

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ І  
ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ**

**Кафедра іноземної філології і перекладу**

## **Лінгвокраїнознавство англомовних країн**

для студентів напряму підготовки 6.020303

“Філологія (переклад)”

КИЇВ-2014

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## Foreword

The textbook presents to a survey of the most significant aspects of the culture process in English-speaking countries, its historical, social and economic background.

Geographic material supplied by the system of terms that denote national-specific realities of social life, material life, history English language and culture of each country, and called the linguistic.

Textbook uses the latest statistics from official government website described the countries and offers a fresh perspective on various aspects of their lives, leading many little known in our country facts on various aspects of spiritual and material culture of English-speaking nations. Attention is focused primarily on those issues that were not covered in the educational literature. Tutorial largely breaks the usual stereotypes about life in these countries, which for lack of impartiality freshion of information still persist in our society.

Rich in factual material can be used by students to consolidate the knowledge acquired in lectures, independent study topics on the program for writing term papers and more. The system of exercises can be used to workshops with lingvostranovedeniya if any curriculum or for independent students training on the subject.

The present manual is intended for students of the Foreign Languages Faculty as well as all those interested in the problems of development of the culture of the English-speaking countries and wishing to extend their knowledge of it.

## **LECTURE 1. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Great Britain is a group of islands lying off the western coast of Europe, comprising the main territory of the United Kingdom. Great Britain is also used as a political term describing the combination of England, Scotland, and Wales, the three nations which together make up all the main island's territory. The flag of the UK is sometimes wrongly called the Union Jack, but Union Flag is actually the correct name as it only becomes a "Jack" when flown from a ship's jack mast.

"Great Britain" is also widely used as a synonym for the country properly known as the "United Kingdom". This is wrong as the United Kingdom includes Northern Ireland in addition to the three countries of Great Britain.

This use of Great Britain is thought by some to derive from usage as an abbreviation of the correct full name of "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". But the British themselves occasionally use the abbreviation "GB", such as in the Olympic Games where the UK team is sometimes informally referred to as 'Team GB' and the UK uses the international foreign vehicle identification code of "GB".

The origin of the name "Britain" is unclear. Some historians say that when the Romans took over the southern part of Great Britain they named the island after the Brigantes, one of the largest Celtic tribes living there. The Romans gave it the name "Britannia".

The earlier Celtic inhabitants became known as "Britons" and the island as Britain. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the name Britannia largely fell out of use, only to be used in a historical sense, referring to the Roman possessions. During medieval times, the British Isles were referred to as "Britannia major" and "Britannia minor". The term "Bretayne the grete" was used by chroniclers as early as 1338, but it was not used officially until King James I proclaimed himself "King of Great Britain" on 20 October 1604 to avoid the more cumbersome title "King of England and Scotland".

Over the centuries, Great Britain has evolved politically from three independent states (England, Scotland, and Wales) through two kingdoms with a shared monarch (England and Scotland), a single all-island Kingdom of Great Britain, to the situation following 1801, in which Great Britain together with the whole island of Ireland constituted the larger United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (UK). The UK then became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the 1920s, when Ireland regained independence.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power exercised by a government headed by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Executive power is vested in the monarch but in reality Her Majesty's Government is answerable and accountable only to the House of Commons, the lower and only directly elected house in Britain's bicameral Parliament.

The UK's current monarch and head of state is Queen Elizabeth II who acceded to the throne in 1952 and was crowned in 1953.

The British (currently UK) Parliament is bicameral, composed of the 659-member elected House of Commons and the appointed House of Lords.

### England

The English flag is the St. George's Cross. thin red cross on a white field. A red cross acted as a symbol for many Crusaders in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries AD. It became associated with Saint George, and England claimed him as their patron saint, along with other countries such as Georgia, Russia and the Republic of Genoa, using his cross as a banner.

### Physical Geography

England covers 130,395 sq. km, with London on latitude 51° 30' (Kyiv is on 50°25').

Much of the terrain of England is gently rolling hills, although there is one major range of hills, the Pennines, that passes between Leeds and Manchester. The highest peak is not part of that range - Scafell Pike at 978m in the Lake District, one of England's seven National Parks.

Although renowned for having a mild, damp climate throughout the year, the highest temperature ever recorded in England was 38.5° on August 10, 2003 in Kent. Snow is relatively rare in the south of England and any at all causes traffic chaos, but normal in the north of the country.

The sea gap to France is 34 km. The Channel Tunnel near Dover links England to Europe.

### Human Geography and Demographics

England is both the most populous and the most ethnically diverse nation in the United Kingdom with around 49 million inhabitants, of which about a quarter live in the greater London area. There are 24m male and 25m female inhabitants. 90.7 % were born in the UK. Roughly a tenth are from non-white ethnic groups.

The population of England is mostly made up of, and descended from, immigrants who have arrived over millennia.

England has 39 "traditional counties" which are not equivalent to contemporary local government territories. These counties came from the Shires that were formed after the various Kingdoms, (such as Mercia, Wessex, Northumbria and Kent), that made up the Territory of England, were assimilated into one united Kingdom. The first shires were created by the Anglo-Saxons in what is now England and south eastern Scotland. Shires were controlled by a royal official known as a "shire reeve" or sheriff.

From Anglo-Saxon times, from about the 7<sup>th</sup> century to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the original "shires" all gradually became Counties as the boundaries were moved with changes in population and demographic profiles. Simply, a County was made up of Hundreds, which themselves were made up of Tithings.

### London

London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom. Its core area is 1,579 square km with a population of 7.2 million, administered by 32 Borough Councils 25 Greater London County. However as any visitor sees, it is an



indeterminate area at around 12 million, taking into account the areas of the Home Counties that merged to the capital. This makes it exceptional if only for the reason that a quarter of the population of England is in this densely populated area. In 2004 a "metropolitan area" was defined by the Greater London local government that is not yet approved by central government, which incorporates an area that has a population of 18m.

The City of London or "Square Mile" is the financial centre of London, home to banks, brokers, insurers and legal and accounting firms. A second financial district is developing at Canary Wharf to the east of central London. This is much smaller than the City of London, but has equally prestigious occupants, including the global headquarters of HSBC Bank.

There are 35 road, rail and foot bridges over the River Thames in London, 18 of them being major road bridges. The oldest is London Bridge, the first version being built about 2000 years ago. A series of London Bridges were then built, each wider and stronger until a major bridge was built by the engineer John Rennie for 2 million pounds, the equivalent of billions today and opened in 1831. It needed to be replaced in the 1960s and was sold for 2.5m USD to an American casino owner in 1968 and shipped to Arizona, where it now stands. It has always been believed that the proud new owner thought he was buying Tower Bridge. Nevertheless, Rennie's London Bridge today is the second most popular tourist attraction in Arizona after the Grand Canyon.

Tower Bridge itself is London's most dramatic river crossing and a world landmark. It is so called as it is very close to the Tower of London. Alternative designs were fiercely debated over for 8 years until work started on the present design in 1886. It took another 8 years to build and is an opening steel bridge with the steel end constructions each clad in a mock Victorian Gothic tower.

London is full of historic buildings - one of the most interesting to visit is Westminster Abbey which is crammed full of the tombs of personalities from world history over the past thousand years.

One of the central squares of London is Trafalgar Square where many Londoners greet the New Year. The National Gallery (of Art) is on the square and Leicester Square is very close by.

Nelson's Column is in the centre of the square, surrounded by fountains and four huge bronze lions sculpted by Sir Edwin Landseer; the metal used is said to have been recycled from the cannons of the French fleet. The column is topped by a statue of Lord Nelson, the admiral who commanded the British Fleet at Trafalgar.

Piccadilly Circus is a circular "square" or perhaps better, an area and traffic intersection, in the City of Westminster, near Soho and the main theatre district known as the West End.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the Queen and the largest "working" royal palace remaining in the world. The palace was built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 but bought by George III in 1762 as a private residence.

### The British Empire

The British Empire, in the early decades of the 20th century, ruled over a population of 400-500 million people - then roughly a quarter of the world's population - and covered nearly 30 million square kilometres, roughly 40 % of the world's land area.

The Empire facilitated the spread of British technology, commerce, language, and government around much of the globe. Imperial dominance contributed to Britain's extraordinary economic growth, and greatly strengthened its voice in world affairs. Even as Britain extended its imperial reach overseas, it continued to develop and broaden democratic institutions at the homeland.

The Victorian Era was at the height of the Industrial Revolution, a period of great economic, and technological change in the United Kingdom.

During Victoria's last years, the United Kingdom was involved in the two Boer Wars, which received the enthusiastic support of the Queen. These wars resulted in the victory of the British over the Dutch settlers in Southern Africa, the liquidation of the two independent republics they had founded and the incorporation of the territories into the British Empire. During the later war with Germany, the Royal family changed its surname in 1917 to Windsor (after the town and castle) to minimize embarrassment.

In 1906, Britain was the undisputed world's richest and most powerful nation.

### Language

As its name suggests, the English language, today spoken by billions of people around the world, originated as the language of England, where it remains the principal tongue today but the law does not recognise any language as being official. English is the only language used in England for general official business.

An Indo-European language in the Germanic family, English is closely related to Dutch, suggesting geographic proximity between the ancient Dutch and ancient Anglo-Saxons before the latter invaded Britain. As the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms merged into England, "Old English" emerged; some of its literature and poetry has survived. Used by aristocracy and commoners alike before the Norman conquest in 1066, English was displaced in cultured contexts under the new regime by the Norman French language of the new Anglo-French aristocracy. Its use was confined primarily to the lower social classes while official business was conducted in a mixture of Latin and French. Over the following centuries, however, English gradually came back into fashion among all classes and for all official business except certain traditional ceremonies. (Some survive to this day.) But Middle English, as it had by now become, showed many signs of French influence, both in vocabulary and spelling.

The only native spoken language in England other than English is the Cornish language, a Celtic language spoken in Cornwall, which became extinct

in the 19th century but has been revived and is spoken in various degrees of fluency by around 3,500 people. It has no official status (unlike Welsh) and is not required for official use, but is nonetheless supported by national and local government under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

### System of Government

England has no central government, instead using elements of the British system, which is itself rapidly becoming fragmented by the splitting-off of the Scottish Parliament, and to some extent, the Welsh Assembly.

Although there are calls by some for a Devolved (separated) English Parliament, there appears to be little popular support for independence of England from the UK - perhaps due to its dominance in the Union. Those groups that do campaign for Rich a thing tend to be right-wing organisations with very little popular support.

The current Labour government favoured the establishment of regional administration, claiming that England was too large to be governed as a sub-state entity. A referendum on this issue in the North East England on 4 November 2004 decisively rejected the proposal and it is unlikely that similar referendums will be held in other regions in the near future.

### Local Government

England is divided into nine governmental regions: Greater London, South East England, South West England, East of England, East Midlands, West Midlands, North West England, Yorkshire and the Humber and North East England.

These are subdivided into "traditional" counties, of which there are 39, but not all of these now have any administrative identity today. Instead, the tradition of defining administrative units by population continues as Local Authorities, which may be "Unitary", as are some counties, all 34 London Boroughs and all major cities or conurbations. The others are "Non-Unitary".

Local Government is by councils, ranked by size and level of autonomy. The most common "Non-Unitary" hierarchy is two-level with the County council being the higher level and District councils being the lower level. The

two levels have different sets of responsibilities; for example, education is administered at the county level, local planning at the district level.

