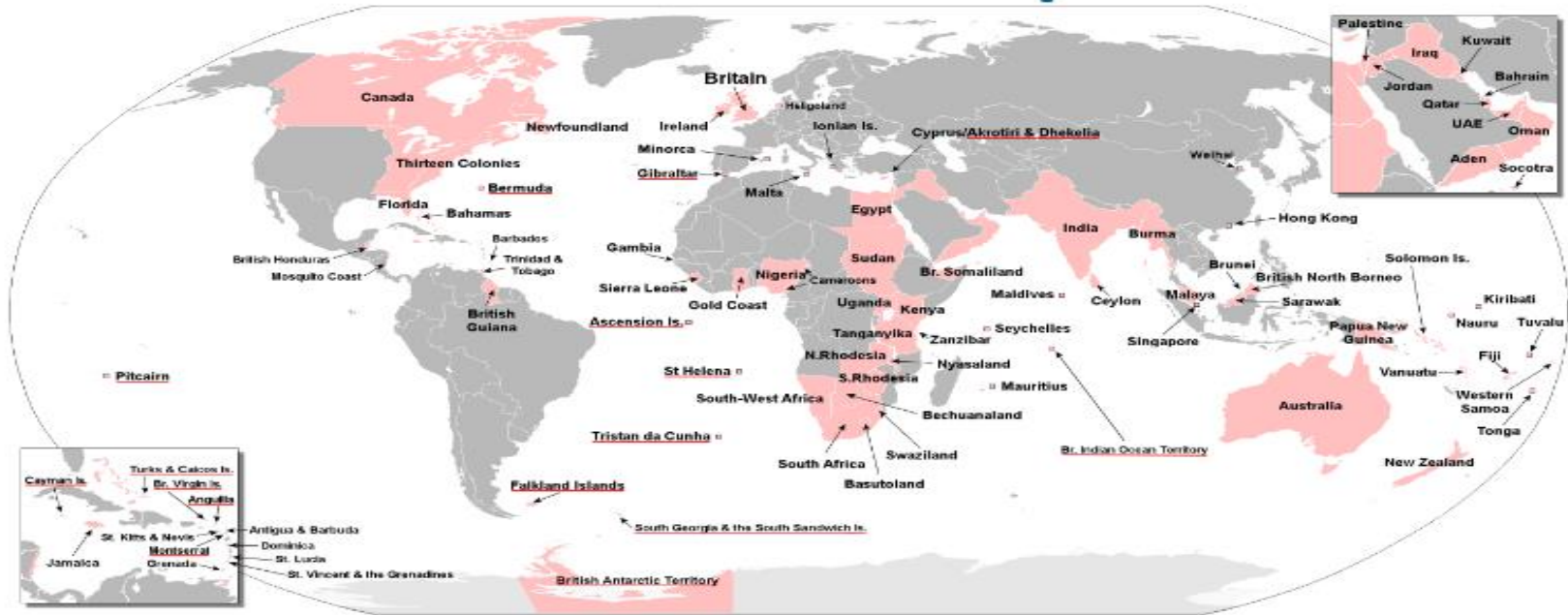
Phone: 0945681898

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Britain and the world



# The British Empire



the empire on which the sun never sets

By 1913 the British Empire held sway over 412 million people, 23 per cent of the world population at the time, and by 1920 it covered 35,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (13,700,000 sq mi), 24 per cent of the Earth's total land area



# End of Empire

- Loss of the Thirteen American Colonies in 1776
- Dominions - Self- government for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
- Waves of countries became independent after WW2
- India's independence in 1947 (Gandhi)

In the years following World War Two, Britain was less influential on the world stage than before. America and the Soviet Union became global leaders during the Cold War.

During this time, Britain also faced economic problems.

These challenges, as well as the emergence of nationalist movements in some British colonies, led Britain to grant independence to several colonies. These now form the Commonwealth of Nations.



# The Commonwealth of Nations





- Founded in 1931
- 54 members
- Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the Commonwealth
- Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings





No written laws, parliament, or political leader

The British monarch is the non-political head

The Commonwealth Games are held every four years.



# North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



# North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Military alliance, formed 1949

Britain's main defence alliance

28 member states

Croatia (along with Albania)

joined in 2009

# History of The European Union

1957 - Treaty of Rome created the 6-nation European Economic Community (EEC). Britain did not join.

1959 - Britain helped create the European Free Trade Association

1960s - British attempted to join EEC, but was blocked by France until 1973

1992 - Maastricht Treaty created the EU



# History of The European Union

The euro was introduced as the currency of the EU in 1999, but was not adopted by Britain. Since then, polls have shown that most Britons want to keep the pound sterling as Britain's currency.



# The European Union today

27 member states

500 million people

20% to 30% of  
world economic  
output



## Scotland and Wales

As far back as 1886 some moves were made to introduce Home Rule to Scotland, but they never got anywhere.

Wales and a cultural revival (esp language) beginning (timidly) in the late 19th century.

In early 20th century most Scots and Welsh believed Labour was best placed to defend their interests, with a strong central Labour government.

## **Scotland and Wales**

In the 1960s Scottish and Welsh national movements began to pick up momentum.

