



The united Kingdom of great Britain

Великобритания



Actuality/Актуальность

Всевозрастающее значение английского языка в современной жизни, влияние Англо-Американской мировой державы и её многовековых традиций на современный мир, необходимость владения знаниями, а также иностранным языком каждым человеком в современном обществе.



Панорама Лондона



Short information/Краткая информация

Проект является многолетним, в процессе разработки находится сайт, на котором постоянно учащимися пополняется и обновляется информация. В рамках проекта была проведена исследовательская работа генеалогического древа Королевской семьи Великобритании, поиск и обработка информации о каждом члене Королевской семьи.



Цели проекта

- a) **Развитие** у учащихся интереса к стране изучаемого языка;
- b) **Развитие и приобретение** учащимися знаний о реалиях и традициях Королевской семьи Великобритании;
- c) **Сопоставление** изучаемого языка с родным, **осознание** особенностей каждого;
- d) **Вовлечение** учащихся в образовательный, творческий процесс;
- e) **Формирование** личностных качеств: трудолюбия, активности, умения работать в коллективе, коммуникабельности, взаимной ответственности.

Задачи проекта

- Достичь целей проекта путем развития различных умений и навыков учащихся, расширения лексического запаса, а также активизации творческих способностей учащихся и интереса к изучаемому предмету.



Four nations



Northern Ireland

In 1922 the south of Ireland was made independent from Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and became the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland remained joined politically to Britain, and the United Kingdom was born. While this was a popular decision with most Irish Protestants, it was unpopular with most of the Catholic population, who wished Ireland to remain a united country. Conflict between these two groups came to crisis point in the 1970s with the terrorist activities of the IRA and the arrival of British soldiers. Even today, the Northern Irish population remains divided between Unionists (or Loyalists), who want to remain a part of the United Kingdom, and Republicans, who oppose it.



INFORMATION FILE

Scotland

- Total population ■ 5 million
- Capital ■ Edinburgh
- National day ■ November 30th (St Andrew's Day)
- National symbols ■ ■ Thistle, ■ tartan



INFORMATION FILE

England

- Total population ■ 49 million
- Capital ■ London
- National day ■ April 23rd (St George's Day)
- National symbols ■ Red rose, lion, bulldog



INFORMATION FILE

Wales

- Total population ■ 2.5 million
- Capital ■ Cardiff
- National day ■ March 1st (St David's Day)
- National symbols ■ Dragon, ■ leek, ■ daffodil



England - Is a country which is part of the United Kingdom Its inhabitants account for more than 83% of the total UK population, whilst its mainland territory occupies most of the southern two-thirds of the island of Great Britain. England shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west.



ENGLAND



•Information file

•**Capital** (and largest city)