Large cities and conurbations have "Unitary" councils with one-level that combines the function of County and District council. Some administrative counties also are unitary as they have no layer of Districts below them.

### System of Education

Education in England dates back from medieval times Bablake School in Coventry, was founded in 1344. More famous schools such as Eton College (1440), Harrow School (1572), Rugby School (1567) and Winchester College (1382) were also founded so long ago that tradition is great and long-standing. The oldest school is Westminster College, founded in 1179. Education in England differs from the system used elsewhere in the United Kingdom as there are two basic systems: one covering England, Wales and Northern Ireland and one covering Scotland. Thus English, Welsh and Northern Irish students tend to sit a small number of more advanced examinations and Scottish students tend to sit a larger number of less advanced examinations.

#### Infant School or Primary School

Reception, acorn or pre-school - age 4 to 5

Years 1-2, age 5 to 7

#### Junior School or Primary School

Years 3-6, age 7 to 11

#### Secondary Education

Middle School, High School or Secondary School

Years 7-9, age 11 to 14

#### Upper School or Secondary School

Years 10-11, age 14 to 16                      GCSE examinations

Upper School, Secondary School, or Sixth Form College

Year 12 or Lower Sixth, age 16 to 17                      AS-level examinations

Year 13 or Upper Sixth, age 17 to 18                      A2-level examinations.

The costs for a normal education in the United Kingdom are as follows:

- Primary: Free
- Secondary: Free
- Further (Secondary) Education in either a sixth form or college: Free (if under 19 in that particular academic year or on a low income).
- Higher/Tertiary Education (University): A tuition fee of up to £3,000 per annum

"Public Schools" are actually private schools and are not run by the State.

First Form, age 9 to 10. Second Form, age 10 to 11. Third Form, age 11 to 12. Lower Fourth, age 12 to 13. Upper Fourth, age 13 to 14. Lower Fifth, age 14 to 15. Upper Fifth, age 15 to 16. Lower Sixth, age 16 to 17. Upper Sixth, age 17 to 18.

All levels of education are provided by "Public" schools which charge by reputation. These fees can vary from £5000 per annum to £30000 per annum for Eton, for example.

There are 102 universities in England. The most famous two are The University of Oxford, situated in the city of Oxford, which is the oldest university in the English-speaking world and Cambridge University, which are sometimes referred to collectively as Oxbridge. The two universities have a long history of competition with each other.

When Henry II of England forbade English students to study at the University of Paris in 1167, Oxford began to grow very quickly.

Both are collegiate universities, consisting of the university's central facilities, such as departments and faculties, libraries and science facilities, and then 39 colleges and 7 permanent private halls (PPHs) at Oxford and 31 colleges at Cambridge.

Cambridge has produced more Nobel prize laureates than any other university in the world, having 80 associated with it, about 70 of whom were students there. Both Oxford and Cambridge are on rivers, Oxford is on the

Thames (which is called the Isis on its way through the city) and Cambridge is on the Cam.

Other notable universities include colleges of the University of London, such as Imperial College, one of the strongest homes of science in the world, the London School of Economics and such newer groups as the "Redbrick" universities, built in Victorian times, such as the University of Manchester and Birmingham University.

The Open University (OU) was founded on the belief that communications technology could bring high quality degree-level learning to people who had not had the opportunity to attend campus universities. Many of its students tended to be older and had for a variety of reasons missed the opportunity of higher education in their youth.

### Law

English law, the law of England and Wales (but not Scotland and Northern Ireland), is known generally as the common law (as opposed to civil law). Because common law consisted of using what had gone before as a guide, "ancient useage", common law places great emphasis on precedents. Thus a decision of the highest court in England and Wales, the House of Lords (the judicial members of which are referred to as Law Lords) is binding on every other court in the hierarchy, and they will follow its directions.

The British police are 49 similar but independent police services which operate in the United Kingdom. The largest is the Metropolitan Police Service in London, better known as the London Met or Scotland Yard, named after the original location of their headquarters.

### Religion

Christianity arrived in Britain in the first or second centuries and existed independently of the Church of Rome after it was founded in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Protestant Church of England, or Anglican Church, is the official state church in England. The British monarch must belong to it, but all other English

people may worship as they choose. Canterbury Cathedral, dates back to Roman times, the first recorded part of the building being erected in 740 AD. Many English people belong to other Protestant churches, known as Free Churches. The largest Free Churches include the Baptist, Methodist, and United Reformed churches. The Church of England has about 27 million members, but most of them do not attend services regularly. There are about 4 million other Protestants and about the same number of Roman Catholics in England. The Catholic church is headed by the archbishop of Westminster. England also has about 1 million Muslims, about 400,000 Sikhs, about 300,000 Jews, and about 300,000 Hindus.

On March 12, 1994 the Church of England ordained its first female priests.

## Sport

### Football

The most popular sport in England, both spectator and participant, is football. As it is so widespread internationally, it is described here mainly in linguistic and commercial terms. However it must be noted that the game almost certainly originated in England.

Football is more commonly known as soccer in certain English-speaking nations where the word football refers to a rival code of football developed within that nation, specifically Australia, Canada, the Republic of Ireland and the United States, and also in nations where Rugby football is more popular, such as Wales, New Zealand and South Africa.

- "All I know most surely about morality and obligations, I owe to football." - Albert Camus, French philosopher, novelist and goalkeeper

### Cricket

As with football, cricket originated in England. Although it is perhaps followed by more people in India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean and South Africa, the game remains essentially 'English'.

### Squash



Squash is an indoor racquet sport which was, until recently, called "Squash Rackets". It is becoming one of the most popular participant sports in England.

The game is played by two players, with 'standard' rackets (or occasionally four players for doubles) in a four-walled court with a small, hollow rubber ball. In the more popular and widespread "International" (originally English) version of the game, the court is 9.6 m long by 6.4 m wide. The "American" version of the game uses a harder ball and a court 5.4 m. wide. The court has a 45 cm high panel called the "tin" at the base of the front wall, and "out" lines 2.1 m high at the back wall and 4.5 m high at the front wall. These "out" lines are joined by a raking "out" line on each side wall.

#### The Oxford-Cambridge University Boat Race

The Boat Race is a rowing race between the rowing clubs of the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. It is rowed annually each Spring on River Thames in London. The event is an extremely popular one, not only with the alumni of the universities, but also with rowers in general and those with no connection at all. It is estimated that a quarter of a million people watch the race from the river banks. The first race was in 1829 and it has been held annually since 1856 with the exception of the war years. Members of both teams are traditionally known as blues and the boats as blue boats, with Cambridge being represented as light blue, and Oxford as dark blue. The course is 4 miles and 374 yards from Putney to Mortlake in west London.

The event is very much a British national institution. The race has been won by Cambridge 78 times and Oxford 71. The race in 1877 was declared a dead heat. The 2003 race was amongst the closest in history, with Oxford winning by less than 30 cm. One entertainment for spectators is the possibility of a boat sinking. This has occurred on three occasions; to the Oxford crew in 1925 and 1951, and to Cambridge in 1859 and in 1978. In 1912, the race had to be rescheduled after both teams sank.

#### The Wimbledon Championships

Tennis is played in England, but is one of many sports for enthusiasts and not remarkable for its popularity. This changes dramatically in June of each year when the Grand Slam Championship Tournament is played on grass courts at Wimbledon each year. Suddenly the British public becomes devoted followers of tennis for two weeks.

Wimbledon is the oldest and most prestigious tournament in the sport of tennis and has been played since 1877. It is the third Grand Slam tournament played each year, preceded by the Australian Open and French Open, and followed by the US Open. The tournament (which is the only one of the Grand Slams to be played on grass courts) lasts for a fortnight, subject to extensions for rain.

England has a poor record of winners in any of the events of the tournament - Virginia Wade won the Ladies' Singles in 1977 and no man has won since the second World War.

## Arts and Culture

### Traditions, Customs, Public, Holidays and Food

Most holidays are national holidays, called Bank Holidays, because banks and government offices close on those days. Bank Holidays include Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, New Year's Day, and Boxing Day. There are also spring and summer bank holidays. Each nation has additional bank Holidays, except for England and St. George's Day (April 23<sup>rd</sup>) is not an official holiday in England.

### May Day

May Day (the 1st of May) has been a major festival since medieval times in most modern European countries, but already important in Britain from ancient pagan rituals and reinforced by the Roman day, Floriana, of the goddess of springtime, Flora, also on May 1<sup>st</sup>. The celebrations commonly included the carrying in procession of trees, green branches, or garlands; the appointment of a May King and May Queen; and the setting up of a May tree or Maypole.

Maypole dancing is a traditional form of folk dance in western Europe, especially in England, Sweden and Germany. Dancers led by the May Queen dance in a circle each holding a coloured ribbon attached to a central pole. By the movements of the dancers the ribbons are intertwined and plaited either on to the pole itself or into a web around the pole. The dancers may then retrace their steps exactly in order to unravel the ribbons.

May Day was designated as International Labour Day by the International Socialist congress of 1889, a rare example of politicians rather than religious leaders subsuming an ancient festival. Since then, May 1<sup>st</sup> has been a Bank Holiday in Britain and designated as the Workers' Day but the traditions of the Maypole, the dance around it and the choice of May Queen survive in parallel, organised by the many historical societies around Britain.

### Mother's Day

Called both Mother's Day and Mothering Sunday in Britain, this is by far the most widely celebrated such day in Britain although marketing organisations have attempted to introduce many similar days throughout the year. In Britain, only Father's Day in June has had any noticeable impact and Grandmother's Day has a few adherents. Americans have meanwhile succeeded in having at least one relative's Day per month.

This day was originally called Lacerate Sunday, and is the fourth Sunday in Lent in the Western Christian Church. In medieval England, Simnel cakes (special rich fruitcakes), as shown, were consumed on this day. The Anglican Church led the renaming of this day to Mothering Sunday, from a reference in the bible (Galatians 4:27).

Today greetings cards, flowers and gifts are presented on Mothering Sunday and children in most Infant Schools usually spend a couple of days breaking off normal lessons to craft gifts for their mothers.

Americans claim that Mothering Sunday started in Grafton, West Virginia, when Anna Jarvis observed the anniversary of her mother's death in 1908 at the Andrews Methodist Church.

### Easter

Easter is the main festival of the Christian church year, celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus on the third day after his Crucifixion. In Britain it very much tends to take second place after Christmas in importance and is seen much more as an opportunity to take a short holiday than as a religious commemoration. The English name Easter is of arguable origin; the Anglo-Saxon priest Venerable Bede in the 8 century derived it from the Anglo-Saxon spring goddess Eostre although this is not palatable to most Christians. Although the date of Easter is variable, it always close to the date of one or more of a large number of ancient and pagan celebrations of spring, renewal and rebirth.

The first day of the festival is Good Friday, commemorating the crucifixion, a day of fast by Christians from about the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This is now marked in Britain, as on Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, by additional sports fixtures and programmes special events at parks, stately homes and tourist attractions. These may be antique fairs, specialist markets of crafts, exhibitions of jousting or archery at castles, rallies of steam-engined vehicles or classic cars, motorsport races, displays by lifeboatmen and so on. The inevitable joke is that, given the vagaries of the British climate, grander and more interesting the event, the more likely it is to rain.

Easter customs have taken a variety of forms, in which, for example, eggs, formerly forbidden to be eaten during Lent, have been prominent as symbols of new-life and resurrection.

Today, the ubiquitous manifestation of the tradition of the symbolism of eggs is the hollow chocolate egg.