Electoral successes for the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru.

By the late 1970s there was increasing pressure for "devolution".

A referendum was held in 1979 to ask the Scots and Welsh if that was what they wanted.

## **Scotland and Wales**

A narrow majority of Scottish electors voted yes: but the number fell below the threshold of 40% of the electorate set by the legislation. In Wales the "yes" did not get a majority of those voting.

Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government were opposed to devolution and the project was shelved.



## **Scotland and Wales**

Some influential Labour politicians continued however to press for devolution, especially John Smith, Labour leader from 1992 until his death in 1994.

A Scottish Constitutional Convention met in the late 1980s and early 1990s to draft proposals for a devolved parliament.

## Scotland and Wales

Many people in Scotland felt that Margaret Thatcher's policies had been damaging to them, and this was compounded when she decided to apply the "poll tax" (Community Charge) to Scotland as a "pilot scheme" before applying it to the rest of the UK.

Scotland voted mainly Labour or SNP, while the Conservatives' overwhelming domination of Westminster relied essentially on English MPs.

## **Scotland and Wales**

Labour's 1997 manifesto included proposals for a devolved Parliament in Scotland with legislative powers, and a Welsh Assembly with Executive powers. A referendum was held after Labour's overwhelming victory at the general election in 1997. Scotland voted decisively in favour of devolution, but Wales only voted for devolution by the narrowest of margins.

## **Scotland and Wales**

The Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly held their first elections in 1999.



# Union

- 1800: the Act of Union created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The Irish Parliament was abolished
- 1870's > Campaign for **Home Rule**
  - supported by the Catholic majority
  - feared by the Protestant minority
- 1916: **The Easter Uprising** violently quashed

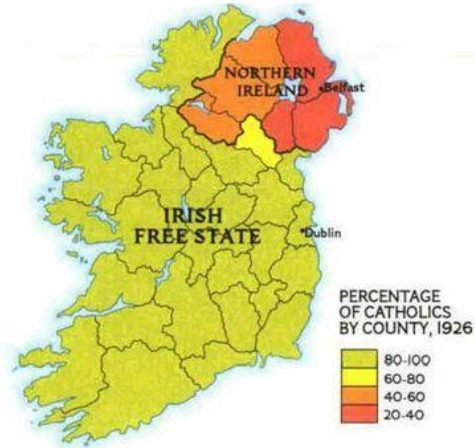


- 1919-21: The War of Independence

# The creation of Northern Ireland

## 1921: The **Irish Free State** created

- Gaelic, Catholic, rural
- Governed by the Irish parliament in Dublin
- 1949: Ireland officially became an independent republic



“However, **Northern Ireland** was partitioned from the rest:

- A Protestant State for Protestant People”
- Governed by **Unionists** in **Stormont**
- Catholics suffered **discrimination**

# Civil rights, sectarian violence

- 1960s: Catholic youths in **Ulster** marched for civil rights and an end to discrimination but **Unionists** opposed change
- **Sectarian** divisions increased and **paramilitary groups** became increasingly active





# The start of The Troubles

- In 1969, **British troops** were deployed in Northern Ireland
  - Exacerbated tensions
- During a **civil rights march** in 1972, 14 civilians were shot dead by British soldiers
- In response to growing unrest, **direct rule** was introduced (1972)



# The Troubles (1969 – 1997)

- 3,500 deaths, around half were civilians
- 2% of the population of Northern Ireland were injured or killed
- Paramilitaries used violence and fear to control their own communities > **punishment beatings**
- The Northern Irish economy collapsed, there was widespread poverty and unemployment
- Bombings and shootings also took place on the British mainland

# The Good Friday Agreement

- By the mid-nineties, the people of Northern Ireland were tired of violence
- The **peace process** led to the **Good Friday Agreement (1998)**
  - Provided for a **power-sharing** Northern Ireland **Assembly** and **Executive** at **Stormont** with many **devolved powers**
  - Unionists and Republicans always **share power**
  - The door to a **united Ireland** was **left open**

## Since 1998

- All border checkpoints between North and South have been removed
- There has been **economic growth** (partly due to EU funding)...
- ...and **relative peace** between communities
- Tensions remain but the situation is significantly better than **during the Troubles**

# Brexit – trouble ahead?

- Northern Ireland voted against Brexit (56%)
- Brexit raises issues in relation to:
  - citizenship
  - national identity
  - the economy
  - the border

Thank  
You



# GROUP WORK

## Presentation

**Choose ONE of the following topics and give presentation**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Topics</b>
1	<i>Geography and sightseeing of the UK</i>
2	<i>Traditions and customs of Great Britain</i>
3	<i>British education and work, and leisure</i>
4	<i>Marriage and family life in the UK</i>
5	<i>British holidays and festivals</i>



<b>No.</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<b>6</b>	<i>British economy and everyday life</i>
<b>7</b>	<i>National symbols of the United Kingdom</i>
<b>8</b>	<i>British sport and competition</i>
<b>9</b>	<i>British fashion, national costumes and dress</i>
<b>10</b>	<i>Government and politics in the United Kingdom</i>