- London

•**Official languages** –

English

•**Government** -

Constitutional monarchy

- **Monarch** –

Queen Elizabeth II

-**Prime minister** –

Gordon Brown MP

•**Legislature** –

Parliament of the United Kingdom

•**Area** - Total

130,395 km²

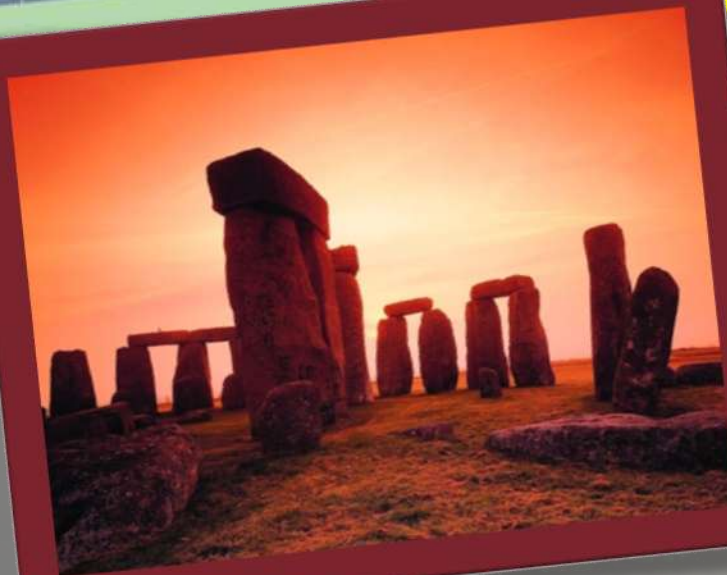
Sights of England



Buckingham
Palace
London



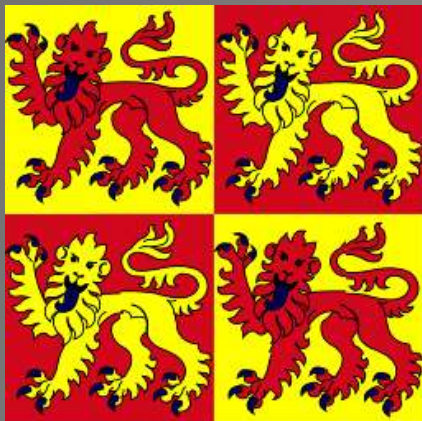
Big Ben
London



Stonehenge
Wiltshire

Wales - Is a country which is part of the United Kingdom, bordering England to its east, and the Atlantic Ocean^[4] and Irish Sea to its west. It is also an elective region of the European Union. Wales has a population estimated at three million and is a bilingual country, with both Welsh and English having equal status.

WALES



• Information file

- **Capital** (and largest city) - Cardiff
- **Government** – Constitutional monarchy
- **First Minister of Wales** - Rhodri Morgan AM
- **Secretary of State (in the UK government)** – Paul Murphy MP
- **Deputy First Minister for Wales** – Ieuan Wyn Jones AM
- **Area** - Total 20,779 km²

Sights of Wales



Castell Coch
Cardiff

Millennium
Stadium
Cardiff



Cardiff Castle
Cardiff

SCOTLAND

Scotland is a country in northwest Europe that occupies the northern third of the island of Great Britain. It is part of the United Kingdom, and shares a land border to the south with England. It is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest. In addition to the mainland, Scotland consists of over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.



- **Information file**
- **Capital** –
Edinburgh
- **Government** –
Constitutional monarchy
- **First Minister** –
Alex Salmond MP MSP
- **Area** - Total 78,772 km²



Sights of Scotland



Sterling Castle
Sterling



Airport Control
Tower
Edinburgh



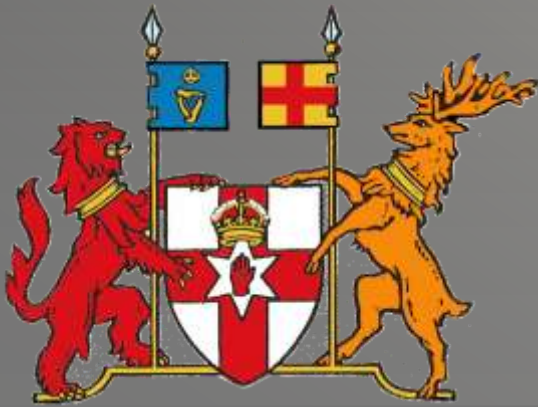
Burns Monument
Edinburgh



IRELAND



Northern Ireland **Northern Ireland** - Is a country which is part of the United Kingdom, lying in the northeast of Ireland, covering 5,459 square miles (14,139 km²), about a sixth of the island's total area. It shares a border with the Republic of Ireland to the south and west. At the time of the UK Census in April 2001, its population was 1,685,000, constituting between a quarter and a third of the island's total population and about 3% of the population of the United Kingdom.^[1] is a country which is part of the United Kingdom,^[1] lying in the northeast of Ireland, covering 5,459 square miles (14,139 km²), about a sixth of the island's total area.^[2] It shares a border with the Republic of Ireland to the south and west.



- **File information**
- **Capital** (and largest city) – Belfast
- **First Minister** – Peter Robinson MLA
- **Deputy First Minister** - Martin McGuinness MLA
- **Secretary of State** - Shaun Woodward MP
- **Area** - Total 13,843 km²



Sights of Ireland

Giants Causeway
Bushmills



Belfast City Hall
Belfast



The Royal Family



There is the official site of the Royal Family:

www.royal.gov.uk

Генеалогическое древо Британской Королевской Семьи

Питер Филипс
(1977 г.р.)