A few towns and villages in Britain have retained the tradition of "egg rolling" where children race hard-boiled eggs right by rolling them down a hill

on Good Friday. Egg-painting with patterns and colours was used to identify an individual's egg. Such 'egg races' appear to date only from the Middle Ages and so are probably opportunities for fun without deeper symbolic significance.

These Easter Eggs appear on the shelves of shops in Britain immediately after the New Year as it has become polite custom to present chocolate eggs to family, friends and acquaintances on Easter Sunday in echo of Christmas gift-giving. Many British people associate Easter with over-eating of chocolate eggs.

The hare, the symbol of fertility in ancient Egypt, a role that was introduced into Europe, is not found in North America and so the marketing departments of various US corporations have now created the Easter Bunny, not so much the symbol of fertility and periodicity (both female and lunar) but more an opportunity to sell soft toys. The Easter Bunny is often central to how Easter is presented to children, along with chicks, another symbol of new-born life in spring. Americans, like many western Europeans, give hollow chocolate bunnies at Easter, rather than chocolate eggs as in Britain.

#### Food and Drink

This section on food and drink has been added to the chapter on England for two reasons. The first is that English cuisine is familiar to, and often repeated in, the other countries in this textbook, with perhaps the exception of parts of the USA. The second is that there are many myths and misconceptions in Ukraine about the food and drink of Britain.

English cuisine has long suffered from accusations of being bland, unimaginative and boring. Its culinary highlight was roast beef, to such an extent that the French nicknamed the English *les rosbif*. The Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower in London are still called "Beefeaters". Even today, although there are many thousands of restaurants offering the cooking of over 180 countries in New York, there is allegedly not one single restaurant serving solely English food.

Historically eating turnips, parsnips, swedes, with buckwheat as the staple in the Middle Ages, the British excitedly adopted potatoes after their introduction from the New World, and for special occasions, boiled beef and carrots complemented a glass of gin. Little changed until after the Second World War. Despite being a European hub of the spice trade, only salt and pepper was commonly used until recently and garlic was despised by the majority of the population before the Gastronomic Revolutions in the 1960s. The special dish created to commemorate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 called, not surprisingly, Coronation Chicken, was scandalous in that it contained a hint of Indian curry spices. Exotic exceptions long found in classical English cuisine were few, such as ginger beer and chocolate limes. The former is a sweet non-alcoholic soft drink with ginger and the latter are lime-flavoured boiled sweets with a chocolate centre. Gin-T and limes were both introduced from the West Indies in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

National classic dishes that excite gourmets are few, once expensive and only-for-elite dishes such as venison, Dover sole, pheasant and salmon are removed from the menu. The most esoteric is roast swan, forbidden by law to be eaten other than by the Royalty and the dons at Oxford and Cambridge Universities by Royal Charter.

More usual are pork (often eaten with apple sauce), lamb (often eaten with mint sauce), chicken, duck (often eaten with orange sauce), white sea-fish (frequently eaten, with tartare sauce) and inevitably beef (when roasted, eaten usually with Yorkshire puddings).

A traditional Sunday Dinner of roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, mashed potatoes, vegetable and gravy.

British sausages or "bangers", eaten with brown sauce, are uniquely flavoured with pepper and various cereals to give them an unusual flavour that often surprises foreign visitors. Generally sold as pork sausages or beef sausages, more recently chicken, turkey and venison sausages have appeared on sale. Regional specialities may add various herbs, mustard, tomato or many

unusual additions. Cumberland sausages, from the area now known as Cumbria, are claimed to contain a high percentage of good meat.

Pies with short or flaky pastry (and sometimes puddings with suet pastry) continue to be popular - the most popular fillings for hot pies being steak and kidney, beef and onion, chicken and mushroom, lamb and mushroom, cheese and onion and meat and potato. Suet pastry puddings are made with steak and kidney or beef and onion fillings. Pork pies are made from cooked minced pork with a very high fat content surrounded by pork jelly and made in a crispy pie crust.

Pies are made as individual portions or large sizes for families and guests. Pasties are similar to pies although always only made for one person.

The most famous is the Cornish pasty, traditionally made in Cornwall for shepherds and other agricultural workers to take with them to the fields as their lunch. These were once made as pies with assorted vegetable and minced meat filling in one end and sweet, often apple, cherry or plum, filling in the other end. Today's Cornish pasties are only savoury.

Fish consumed in Britain is most frequently sea fish as no point in Britain is far from the sea. River fish most usually eaten are salmon or trout, while pike, perch and other such river fish are rarely eaten. Most fish is bought cooked and hot from Fish and Chip shops (see below) although fish fingers made from cod and cooked from frozen, are very popular, especially as a children's meal. The English once consumed vast numbers of fresh oysters although these are now becoming expensive and much rarer, while imported prawns are now used in a multitude of dishes. The English continue to eat cockles, mussels and whelks, often with malt vinegar.

The traditional English breakfast has now become the traditional British breakfast - the traditional oat porridge breakfast in Scotland has mostly disappeared. Despite perhaps every episode of Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories produced in Russia featuring Holmes and Watson breakfasting on oat

porridge, this was not the case in the original literature and extremely rare in England.

The English breakfast is designed to make people fat, with its usually fried components being a selection (or sometimes all) of bacon, eggs, sausages, black pudding, mushrooms, tomatoes, baked beans and fried bread. Some of the other traditional elements of an English breakfast such as kippers, kidneys and kedgerree have fallen out of favour in recent years.

A breakfast may be preceded by cereals and milk, and followed by toast with marmalade. Orange marmalade is by far the most popular although lime marmalade may be found. Although traditionally the British drank Indian tea with milk, coffee, also usually drunk with milk, is more widespread in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, e same time, the convenience of instant coffee is being overtaken by the preferential taste of natural coffee.

Health awareness, lack of time and the desire of many British people to reduce their calorie intake is relegating breakfast from a main meal to a brief snack. Cooked casts are slow to prepare and produce a great deal of washing-up, despite most homes now having a dishwasher. Fried breakfasts are often a weekend luxury, except when staying in a hotel or Bed and Breakfast (B&B), or may be bought in the cafeteria of most large supermarkets or hypermarkets, motorway services or cafes.

Satisfies vary enormously as to the extent of vegetarian attitudes to food in Britain. It is probably the case that up to half the population will reduce their meat intake, occasionally or frequently, for dietary or ideological reasons with a proportion of those being vegetarian and a small percentage vegan. For example, vegetarian lasagne is frequently offered alongside traditional lasagne and often omnivores will choose the vegetarian option purely for variety. Most British cheeses are still made with rennet although strict vegetarians will choose cheese with artificial substitutes for rennet



## LECTURE 2. CITIES OF ENGLAND

### Leeds

Leeds is the cultural, financial and commercial heart of the West Yorkshire Urban Area, which at the 2001 census had a population of 1.5 million, and the Leeds-Bradford Metropolitan Area, of which Leeds is the integral part, had a population of around 2.3 million, making it the fourth-largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Leeds city region, an economic area with Leeds at its core, had a population of 2.9 million. Leeds is the UK's largest centre for business, legal, and financial services outside London, and its office market is the best in Europe for value.

Historically a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds can trace its recorded history to the 5th century when the Kingdom of Elmet was covered by the forest of "Loidis", the origin of the name Leeds. The name has been applied to many administrative entities over the centuries. It changed from being the appellation of a small manorial borough, in the 13th century, through several incarnations, to being the name attached to the present metropolitan borough. In the 17th and 18th centuries Leeds became a major centre for the production and trading of wool. Then, during the Industrial Revolution, Leeds developed into a major industrial centre; wool was still the dominant industry but flax, engineering, iron foundries, printing, and other industries were important. From being a compact market town in the valley of the River Aire in the 16th century Leeds expanded and absorbed the surrounding villages to become a populous urban centre by the mid-20th century.

Leeds developed as a market town in the Middle Ages as part of the local agricultural economy. Prior to the Industrial Revolution it had become a co-ordination centre for the making of woollen cloth; with white broadcloth being traded at the Leeds White Cloth Hall. Leeds was handling one sixth of England's export trade in 1770. Growth, initially in textiles, was accelerated by the building of the Aire and Calder Navigation in 1699 and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1816. The railway network constructed around Leeds, starting with the Leeds and

Selby Railway in 1834, provided improved communications with national markets and, significantly for its development, an east-west connection with Manchester and the ports of Liverpool and Hull giving improved access to international markets. Alongside technological advances and industrial expansion, Leeds retained an interest in trading in agricultural commodities, with the Corn Exchange opening in 1864.

Council having the vision of building a 24 hour European city and a capital of the north'. It has developed from the decay of the post-industrial era to become a telephone banking centre, connected to the electronic infrastructure of the modern global economy. There has been growth in the corporate and legal sectors and increased local affluence has led to an expanding retail sector, including the luxury goods market. In 2011 it was announced that Leeds will become an enterprise zone, which will help small businesses in the region to increase economic growth.

Slum clearance and rebuilding began in Leeds in the Inter-war period when over 18,000 houses were built by the council on 24 estates in places like Cross Gates, Middleton, Gipton, Belle Isle and Halton Moor. The slums of Quarry Hill were replaced by the innovative Quarry Hill flats, which were demolished in 1975. Another 36,000 houses were built by private sector builders, creating the suburbs of Gledhow, Moortown, Alwoodley, Roundhay, Colton, Whitkirk, Oakwood, Weetwood and Adel. After 1949 a further 30,000 sub-standard houses were demolished by the council to be replaced by a total of 151 medium-rise and high-rise blocks of council flats in estates like Seacroft, Armley Heights, Tinshill and Brackenwood.

Recently, Leeds has seen great local expenditure on regenerating the city, attracting in investments and flagship projects, as found in Leeds city centre. Many buildings have already been built, boasting luxurious penthouse apartments, very close to the city centre.

#### Government

City of Leeds is the local government district covering Leeds and the local authority is Leeds City Council. The council is composed of 99 councillors, three

for each of the city's wards. Elections are held three years out of four, on the first Thursday of May. One third of the councillors are elected, for a four year term, in each election. In 2004 all seats were up for election due to boundary changes. The council is currently controlled by Labour. West Yorkshire does not have a county council, so Leeds City Council is the primary provider of local government services for the city.

### Economy

Leeds has a diverse economy with employment in the service sector now far exceeding that in the traditional manufacturing industries. In 2002, 401,000 employees were registered in the Leeds district. Of these 24.7% were in public administration, education and health, 23.9% were in banking, finance and insurance and 21.4% were in distribution, hotels and restaurants. It is in the banking, finance and insurance sectors that Leeds differs most from the financial structure of the region and the nation. The city is the location of one of the largest financial centres in England outside London. Tertiary industries such as retail, call centres, offices and media have contributed to a high rate of economic growth. The city also hosts the only subsidiary office of the Bank of England in the UK. In 2006 GVA for city was recorded at ?16.3 billion, with the entire Leeds City Region generating an economy of ?46 billion.

In January 2011, Leeds was named as one of five "cities to watch" in a report published by Centre for Cities. The report shows that the average resident in Leeds earns ?471 per week, seventeenth nationally, 30.9% of Leeds residents had NVQ4+ high level qualifications, fifteenth nationally, and Leeds' employment rate stands at 70.4% in 2010, twenty-fifth nationally, but was the only major city, along with Bristol, to have an employment rate at or above the national average. It also shows that Leeds will be the least affected major city by welfare cuts in 2014/2015, with welfare cuts of -?125 per capita predicted, compared to -?192 in Liverpool and -?175 in Glasgow. Yet despite the affluence of Leeds, much of the city retains a strongly working class tradition, and the economic progress of recent decades has also been accompanied by poverty: much of inner city Leeds remains deprived,

with areas like Gipton, Middleton, Belle-Isle, Harehills, Burmantofts, Bramley, Armley, Kirkstall and Seacroft containing streets and areas of council housing that are among the poorest and most deprived areas in the whole of the UK.