Зара Филипс
(1981 г.р.)



Принц Уильям
(1982 г.р.)



Будущий король
Вильгельм V

Принц Гарри
(1984 г.р.)



Принцесса
Беатрис (1988 г.р.)



Принцесса
Юджиния (1990 г.р.)



Принц Уэльский Чарльз
(1948 г.р.)



Старший сын, наследник
престола. Он станет
королем Карлом III

Принцесса Анна
(1950 г.р.)



Ее называют одним
наиболее активных
и популярных членов
королевской семьи

Герцог Йоркский
Эндрю (1960 г.р.)



Занимает 4-е место в ли-
нии наследования
Британского трона

Луиза Маунтбэттан-
Виндзор (2003 г.р.)



17 декабря у Эдварда
и Софи родился сын –
уже известно, что
он будет носить титул
виконта Северна
и станет восьмым
в линии престоло-
наследия

Принц Эдвард, граф Уэссекский
(Эдвард Энтони Ричард Луис)
(1964 г.р.)



В линии наследования Британского
трона является 7-м

Королева Елизавета II
и герцог Эдинбургский Филипп



(супруг королевы согласно закону
не носит титул «король» и не может
быть соправителем монархии)

Click [HERE](#) to see full tree

Her majesty the Queen

The Queen is Head of State of the UK and 15 other Commonwealth realms.

She is the elder daughter of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, she was born in 1926. She became Queen at the age of 25, and has reigned through more than five decades of enormous social change and development.

The Queen is married to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and has four children and eight grandchildren.

Her Majesty is 38th in direct line of descent from Egbert (c. 775-839), King of Wessex from 802 and of England 827 to 839.

She is the fortieth monarch since William I (William the Conqueror), and also the great-great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria.



The Queen Mother

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was the mother of Queen Elizabeth II, the present British sovereign, and the widow of King George VI.

She was born the Honourable Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon on 4 August 1900 (fourth daughter of Lord Glamis, later 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne) and spent her early childhood at St Paul's Waldenbury in Hertfordshire, north of the capital. This was the country home of her parents.



The Bowes-Lyon family is descended from the Royal House of Scotland. One of The Queen Mother's 14th-century ancestors, Sir John Lyon, became Thane of Glamis, home of Macbeth 300 years before, and Glamis Castle is the family seat.

Prince Philip, duke of the Edinburgh

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich, has been married to The Queen since 1947.

He was born Prince of Greece and Denmark in Corfu in 1921, but renounced his Royal title when he became a naturalised British subject in 1947.

Having joined the Royal Navy in 1939, Prince Philip saw active service throughout the Second World War, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. He was present in Tokyo harbour when Japan surrendered.

After Princess Elizabeth became Queen, Prince Philip gave up his naval career to support The Queen in her duties. The Duke of Edinburgh has no constitutional role other than as a Privy Counsellor, and sees no State papers.



The prince of Wales & The duchess of Cornwall

The Prince of Wales is the eldest son of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh. Born in 1948, he is heir apparent to the throne.

The Prince of Wales married Mrs Camilla Parker Bowles on 9 April 2005 at a civil ceremony at the Guildhall in Windsor, followed by a service of prayer and dedication in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

After the wedding, Mrs Parker Bowles became known as HRH The Duchess of Cornwall. When The Prince of Wales accedes to the throne, she will be known as HRH The Princess Consort.

Together, they undertake an enormous range of public duties, supporting The Queen and working on behalf of a large number of charities and other organisations.



Prince Garry



Prince Harry is the younger son of The Prince of Wales and the late Diana, Princess of Wales. Prince Harry attended the same schools as his brother, Prince William. He started at Mrs Jane Mynors' nursery school in London from September 1987, when he was three.

In 1989 Prince Harry joined Prince William at Wetherby School, moving to Ludgrove School in Berkshire in September 1992.

In 1998 both young Princes were with The Prince of Wales in Canada, for brief public appearances and a skiing holiday in Whistler, British Columbia. Like his brother, Prince Harry is a keen skier. Although he is focusing on his military career, Prince Harry is Patron to a number of charities whose work he wants to support and Joint Founder and Patron of Sentebale, which helps children orphaned by AIDS in the poverty-stricken Lesotho in Southern Africa. Click [here](#) to find out more about Prince Harry's Charities and patronages

Prince William

Prince William is the elder son of The Prince of Wales and the late Diana, Princess of Wales.