### Landmarks

Leeds displays a variety of natural and built landmarks. Natural landmarks include such diverse sites as the gritstone outcrop of Otley Chevin and the Fairburn Ings RSPB reserve. The city's parks at Roundhay and Temple Newsam have long been owned and maintained by the council for the benefit of ratepayers and among the open spaces in the centre of Leeds are Millennium Square, Leeds City Square, Park Square and Victoria Gardens. This last is the site of the central city war memorial: there are 42 other war memorials in the suburbs, towns and villages in the district.

The built environment embraces edifices of civic pride like Morley Town Hall and the trio of buildings in Leeds, Leeds Town Hall, Corn Exchange and Leeds City Museum by the architect Cuthbert Brodrick. The two startlingly white buildings on the Leeds skyline are the Parkinson building of Leeds University and the Civic Hall, with golden owls adorning the tops of its twin spires. Armley Mills, Tower Works, with its campanile-inspired towers, and the Egyptian-style Temple Works hark back to the city's industrial past, while the site and ruins of Kirkstall Abbey display the beauty and grandeur of Cistercian architecture. Notable churches are Leeds Parish Church, St George's Church and Leeds Cathedral, in the city centre, and the Church of St John the Baptist, Adel and Bardsey Parish Church in quieter locations.

The 112 metres (367 ft) tower of Bridgewater Place, also known as The Dalek, is part of a major office and residential development and the region's tallest building; it can be seen for miles around. Among other tower blocks the 37-storey Sky Plaza to the north of the city centre stands on higher ground so that its 106 metres (348 ft) is higher than Bridgewater Place.

Elland Road (football) and Headingley Stadium (cricket and rugby) are well known to sports enthusiasts and the White Rose Centre is a well known retail outlet.

## Transport

From Leeds railway station at New Station Street, MetroTrains operated by Northern Rail run to Leeds' suburbs and onwards to all parts of Leeds City Region. The station is one of the busiest in England outside London, with over 900 trains and 50,000 passengers passing through every day. It provides national and international connections as well as services to local and regional destinations. The station itself has 17 platforms, making it the largest in England outside London.

Leeds Bradford International Airport is located in Yeadon, about 10 miles (16 km) to the north-west of the city centre, and has both charter and scheduled flights to destinations within Europe plus Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey and the USA. There are connections to the rest of the world via London Gatwick Airport, Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport and Amsterdam Schiphol Airport. There is a direct rail service from Leeds to Manchester Airport. Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield is 40 miles (64 km) south-east of Leeds. Leeds has connections by road, rail and coach to Hull, only an hour away, from where it is possible to travel to Rotterdam and Zeebrugge by ferry services run by P&O Ferries.

## Education

### Schools

At the time of the 2001 census Leeds had a population of 183,000 young people aged 0–19 of whom 110,000 were attending local authority schools. In 2008 Education Leeds, a non-profit company owned by Leeds City Council, provided for 220 primary schools, 39 secondary schools and 6 special inclusive learning centres. Under the government Building Schools for the Future initiative, Leeds secured ?260m, to transform 13 secondary schools into high achieving, e-confident, inclusive schools. The first three of these schools at Allerton High School, Pudsey Grangefield School and Rodillian School, were opened in September 2008. Because Leeds has a falling birth rate, the council has come

under pressure in recent years to reduce the number of school places resulting in the merger and closure of some schools. The city's oldest and largest private school is the Grammar School at Leeds, which was legally re-created in 2005 following the merger of Leeds Grammar School, established 1552, and Leeds Girls' High School, established 1857. Other independent schools in Leeds include faith schools serving the Jewish and Muslim communities.

#### Further and higher education

Further education in Leeds is provided by Leeds City College (formed by a merger in 2009 and having over 60,000 students), Leeds College of Building and Notre Dame Catholic Sixth Form College. The city has two universities: the University of Leeds – which received its charter in 1904 having developed from the Yorkshire College which was founded in 1874 and the Leeds School of Medicine of 1831, and Leeds Metropolitan University became a university in 1992 but can trace its roots to the Mechanics' Institute of 1824. The University of Leeds has a total of about 31,000 students, of which 21,500 are full-time or sandwich undergraduate degree students, Leeds Metropolitan University has a total of 52,000 students of which 12,000 are full time or sandwich undergraduate degree students and 2,100 full time or sandwich HND students. Other higher education establishments are: Leeds Trinity University College with just under 3,000 students, Leeds College of Art, Leeds College of Music and Northern School of Contemporary Dance. The city was voted the Best UK University Destination by a survey in The Independent newspaper. The combined totals of learners give Leeds one of the largest student populations in the country with over 250,000 students.

#### Culture

##### Museums

A new Leeds City Museum opened in 2008 in Millennium Square. Abbey House Museum is housed in the former gatehouse of Kirkstall Abbey, and includes walk-through Victorian streets and galleries describing the history of the abbey, childhood, and Victorian Leeds. Armley Mills Industrial Museum is housed in what was once the world's largest woollen mill, and includes industrial machinery

and railway locomotives. This museum also shows the first known moving pictures in the world which were taken in the city, by Louis Le Prince, of a Roundhay Garden Scene and of Leeds Bridge in 1888. Thwaite Mills Watermill Museum is a fully restored 1820s water-powered mill on the River Aire to the east of the city centre. The Thackray Museum is a museum of the history of medicine, featuring topics such as Victorian public health, pre-anaesthesia surgery, and safety in childbirth. It is housed in a former workhouse next to St James's Hospital. The Royal Armouries Museum opened in 1996 in a dramatic modern building when this part of the national collection was transferred from the Tower of London. Leeds Art Gallery reopened in June 2007 after a major renovation, and houses important collections of traditional and contemporary British art. Smaller museums in Leeds include Otley Museum, Horsforth Village Museum, the University of Leeds Textile Archive (ULITA), and the museum at Fulneck Moravian Settlement.

#### Music, theatre and dance

Leeds is home to the Grand Theatre where Opera North is based, this establishment seats 1,500 people and has recently undergone a ?31.5m refurbishment. The City Varieties Music Hall, which hosted performances by Charlie Chaplin and Harry Houdini and was also the venue of the BBC television programme *The Good Old Days*, and West Yorkshire Playhouse.

Leeds is also home to Phoenix Dance Theatre, who were formed in the Harehills area of the city in 1981, and Northern Ballet Theatre. In autumn 2010 the two companies moved into a purpose-built dance centre which is the largest space for dance outside of London. It is also the only space for dance to house a national classical and a national contemporary dance company alongside each another.

Construction of the Leeds Arena is currently under way in the city centre. Due for completion in 2013, the 13,500 seater stadium will become the city's number one venue for live music, indoor sports and many other events. Concerts are currently held at the O2 Academy, Elland Road and at both universities. Roundhay Park in north Leeds has seen some of the world's biggest artists including Michael Jackson, Madonna, Bruce Springsteen and Robbie Williams among others.

Popular musical acts originating from Leeds include The Pigeon Detectives, The Wedding Present, Soft Cell, The Sunshine Underground, The Sisters of Mercy, Hadouken!, Kaiser Chiefs, Corinne Bailey Rae, Gang of Four, The Rhythm Sisters, Utah Saints and Melanie B of the Spice Girls

#### Carnivals and festivals

Leeds Carnival is Western Europe's oldest West Indian Carnival, and the UK's second largest after Notting Hill Carnival. It attracts around 100,000 people over 3 days to the streets of Chapeltown and Harehills. There is a large procession that finishes at Potternewton Park, where there are stalls, entertainment and refreshments. The Leeds Festival, featuring some of the biggest names in rock and indie music, takes place every year in Bramham Park. The Leeds Asian Festival, formerly the Leeds Mela, is held in Roundhay Park. The Otley Folk Festival (patron: Nic Jones), Walking Festival, Carnival and Victorian Christmas Fayre are annual events. Light Night Leeds takes place each October, and many venues in the city are open to the public for Heritage Open Days in September. The Leeds International Pianoforte Competition, established in 1963 by Fanny Waterman and Marion Stein, has been held in the city every three years since 1963 and has launched the careers of many major concert pianists. The Leeds International Concert Season, which includes orchestral and choral concerts in Leeds Town Hall and other events, is the largest local authority music programme in the UK.

The Leeds International Film Festival is the largest film festival in England outside London and shows films from around the world. It incorporates the highly successful Leeds Young People's Film Festival, which features exciting and innovative films made both for and by children and young people. Garforth is host to the fortnight long festival The Garforth Arts Festival which has been an annual event since 2005. Leeds Festival Fringe is a week long music festival created in 2010 to showcase local talent in the week prior to Leeds Festival.

#### Religion

The majority of people in Leeds identify themselves as Christian. Leeds does not have a Church of England Cathedral because Leeds is part of the Anglican



Diocese of Ripon and Leeds and the Cathedral for this Diocese is in Ripon; the Bishop's residence has been in Leeds since 2008. The most important Anglican church is the Leeds Parish Church, although St. George's has the largest congregation by far.[citation needed] Leeds has a Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Episcopal seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Leeds. Many other Christian denominations and new religious movements are established in Leeds, including Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ("LDS Church", see also Mormon), Community of Christ, Greek Orthodox, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jesus Army, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Newfrontiers network, Pentecostal, Salvation Army, Seventh-Day Adventist, Society of Friends ("Quakers"), Unitarian, United Reformed, Vineyard, Wesleyan Church, an ecumenical Chinese church, and several independent churches. The proportion of Muslims in Leeds is average for the country. Mosques can be found throughout the city, serving Muslim communities in Chapeltown, Harehills, Hyde Park and parts of Beeston. The largest mosque is Leeds Grand Mosque in Hyde Park. The Sikh community is represented by Gurudwaras (Temples) spread across the city, the largest being in Chapeltown. There is also a colourful religious annual procession, called the Nagar Kirtan, into Millennium Square in the city centre around 13–14 April to celebrate Baisakhi – the Sikh New Year and the birth of the religion. It is estimated that around 3,000 Sikhs in Leeds take part in this annual event.

Leeds has the third-largest Jewish community in the United Kingdom, after those of London and Greater Manchester. The areas of Alwoodley and Moortown contain sizeable Jewish populations. There are eight active synagogues in Leeds. The small Hindu community in Leeds has a temple (mandir) at Hyde Park. The temple has all the major Hindu deities and is dedicated to the Lord Mahavira of the Jains. Various Buddhist traditions are represented in Leeds, including: Soka Gakkai, Theravada, Tibetan, Triratna Buddhist Community and Zen. The Buddhist community (sangha) comes together to celebrate the major festival of Wesak in May. There is also a community of the Bahai Faith in Leeds.

## Birmingham

Birmingham is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands of England. It is the most populous British city outside the capital London, with a population of 1,036,900 (2010 estimate), and lies at the heart of the West Midlands conurbation, the second most populous urban area in the United Kingdom with a population of 2,284,093 (2001 census). Birmingham's metropolitan area is also the United Kingdom's second most populous with a population of 3,683,000.