After attending Mrs Mynors School, Prince William became a pupil at Wetherby School in London, from 15 January 1987 until 5 July 1990.

From September 1990, The Prince attended Ludgrove School in Berkshire, for five years until 5 July 1995. He then attended Eton College from July 1995 and studied Geography, Biology and History of Art at A Level.

Although a Lieutenant in the Household Cavalry, Prince William is now training to be a search and rescue Pilot with the Royal Air Force. Click [here](#) to read more about Prince William's military career



At the same time, Prince William is President or Patron to a number of charities and organisations whose work he wishes to support. Click [here](#) to read more about Prince William's charities and patronages

The Earl and countess of Wessex

The Earl of Wessex is the third son and youngest child of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh. He was born on 10 March 1964 and christened Edward Antony Richard Louis. Upon his marriage to Miss Sophie Rhys-Jones in 1999, he was created The Earl of Wessex and Viscount Severn. At the same time it was announced that His Royal Highness will be given the title Duke of Edinburgh in due course, when the present title now held by Prince Philip eventually reverts to the Crown. The Earl and Countess of Wessex carry out many engagements in support of The Queen, and on behalf of a diverse range of organisations in the fields of young people, the arts, disability and communication.



The princess Anna

The Princess Royal is the second child and only daughter of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

Born Princess Anne in 1950, she received the title Princess Royal from The Queen in June 1987.

Since 1969 The Princess Royal has pursued a busy schedule of public duties. In addition to carrying out engagements in support of The Queen, she works on behalf of a broad range of organisations.

She has a high-profile role as President of Save the Children Fund, and is a member of the International Olympic Committee.

The Princess Royal has also been closely involved in the creation of a number of charities, including The Princess Royal Trust for Carers, Riders for Health and Transaid.



Her work takes her all over the world, including visits to many developing countries to see the work of the organisations with which she is involved.

Zara Philips

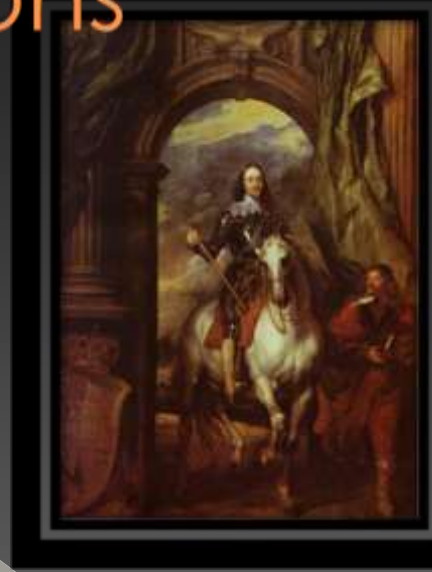
Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, MBE (born 15 May 1981) is a member of the British royal family and is the second child and only daughter of Princess Anne, Princess Royal and her first husband, Captain Mark Phillips. As the eldest granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, she is twelfth in the British Order of Succession.

An equestrienne, Zara is the reigning Eventing World Champion who won the World Championship in Aachen and was voted 2006 BBC Sports Personality of the Year that year by the British viewing public (an award her mother, Princess Anne, won in 1971).



The Royal Collections

For over five hundred years kings and queens have amassed collections of art and artefacts. Many of these items still exist today as part of the Royal Collection, the Royal Philatelic Collection, the Royal Archives and the Crown Jewels. Some of these collections are held by the Sovereign in trust for the nation, whilst others are privately owned by the monarch. Many of the objects are on public display at the principal royal residences and are shown in a programme of special exhibitions and through loans to institutions around the world.



Over 3,000 objects from the Royal Collection are on long-term loan to museums and galleries around the United Kingdom and abroad. National institutions housing works of art from the Collection include The British Museum, National Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Museum of London, the National Museum of Wales and the National Gallery of Scotland.

The Royal Collections

Giordano
(1692)



Sir Thomas Hanmer
(1937)