Today Birmingham is a major international commercial centre, ranked as a beta- world city by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network; and an important transport, retail, events and conference hub. With a GDP of \$90bn (2008 estimate, PPP), the economy of the urban agglomeration is the second largest in the UK and the 72nd largest in the world. Birmingham's three universities and two university colleges make it the largest centre of higher education in the United Kingdom outside London, and its major cultural institutions, including the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, the Birmingham Royal Ballet and the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, enjoy international reputations. The Big City Plan is a large redevelopment plan currently underway in the city centre with the aim of making Birmingham one of the top 20 most liveable cities in the world within 20 years.

People from Birmingham are known as 'Brummies', a term derived from the city's nickname of 'Brum'. This may originate from the city's dialect name, Brummagem, which may in turn have been derived from one of the city's earlier names, 'Bromwicham'. There is a distinctive Brummie dialect and accent, both of which differ from the adjacent Black Country.

Birmingham City Council is the largest local authority in the UK and the largest council in Europe with 120 councillors representing 40 wards. Its headquarters are at the Council House in Victoria Square. No single party is in overall control and the council is run by a Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition led by Mike Whitby.

The city is also the seat of regional government for the West Midlands region of England as the home of the region's Government Office, the regional

development agency Advantage West Midlands, and the West Midlands Regional Assembly.

Birmingham's ten parliamentary constituencies are represented in the House of Commons by one Conservative, one Liberal Democrat and eight Labour MPs. In the European Parliament the city forms part of the West Midlands European Parliament constituency, which elects six Members of the European Parliament.

### Geography

Birmingham is located in the centre of the West Midlands region of England on the Birmingham Plateau – an area of relatively high ground, ranging around 500 to 1,000 feet (150–300 m) above sea level and crossed by Britain's main north-south watershed between the basins of the Rivers Severn and Trent. To the south west of the city lie the Lickey Hills, Clent Hills and Walton Hill, which reach 1,033 feet (315 m) and have extensive views over the city.

The City of Birmingham forms a conurbation with the largely residential borough of Solihull to the south east, and with the city of Wolverhampton and the industrial towns of the Black Country to the north west. Together these make up the West Midlands Urban Area, which covers 59,972 ha (600 km<sup>2</sup>; 232 sq mi) and has a population of 2,284,093 (2001 Census). Beyond the urban area, Birmingham's metropolitan area – the surrounding area to which it is closely economically tied through commuting – has a population of 3,683,000 (2001 Census) and includes the former Mercian capital of Tamworth and the cathedral city of Lichfield in Staffordshire to the north; the industrial city of Coventry and the Warwickshire towns of Nuneaton, Warwick and Leamington Spa to the east; and the Worcestershire towns of Redditch and Bromsgrove to the south west.

Much of the area now occupied by the city was originally a northern reach of the ancient Forest of Arden, whose former presence can still be felt in the city's dense oak tree-cover and in the large number of districts such as Moseley, Saltley, Yardley, Stirchley and Hockley with names ending in "-ley": the Old English -lēah meaning "woodland clearing".

### Economy

With a city GDP of \$90bn (2008 est., PPP), the urban agglomeration around Birmingham has the second-largest economy in the United Kingdom and the 72nd-largest in the world. Although the city grew to prominence as a manufacturing and engineering centre, its economy today is dominated by the service sector, which in 2008 accounted for 86% of its employment. Birmingham is the largest centre for employment in public administration, education and health in Great Britain, and after Leeds and Glasgow it is the third-largest centre for employment in banking, finance and insurance outside London. It is ranked as a beta- world city by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network.

Two of Britain's largest banks were founded in Birmingham – Lloyds Bank (now Lloyds Banking Group) in 1765 and the Midland Bank (now HSBC Bank) in 1836 – as well as Ketley's Building Society, the world's first building society, in 1775. In 2010, Cushman & Wakefield stated that Birmingham was the third best place in the United Kingdom to locate a business, and the 18th best in Europe.

Tourism is also an increasingly important part of the local economy. With major facilities such as the International Convention Centre and National Exhibition Centre the Birmingham area accounts for 42% of the UK conference and exhibition trade. The city's sporting and cultural venues attract large numbers of visitors.

The city's three Universities, (Aston University, University of Birmingham and Birmingham City University) and two University colleges have over 65,000 students and employ around 15,000 staff, making a significant contribution to the city's economy as well as its research and innovation base.

Although the city has seen economic growth greater than the national average in the 21st century the benefits have been uneven, with commuters from the surrounding area obtaining many of the more skilled jobs. The two parliamentary constituencies with the highest unemployment rates in the UK – Ladywood and Sparkbrook and Small Heath – are both in inner-city Birmingham. Growth has also added to stresses on the city's transport. Many major roads and the central New Street railway station operate over capacity at peak times. In 2011 it was

announced that Birmingham will become an enterprise zone, which will help small businesses in the region to increase economic growth.

## Culture

### Music

Birmingham has had a vibrant and varied musical history over the last century. Birmingham bands have made a major contribution to the musical culture of the United Kingdom, with many contemporary bands citing Birmingham bands as a major influence. In the 1960s, the "Brum Beat" era featured blues and early progressive rock bands, such as The Moody Blues and Velvett Fogg. The city was the birthplace of heavy metal music, with pioneering metal bands from the late 1960s and 1970s such as Black Sabbath and Judas Priest, as well as two members of Led Zeppelin, having come from Birmingham. The next decade saw the influential metal band Napalm Death arise from the city.

In the 1970s, members of The Move and The Idle Race formed the Electric Light Orchestra and Wizzard. The 1970s also saw the rise of reggae and ska in the city with such bands as Steel Pulse, UB40, Musical Youth, Beshara and The Beat, expounding racial unity with politically leftist lyrics and multiracial line-ups, mirroring social currents in Birmingham at that time. Seminal 1980s pop band Duran Duran are also from Birmingham. Birmingham has also produced a number of popular bands and musicians including Ocean Colour Scene, The Spencer Davis Group, The Streets, and The Twang. Musicians Jeff Lynne, Ozzy Osbourne, Tony Iommi, John Lodge, Roy Wood, Joan Armatrading, Toyah Willcox, Denny Laine, Sukshinder Shinda, Steve Winwood, Jamelia and Fyfe Dangerfield all grew up in the city.

Jazz has been popular in the city since the 1920s. The Harmonic Festival, the Mostly Jazz Festival and the annual International Jazz Festival run alongside the year-round contemporary programme presented by promoters and development agency Birmingham Jazz, directed by Tony Dudley-Evans. The musician-led Cobweb Collective also present regular jazz sessions in several venues around the city.

The internationally-renowned City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra's home venue is Symphony Hall. Other notable professional orchestras based in the city include the Birmingham Contemporary Music Group, the Royal Ballet Sinfonia and Ex Cathedra, a Baroque chamber choir and period instrument orchestra. The Orchestra of the Swan is the resident chamber orchestra at Birmingham Town Hall, where weekly recitals have also been given by the City Organist since 1834.

The Birmingham Triennial Music Festivals took place from 1784 to 1912. Music was specially composed, conducted or performed by Mendelssohn, Gounod, Sullivan, Dvorak, Bantock and Edward Elgar, who wrote four of his most famous choral pieces for Birmingham. Elgar's *The Dream of Gerontius* had its debut performance there in 1900. Composers born in the city include Albert William Ketelbey and Andrew Glover.

Birmingham's other city-centre music venues include The National Indoor Arena, which was opened in 1991, O2 Academy on Bristol Street, which opened in September 2009 replacing the O2 Academy in Dale End, The CBSO Centre, opened in 1997, HMV Institute in Digbeth and the Adrian Boult Hall at the Birmingham Conservatoire.

### Literature

Literary figures associated with Birmingham include Samuel Johnson who stayed in Birmingham for a short period and was born in nearby Lichfield. Arthur Conan Doyle worked in the Aston area of Birmingham whilst poet Louis MacNeice lived in Birmingham for six years. American author Washington Irving produced several of his most famous literary works whilst staying in Birmingham such as *Bracebridge Hall* and *The Humorists*, *A Medley* which are based on Aston Hall. The poet W. H. Auden grew up in the Harborne area of the city, and during the 1930s formed the core of the Auden Group with Birmingham University lecturer Louis MacNeice. Other influential poets associated with Birmingham include Roi Kwabena, who was the city's sixth poet laureate, and Benjamin Zephaniah, who was born in the city.

Author J. R. R. Tolkien was brought up in Birmingham with many locations in the city such as Moseley bog, Sarehole Mill and Perrott's Folly supposedly being the inspiration for various scenes in *The Lord of the Rings*. Other famous residents include the award winning political playwright David Edgar. Science fiction author John Wyndham spent his early childhood in the Edgbaston area of the city, as did Dame Barbara Cartland.

Birmingham has a vibrant contemporary literary scene, with local authors including David Lodge, Jim Crace, Jonathan Coe, Joel Lane and Judith Cutler. The city's leading contemporary literary publisher is the Tindal Street Press, whose authors include prize-winning novelists Catherine O'Flynn, Clare Morrall and Austin Clarke.

Birmingham is the home of the UK's longest-established local science fiction group, launched in 1971 (although there were earlier incarnations in the 1940s and 1960s) and which organises the annual science fiction event Novacon.

#### Museums and galleries

Birmingham has two major public art collections. Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery is best known for its works by the Pre-Raphaelites, a collection "of outstanding importance". It also holds a significant selection of old masters – including major works by Bellini, Rubens, Canaletto and Claude – and particularly strong collections of seventeenth century Italian Baroque painting and English watercolours. Its design holdings include Europe's pre-eminent collections of ceramics and fine metalwork. The Barber Institute of Fine Arts in Edgbaston is one of the finest small art galleries in the world, with a collection of exceptional quality representing Western art from the thirteenth century to the present day. The council also owns other museums in the city such as Aston Hall, Blakesley Hall, the Museum of the Jewellery Quarter, Soho House, and Sarehole Mill, a popular attraction for fans of J. R. R. Tolkien. The Birmingham Back to Backs are the last surviving court of back-to-back houses in the city. Cadbury World is a museum showing visitors the stages and steps of chocolate production and the history of

chocolate and the company. The Ikon Gallery hosts displays of contemporary art, as does Eastside Projects.

Thinktank is Birmingham's main science museum, with an IMAX cinema, a planetarium and a collection that includes the Smethwick Engine, the world's oldest working steam engine. Other science-based museums include the National Sea Life Centre in Brindleyplace, the Lapworth Museum of Geology at the University of Birmingham and the Centre of the Earth environmental education centre in Winson Green.

### Architecture

Birmingham is chiefly a product of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries; its growth began during the Industrial Revolution. Consequently, relatively few buildings survive from its earlier history, and those that do are protected. There are 1,946 listed buildings in Birmingham and thirteen scheduled ancient monuments. Birmingham City Council also operate a locally listing scheme for buildings that do not fully meet the criteria for statutorily listed status.

Traces of medieval Birmingham can be seen in the oldest churches, notably the original parish church, St Martin in the Bull Ring. A few other buildings from the medieval and Tudor periods survive, among them the Lad in the Lane and The Old Crown, the 15th century Saracen's Head public house and Old Grammar School in Kings Norton and Blakesley Hall.

A number of Georgian buildings survive, including St Philip's Cathedral, Soho House, Perrott's Folly, the Town Hall and much of St Paul's Square. The Victorian era saw extensive building across the city. Major civic buildings such as the Victoria Law Courts (in characteristic red brick and terracotta), the Council House and the Museum & Art Gallery were constructed. St Chad's Cathedral was the first Roman Catholic cathedral to be built in the UK since the Reformation. Across the city, the need to house the industrial workers gave rise to miles of redbrick streets and terraces, many of back-to-back houses, some of which were later to become inner-city slums. Postwar redevelopment and anti-Victorianism resulted in the loss of dozens of Victorian buildings like Birmingham New Street



Station, and the old Central Library. In inner-city areas too, much Victorian housing was redeveloped. Existing communities were relocated to tower block estates like Castle Vale.

Birmingham City Council now has an extensive tower block demolition and renovation programme. There has been much construction in the city centre in recent years, including the award-winning Future Systems' Selfridges building in the Bullring Shopping Centre, the Brindleyplace regeneration project and the Millennium Point science and technology centre. Funding for many of these projects has come from the European Union; the Town Hall for example received ?3 million in funding from the European Regional Development Fund.

Highrise development has slowed since the 1970s and mainly in recent years because of enforcements imposed by the Civil Aviation Authority on the heights of buildings as they could affect aircraft from the Airport (e.g. Beetham Tower)

## Education

### Tertiary education

Birmingham is home to three universities: the University of Birmingham, Aston University and Birmingham City University; and two university colleges: Newman University College and University College Birmingham. The Birmingham Conservatoire, Birmingham School of Acting and Birmingham Institute of Art and Design, all now part of Birmingham City University, offer higher education in specific arts subjects. The range of universities and colleges means that there are over 65,000 higher education students in Birmingham, making it the UK's second largest student city to London.

The Birmingham Business School, established by Sir William Ashley in 1902, is the oldest graduate-level business school in the United Kingdom. Other business schools in the city include Aston Business School and Birmingham City Business School. The College of Law, the largest provider of vocational legal training in Europe, maintains a large campus in the Jewellery Quarter.

Birmingham is also an important centre for religious education. St Mary's College, Oscott is one of the four seminaries of the Catholic Church in England

and Wales; Woodbrooke is the only Quaker study centre in Europe; and Queen's College is an ecumenical theological college serving the Church of England, the Methodist Church and the United Reformed Church.

Birmingham Metropolitan College is one of the largest further education colleges in the country, formed through a series of mergers between smaller colleges.

#### Primary and secondary education

Birmingham City Council is England's largest local education authority, directly or indirectly responsible for 25 nursery schools, 328 primary schools, 77 secondary schools and 29 special schools and providing around 3,500 adult education courses throughout the year.

Most of Birmingham's state schools are community schools run directly by Birmingham City Council in its role as local education authority (LEA). However, there are a large number of voluntary aided schools within the state system.

Since the 1970s, most secondary schools in Birmingham have been 11-16/18 comprehensive schools, while post GCSE students have the choice of continuing their education in either a school's sixth form or at a further education college. Birmingham has always operated a primary school system of 4–7 infant and 7–11 junior schools.

King Edward's School, founded in 1552, is the oldest and perhaps the most prestigious independent school in the city. Other notable independent schools in the city include the Birmingham Blue Coat School and Edgbaston High School for Girls. The seven schools of The King Edward VI Foundation are known nationally for setting very high academic standards and all the schools consistently achieve top positions in national league tables.

Birmingham Central Library is the largest non-national library in Europe. There are 41 local libraries in Birmingham, plus a regular mobile library service. The library service has 4 million visitors annually,

#### Religion

Although Christianity is the largest religion within Birmingham, with 59% of residents stating that they were Christian in the 2001 Census, the city's religious profile is highly diverse: outside London, Birmingham has the United Kingdom's largest Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist communities; its second largest Hindu community; and its seventh largest Jewish community.

St Philip's Cathedral was upgraded from church status when the Anglican Diocese of Birmingham was created in 1905. There are two other cathedrals: St Chad's, seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Birmingham, and the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God and St Andrew. The Coptic Orthodox Diocese of the Midlands is also based at Birmingham, with a cathedral under construction. The original parish church of Birmingham, St Martin in the Bull Ring, is Grade II\* listed. A short distance from Five Ways the Birmingham Oratory was completed in 1910 on the site of Cardinal Newman's original foundation.

The oldest surviving synagogue in Birmingham is the 1825 Greek Revival Severn Street Synagogue, now a Freemason's Lodge hall. It was replaced in 1856 by the Grade II\* listed Singers Hill Synagogue. Birmingham Central Mosque, one of the largest in Europe, was constructed in the 1960s. During the late 1990s Ghamkol Shariff Masjid was built in Small Heath. Much more recently Darul Barakaat Mosque was built in the Bordesley Green area by the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. The Guru Nanak Nishkam Sewak Jatha Sikh Gurdwara was built on Soho Road in Handsworth in the late 1970s and the Buddhist Dhammatalaka Peace Pagoda near Edgbaston Reservoir in the 1990s.

#### Science and invention

Birmingham has been the location for some of the most important inventions and scientific breakthroughs. Local inventions and notable firsts include: gas lighting, custard powder, Brylcreem, the magnetron, the first ever use of radiography in an operation, Lewis Paul and John Wyatt's first cotton Roller Spinning machine and the UK's first ever hole-in-the-heart operation, at Birmingham Children's Hospital.

Among the city's notable scientists and inventors are Matthew Boulton, proprietor of the Soho engineering works, Sir Francis Galton, originator of eugenics and important techniques in statistics, Joseph Priestley, chemist and radical and James Watt, engineer and inventor who is associated with the steam engine. Many of these scientists were members of the Lunar Society, which was based in the city.

## Sheffield

Sheffield is a city and metropolitan borough of South Yorkshire, England. Its name derives from the River Sheaf, which runs through the city. Historically a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and with some of its southern suburbs annexed from Derbyshire, the city has grown from its largely industrial roots to encompass a wider economic base. The population of the City of Sheffield is 555,500 (2010 est.) and it is one of the eight largest regional English cities that make up the English Core Cities Group.

The 21st century has seen extensive redevelopment in Sheffield along with other British cities. Sheffield's gross value added (GVA) has increased by 60% since 1997, standing at ?9.2 billion in 2007. The economy has experienced steady growth averaging around 5% annually, greater than that of the broader region of Yorkshire and the Humber.

The city is located within the valleys of the River Don and its four tributaries, the Loxley, the Porter Brook, the Rivelin, and the Sheaf. 61% of the Sheffield's entire area is green space, and a third of the city lies within the Peak District National Park. There are more than 200 parks, woodlands and gardens in the city, and an estimated 2.5 million trees, giving Sheffield the highest ratio of trees to people of any city in Europe.

Sheffield is governed at the local level by Sheffield City Council. It consists of 84 councillors elected to represent 28 wards—three councillors per ward. It is currently controlled by the Labour Party. Following the 2011 local elections, the distribution of council seats is Labour, 49 Liberal Democrats, 32 the Green Party

two and one independent. The city also has a Lord Mayor; though now simply a ceremonial position, in the past the office carried considerable authority, with executive powers over the finances and affairs of the city council. As of 2010, the Lord Mayor is Alan Law.

For much of its history the council was controlled by the Labour Party, and was noted for its leftist sympathies; during the 1980s, when Sheffield City Council was led by David Blunkett, the area gained the epithet the "Socialist Republic of South Yorkshire". However, the Liberal Democrats controlled the Council between 1999 and 2001 and took control again from 2008 to 2010, when they lost their majority. The council is currently Labour controlled.

The majority of council-owned facilities are operated by independent charitable trusts. Sheffield International Venues runs many of the city's sporting and leisure facilities, including Sheffield Arena, Don Valley Stadium and English Institute of Sport – Sheffield. Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust and the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust take care of galleries and museums owned by the council.

The city returns five Members of Parliament to the House of Commons, with a sixth, the Member of Parliament for Penistone and Stocksbridge representing parts of Sheffield and Barnsley.

### Economy

After many years of decline, the Sheffield economy is going through a strong revival. The 2004 Barclays Bank Financial Planning study revealed that, in 2003, the Sheffield district of Hallam was the highest ranking area outside London for overall wealth, the proportion of people earning over ?60,000 a year standing at almost 12%. A survey by Knight Frank revealed that Sheffield was the fastest-growing city outside London for office and residential space and rents during the second half of 2004. This can be seen by the current surge of redevelopments, including the City Lofts Tower and accompanying St Paul's Place, Velocity Living, and the Moor redevelopment, the forthcoming NRQ and the recently completed Winter Gardens, Peace Gardens, Millennium Galleries, and many

projects under the Sheffield One redevelopment agency. The Sheffield economy grew from ?5.6 billion in 1997 (1997 GVA) to ?9.2 billion in 2007 (2007 GVA).

The "UK Cities Monitor 2008" placed Sheffield among the top ten "best cities to locate a business today", the city occupying 3rd and 4th places respectively for best office location and best new call centre location. The same report places Sheffield in 3rd place regarding "greenest reputation" and 2nd in terms of the availability of financial incentives. Sheffield has an international reputation for metallurgy and steel-making. Many innovations in these fields have been made in Sheffield, for example Benjamin Huntsman discovered the crucible technique in the 1740s at his workshop in Handsworth. This process was rendered obsolete in 1856 by Henry Bessemer's invention of the Bessemer converter. Thomas Boulsover invented Sheffield Plate (silver-plated copper) in the early 18th century. Stainless steel was invented by Harry Brearley in 1912, and the work of F. B. Pickering and T. Gladman throughout the 1960s, '70s, and '80s was fundamental to the development of modern high-strength low-alloy steels. Further innovations continue, with new advanced manufacturing technologies and techniques being developed on the Advanced Manufacturing Park by Sheffield's universities and other independent research organisations. Organisations located on the AMP include the Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC, a research partnership between the Boeing Company and the University of Sheffield), Castings Technology International (Cti) and TWI (The Welding Institute).

Forgemasters, founded in 1805, is the sole remaining independent steel works in the world and dominates the north east of Sheffield around the Lower Don Valley. The firm has a global reputation for producing the largest and most complex steel forgings and castings and is certified to produce critical nuclear components, with recent projects including the Royal Navy's Astute class submarines. The firm also has the capacity for pouring the largest single ingot (570 tonnes) in Europe and is currently in the process of expanding its capabilities.

While iron and steel have long been the main industries of Sheffield, coal mining has also been a major industry, particularly in the outlying areas, and the

Palace of Westminster in London was built using limestone from quarries in the nearby village of Anston. Other areas of employment include call centres, the City Council, universities and hospitals. Sheffield is a major retail centre, and is home to many High Street and department stores as well as designer boutiques. The main shopping areas in the city centre are on The Moor precinct, Fargate, Orchard Square and the Devonshire Quarter. Department stores in the city centre include John Lewis, Marks and Spencer, Atkinsons and Debenhams. Sheffield's main market is the Castle Market, built above the remains of the castle. Shopping areas outside the city centre include the Meadowhall shopping centre and retail park, Ecclesall Road, London Road, Hillsborough, Firth Park and the Crystal Peaks shopping centre. In a 2010 survey of forecast expenditure at retail centres in the United Kingdom, Meadowhall was ranked 12th and Sheffield city centre 19th.

Sheffield has a District Energy system that exploits the city's domestic waste, by incinerating it and converting the energy from it to electricity. It also provides hot water, which is distributed through over 25 miles (40 km) of pipes under the city, via two networks. These networks supply heat and hot water for many buildings throughout the city. These include not only cinemas, hospitals, shops, and offices but also universities (Sheffield Hallam University and the University of Sheffield), and residential properties. Energy generated in a waste plant produces 60 megawatts of thermal energy and up to 19 megawatts of electrical energy from 225,000 tonnes of waste.

In 2011 it was announced that Sheffield will become an enterprise zone, which will help small businesses in the region to increase economic growth.

### Transport

Sheffield is linked into the national motorway network via the M1 and M18 motorways. The M1 skirts the north-east of the city, linking Sheffield with London to the south and Leeds to the north, and crosses Tinsley Viaduct near Rotherham; the M18 branches from the M1 close to Sheffield, linking the city with Doncaster, Robin Hood Doncaster Sheffield Airport, and the Humber ports. The Sheffield Parkway connects the city centre with the motorways.

## Train

Major railway routes through Sheffield railway station include the Midland Main Line, which links the city to London via the East Midlands, the Cross Country Route which links the East of Scotland and Northeast of England with the West Midlands and the Southwest, and the lines linking Liverpool and Manchester with Hull and East Anglia. With the redevelopment of London St Pancras station (now St Pancras International) complete, Sheffield has a direct connection to continental Europe. East Midlands Trains run services to St Pancras International and Eurostar run services from there to France and Belgium. The Master Cutler, a named passenger express train running from Sheffield railway station to London St Pancras, is, and has historically been seen by whom as, Sheffield's premier business train and the city's primary connection to the capital.

The coalition government announced in October 2010 that Sheffield would be included in the proposed High Speed Rail network connecting the North of England with London. The plan will see Sheffield and Leeds served by the same line which will connect with another to Manchester just south of Birmingham, with London Euston station being the probable London terminus. Construction of the Yorkshire/East Midlands High Speed line is likely to begin 2025 and services begin operation in 2032.

Other trains serving Sheffield (apart from East Midland Trains) are provided by Cross Country Trains, First TransPennine Express, and Northern Rail. Aside from the main railway station there are five other stations in Sheffield. Meadowhall, a bus, rail and tram interchange, is the second largest station and accommodates a number of services including the long distance Cross Country Service. Dore and Topley, Woodhouse, Chapeltown and Darnall stations serve as commuter stations for suburban communities but are also connected to the national rail network.

## Coach

Coach services running through Sheffield are operated by National Express and to a lesser extent Megabus, part of the Stagecoach Group. National Express



services call at Sheffield Interchange, Meadowhall Interchange and Meadowhead Bus Stop. Megabus services only call at Meadowhall. National Express services 564, 560, 350, 320, 310 and 240 call at Sheffield, as do others on a less frequent basis. The 560/564 service is a direct connection to London Victoria Coach Station via Chesterfield and Milton Keynes, operating 12 times a day in both directions. The 350 and 240 services connect Sheffield to Manchester Airport and Heathrow/Gatwick Airports respectively. Two Megabus services, the M12 and M20, call at Sheffield en route to London from Newcastle upon Tyne and Inverness respectively.

### Canal

The Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation (S&SY) is a system of navigable inland waterways (canals and canalised rivers) in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Chiefly based on the River Don, it runs for a length of 43 miles (69 km) and has 29 locks. It connects Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster with the River Trent at Keadby and (via the New Junction Canal) the Aire and Calder Navigation.

### Air

The closest international airport to Sheffield is Doncaster Sheffield Airport, which is located 18 miles (29 km) from the city centre, on the site of the former RAF Finningley. The airport opened on 28 April 2005 and is served mainly by charter and budget airlines. It handles about one million passengers a year. Leeds Bradford International Airport and East Midlands Airport: Nottingham, Leicester, Derby lie within one hour's drive of the city, and Manchester Airport is connected to Sheffield by a direct train every hour.

### Local travel

The A57 and A61 roads are the major trunk roads through Sheffield. These run east–west and north–south respectively, crossing in the city centre, from where the other major roads generally radiate spoke-like. An inner ring road, mostly constructed in the 1970s and extended in 2007 to form a complete ring, allows traffic to avoid the city centre, and an outer ring road runs to the east, south east

and north, nearer the edge of the city, but does not serve the western side of Sheffield.

Sheffield does not have as extensive a suburban and inter-urban railway network as other comparable British cities. However, there are several local rail routes running along the city's valleys and beyond, connecting it with other parts of South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire. These local routes include the Penistone Line, the Dearne Valley Line, the Hope Valley Line, and the Hallam Line. As well as the main stations of Sheffield and Meadowhall, there are four suburban stations, at Chapeltown, Darnall, Woodhouse, and Dore.

The Sheffield Supertram, owned and operated by Stagecoach, opened in 1994, shortly after the similar Metrolink scheme in Manchester. Its network consists of 37 miles (60 km) of track and three lines, from Halfway to Malin Bridge (Blue Line), from Meadowhall to Middlewood (Yellow Line), and from Meadowhall to Herdings Park (Purple Line), with all three lines running via the city centre. The system runs on both roads and train tracks, depending upon the section and line. The supertram serves as an important connection between areas in the North East of Sheffield (namely Meadowhall and Valley Centertainment) and the city centre. Because it is operated by the Stagecoach Group, the ticketing system for the Supertram is integrated with Stagecoach buses in Sheffield, meaning passengers can switch between the two modes of transport without having to buy a separate ticket.

Sheffield's local bus infrastructure has its main hub at Sheffield Interchange. Other bus stations lie at Halfway, Hillsborough and Meadowhall. A flurry of new operators were created after deregulation in 1986, though a series of mergers has reduced the number.

There are numerous bus operators within Sheffield: First, Stagecoach, TM Travel, Hulleys of Baslow, Powell's Co, K&H Doyle and Sheffield Community Transport. First South Yorkshire, part of FirstGroup, became by far the largest bus operator and in recent years implemented a series of fare rises and service cuts

which saw bus ridership drop. Recent developments have seen Stagecoach Sheffield taking over Yorkshire Terrier, Andrews and parent company Yorkshire Traction, thus forming one company and in the process expanding their bus services in the city. This has resulted in increased competition, and price drops on certain routes. A zero-fare bus service—the FreeBee (Operated by First South Yorkshire) operates on a circular route around the city centre from the Sheffield Interchange.

In 2008, the Bus Rapid Transit Scheme between Sheffield and Rotherham was approved by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly's Regional Transport Board. There are plans for two routes; one (the Northern route) via Meadowhall and Templeborough, and the other via the developing employment centre and Waverley.

#### Education

Sheffield has two universities, the University of Sheffield and Sheffield Hallam University. The two combined bring about 54,000 students to the city every year. Sheffield University was established in 1897 as University College Sheffield and became the University of Sheffield in 1905. The University is now ranked 40th in the world, 20th in Europe, and 25th in the UK. The university is a member of the Russell Group and has produced five Nobel Prize winners. Sheffield Hallam University's history goes back to 1834 with the establishment of the Sheffield School of Design. During the 1960s several independent colleges (including the School of Design) joined to become Sheffield Polytechnic (Sheffield City Polytechnic from 1976) and was finally renamed Sheffield Hallam University in 1992. Sheffield Hallam University is the fourth largest university in the UK in terms of enrolment. Robert Winston, the well known physician, politician and TV presenter, is the Chancellor of the university.

Sheffield has two further education colleges, The Sheffield College and Longley Park Sixth Form College. The Sheffield College is organised on a federal basis and was originally created from the merger of six colleges around the city,

since reduced to just four: Sheffield City (formerly Castle) near the city centre, Hillsborough, serving the north of the city and Norton and Peaks to the south.

#### Secondary, primary and pre-school education

There are 137 primary schools, 25 secondary schools—of which 8 have sixth forms: (High Storrs, King Egberts, King Edward VII, Silverdale, Meadowhead, Tapton, Notre Dame Catholic High and All Saints Catholic High)—and a sixth-form college, Longley Park Sixth Form College. The city's five independent private schools include Birkdale School and the Sheffield High School. There are three academies in the City – Sheffield Springs Academy, Sheffield Park Academy and Parkwood Academy. There are also 12 Special schools and a number of Integrated Resource Units in mainstream schools which are, along with all other schools, managed by Sheffield City Council. All schools are non-selective, mixed sex schools. The Early Years Education and Childcare Service of Sheffield City Council manages 32 nurseries and children's centres in the city.

### LECTURE 3. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The area of the USA is 9,631,419 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest country in the world. It has three land borders, two with Canada and one with Mexico, and one territorial-waters boundary with Russia. It is otherwise bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the Bering Sea, the Arctic Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.

The United States landscape varies greatly: temperate forestland on the East coast, mangrove in Florida, the Great Plains in the centre of the country, the Mississippi-Missouri river system, the Great Lakes which are shared with Canada, the Rocky Mountains west of the plains, deserts and temperate coastal zones west of the Rocky Mountains and temperate rain forests in the Pacific Northwest,

There are many highly dramatic landscapes with some of those often seen in Hollywood films, especially Westerns, familiar to many around the world. The Badlands of South Dakota and Colorado provide much unique scenery.

The climate varies along with the landscape, from tropical in southern Florida to tundra in Alaska. Most of the North and East experiences a temperate continental climate, with hot summers and cold winters. Most of the American South experiences a subtropical humid climate with mild winters and long, hot, humid summers. Rainfall decreases markedly from the humid forests of the Eastern Great Plains to the semiarid shortgrass prairies on the High Plains abutting the Rocky Mountains.

#### Human Geography and Demographics

According to the US Census Bureau, the population estimate for 2005 was 295,734,134 and growing quite quickly, having increased nearly 15 million since 2000. The percentage of females was 50.9%. Despite the post-war "Baby boom" that has left most European countries with a high percentage of pensioners with the number rapidly increasing, over a quarter of Americans are under 18 and birth rates are still high. Immigration is still significant, with over 11% of

Although many Americans are rich by any standards, 12.4% live below the "poverty line". In 1999 the average per capita income was \$21,587 and the median household income was \$41,994.

Americans, in part due to categories decided by the U.S. government, generally describe themselves as being one of five ethnic groups:

White, (also called Caucasian);

African American, (also called Black);

Hispanic, (also called Latino);

Asian American and

Native American

Much of American culture is strongly contrasted to Canadian culture. A key example is that Canadians see their country as a mosaic of unique immigrant cultures, a large picture made up of many distinct pieces, rather than a melting-pot, in the way that Americans like to describe their society and culture. The USA heavily stresses that its immigrants fuse their various cultural identities together in this 'melting pot', rather than retain ethnic groups with their own clear identities. Obviously this will not always be the case and many anthropologists and sociologists have invented theories that modify the official view to offer a compromise that is nearer to reality. Two of these many theories are the "salad bowl" culture theory and the "pizza" culture theory.

### Language

English is the name of a language, but also the adjective from the noun 'England'. When using terminology to differentiate between language dialects, "American English" (AmE) or "US English" are sufficiently accurate to enable either name to be used comfortably.

"British English" assumes that the Scots, Welsh and Irish all speak the same dialect as the English. This is not at all true. Americans (and many others around the world) invariably but mistakenly use the term "British English" to describe that which is correctly called "Anglo-English". The convention in British academic writing on linguistics is actually to use one of three terms, Anglo-English, English English (or EngEng) or English in England. Academic convention is also to split Anglo-English into three dialects.

The USA has no official language, but English is used de facto nationwide. Spanish is the second language and it is estimated that around 20 % of Americans speak Spanish as their first language.

American English or U.S. English is the diverse form of the English language used mostly in the United States of America. According to the 1990 census, 97 percent of U.S. residents speak US English "well". As of 2004, more than two-thirds of native speakers of English use the American dialect, although most for whom English is a second language around the world prefer Anglo-English.

English was inherited from British colonization. The first wave of English-speaking immigrants was settled in North America in the 17th century. They brought with them Anglo-English words that remained in their vocabulary but were replaced in Anglo-English itself. "Diaper" for example, is archaic Anglo-English, replaced by "nappy" but the word survives in AmE. Similarly "gotten" as the past participle of "get" is also archaic in Anglo-English. From this date, there were also speakers in North America of the German, French, Dutch, Native American, Spanish, Swedish and Finnish languages. For almost a century, the majority of immigrants were German speakers and this had a major effect on American grammar, spelling and vocabulary.

American English has both spelling and grammatical differences from Anglo-English, some of which were made as part of an attempt to rationalize the English spelling used by Anglo-English at the time. The first American dictionary was written by Noah Webster in 1828. At the time America was a relatively new country and Webster's particular contribution was to show that the USA spoke a different dialect from the various British ones, and so he wrote a dictionary with many spellings differing from the standard. Many of these changes were initiated unilaterally by Webster.

Webster also argued for many "simplifications" to conventional spelling. Many words are shortened and differ from other versions of English. Frequently, German spellings such as 'center' are used instead of 'centre'. Conversely, American English sometimes favors words that are morphologically more complex, whereas Anglo-

English uses clipped forms, such as AmE 'transportation' or Anglo-English 'transport' or where the British form is a back-formation, such as AmE 'burglarize' and Anglo-English 'burgle' (from burglar).

Those interested in studying this topic are strongly advised to start with "Mother Tongue" (1990) by Bill Bryson, both detailed and highly readable.

### System of Government

The United States of America consists of fifty states with limited autonomy in which federal law takes precedence over state law. In general, matters that lie entirely within state borders are the exclusive concern of state governments, although this constitutional responsibility has been eroded since the Civil War (1861-1865). These include internal communications; regulations relating to property, industry, business, and public utilities; the state criminal code; and working conditions within the state. The District of Columbia falls under the jurisdiction of the US Congress, but has limited home rule.

The various state constitutions differ in some details but generally follow a pattern similar to that of the federal Constitution, including a statement of the rights of the people and a plan for organizing the government. On such matters as the operation of businesses, banks, public utilities and charitable institutions, state constitutions are often more detailed and explicit than the federal Constitution. In recent years, the federal government has assumed broader responsibility in such matters as health, education, welfare, transportation, housing and urban development.

The Federal Government itself consists of three branches that are designed to check and balance each other: the executive branch (headed by the President), the legislative branch (the U.S. Congress), and the judicial branch (headed by the Supreme Court).

The President is elected to a four-year term by the Electoral College, which is chosen through popular votes in the fifty states and the District of Columbia. The various legislators are chosen by popular vote in the 50 states.



Members of Congress are elected for terms of two years in the House of Representatives and six years in the Senate. Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate for an unlimited term.

The United States Capitol in Washington, DC, home of the U.S. Congress, the legislative branch of the government of United States.

This tripartite model of government is generally duplicated at the state level. Local governments take various forms. The federal and state governments are dominated by two major political parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, with the Republican Party being more conservative and the Democratic Party being more liberal. Several other, smaller parties exist as well; but they maintain very few national strongholds.

Political parties in the United States do not have formal "leaders" like many other countries, although there are complex hierarchies within the political parties that form various executive committees. The two parties exist on the federal, state, and local levels, although the parties' organization, platform, and ideologies are not necessarily uniform across all levels of government.

The Republicans generally receive more funding and support from business groups, religious Christians, and rural Americans, while the Democratic party receives more support from labour unions and minority ethnic groups. Because federal elections in the United States are among the most expensive in the world, access to funds is vital in the political system. Thus corporations, unions, and other organized groups that provide funds and political support to parties and politicians play a very large role in determining political agendas and government decision-making.

Under the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, all governmental powers not granted to the United States Federal Government by the Constitution are reserved for the states.

The governments of the 13 colonies which formed the original union under the Constitution trace their history back to the royal charters which established them during the era of colonialism. Most other states were organized as federal territories

before forming their own governments and requesting admittance into the union. Notable exceptions are Vermont, Texas and Hawaii, which were sovereign nations before joining the union.

Each U.S. state has a written constitution and a three-branch government modelled on the U.S. federal government, although this particular structure is not mandatory.

The executive branch of every state is headed by an elected governor, and many states have a position of lieutenant governor. The legislative branch is typically a bicameral legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.) The upper house of state legislatures is usually called the senate and the lower house is usually called the house of representatives. (New York's lower house is called the Assembly. Connecticut's house and senate together are called the General Assembly, and the bicameral legislature of Massachusetts is called the General Court.) The judicial branch is typically headed by a supreme court which hears appeals from lower state courts. The structure of courts and the methods by which judges are elected or appointed is a determined by legislation or the state constitution. (New York's highest court is called the Court of Appeals.)

### System of Education

In the American educational system children are generally required to attend school from the age of five or six until age 16, although most continue until they are at least 17 or 18, or have graduated from high school. The public education systems vary from one state to another but generally are organized as follows:

- Age 5: Kindergarten
- Ages 6-11: Elementary school. Grades 1 to 5 or 6.
- Ages 12-13 or 12-14: Junior high school or middle school (usually grades 7-9 or grades 6-8, respectively).
- Ages 14-18: High school.

Additionally, many children attend schools before they reach the age of five. These pre-schools are often private and not part of the public educational system although some public school systems include pre-schools.

Public education in the United States is provided by the separate states, not the federal government. It is free, but unlike many other countries, the US has no standard nationwide curriculum. Rather it is up to the teachers and administrators of the school districts to determine what is and is not taught, although increasingly, statewide curricula are being developed. Also, as of 2003 there is increasing state and federal pressure to use standardized tests, which lead to a more uniform curriculum.

Most of the private institutions have traditionally been religious institutions, such as Catholic schools, various Protestant schools and Jewish yeshivas. Some private secular schools, military schools and multi-lingual schools are available. Private secular and multi-lingual elementary and secondary education may cost \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year per student in large metropolitan areas, placing these schools out of reach of all but the most wealthy of middle and upper class families. However, many of these schools provide academic scholarships and need-based assistance. Religious schools vary in price, from nearly free, to costs on par with private secular schools. Poorer families may send their children to these lower priced schools for a religious education, or because they consider the schools better than the available public schools. Home schooling is allowed in many states and is an alternative for a small minority of households. The motivation for home schooling is often, but not always, religious.

The United States is a great centre of higher education, boasting more than 1,500 universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning.

As with the lower level public education system, there is no national public university system in the United States. Each state has its own public university system. There are also many privately run colleges, universities, and trade schools, some of them religiously affiliated. State university tuition ranges from nearly free on up, but is generally significantly lower than at private schools, and often lower for state residents than for out-of-state students.

The most famous universities are the eight Ivy League Universities, which include Harvard and Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California.

The Ivy League Universities are named after the ivy plants traditionally covering their older buildings. The term "Ivy League" has connotations of academic excellence as well as a certain amount of elitism. A great deal of searching on the internet failed to find the number of Nobel laureates associated with these universities, but: there is a vast amount of information on their endowments and how rich they are.

## Law

The law of the United States is derived from the common law of England, which was in force at the time of the Revolutionary War. However, the supreme law of the land in the United States is the United States Constitution and, as stated in the Constitution, treaties to which the U.S. is a party. These form the basis for federal laws under the federal constitution in the United States, circumscribing the boundaries of the jurisdiction of federal law and the laws in the fifty U.S. states and territories.

As described in 4.1 above, the Federal Government itself consists of three branches that are designed to check and balance each other: the judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court. In most States, this is then repeated at a local level, using a local constitution as the level below the Federal one.

Federal law in the United States originates with the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to enact statutes for certain specific purposes, such as regulating commerce. Nearly all statutes have been codified in the United States Code. Many statutes give executive branch agencies the power to create regulations, which are published in the Code of Federal Regulations and also carry the force of law. Many lawsuits turn on the meaning of a federal statute or regulation, and judicial interpretations of such meaning carry legal force.

American States are separate sovereign bodies with their own constitutions and have the unlimited power to make laws covering anything not already decided by the federal Constitution or federal statutes. Nearly all States started with the same English common law base, but the passage of time has resulted in enormous diversity in the laws of the fifty States. Over time, State courts expanded the old common law

rules in different directions and with different interpretations, and State legislatures have passed various statutes expanding or overriding such judge-made precedents.

Unlike the rest of the country, state law in Louisiana is based on the Napoleonic Code, inherited from its time as a French colony. However, its criminal law has been necessarily modified by common law influences and the supremacy of the federal Constitution.

The Supreme Court of the United States, located in Washington, D.C., is the highest court in the United States; that is, it has ultimate judicial authority within the United States to interpret and decide questions of federal law, including the Constitution of the United States. It can overturn any decision made by a supreme court in any of the States. The Supreme Court is sometimes known by the acronym SCOTUS.

### Religion

The Constitution of the USA guarantees of separation of church and state, and freedom to choose religion. In practise, this was true for much of the population but not for Native Americans where legislation forbade their choice of religion and mandated Christianity.

The percentage of Americans going to Church (or temple or mosque) at least once a week is significantly higher than in almost all European countries, but figures vary greatly despite all surveys agreeing on this tendency.

As of the 2003 census estimate, the major religions in the United States were:

Protestant	54%
Roman Catholic	25%
“none”	10%
Eastern Orthodoxy	3%
Jewish	2.8%
Mormon	2%
Muslim	1.9%
Buddhist	0.5%
Hindu	0.5%

## Mass media

Television is still very much the dominant medium in the USA, with 99 percent of all American households have at least one television and the majority of households have more than one. Many programmes are broadcast nationally and received either by antenna or by cable. Despite the rise of internet and recorded media, TV is expected to reign supreme for for time. Until the 1950s, radio was the principal form of mass communication but TV very rapidly replaced radio in that decade. Many of the earliest TV programmes were modified versions of well-established radio shows; later, exploitation and understanding of the visual capabilities of TV changed the medium.

In the 1980s, the capabilities of satellite added a "global" dimension to programmes that is predominantly used for news and 24-hour news channels. Sport in the USA rarely is international but is 'national' and so far less satellite coverage of international football and Formula 1, for example, is given.

Unlike all the other countries in this textbook, the United States has never had a government-run network or series of networks and is based upon on commercial giants such as ABC, CBS and NBC (often called the Big Three). These networks battle relentlessly to maintain their hold on the market and to come top of the ratings, especially at peak viewing times.

The U.S. is the biggest exporter of television content in the world. This content is driven by the need for viewing figures and a high position in the ratings. Consequently, in the U.S., television production is influenced by two major parties: advertisers, who hold a dominant position over the production of programmes, and cable systems operators, who mostly control the delivery of material over the pay cable networks. The owners of the production companies must attract advertising dollars, while the owners of pay cable networks such as HBO must only attract subscribers.

The major national broadcasts are in English, though many more urbanized areas of the country have some local broadcasts in languages other than English, such as Spanish, Chinese or Korean, and the two major Spanish-language networks Telemundo and Univision network are available in large parts of the country.

In the United States newspaper circulation has been declining for many years.

The largest national paper, USA Today, has a claimed daily circulation of approximately 2 million, making it the most widely distributed general newspaper paper in the country. However, the validity of USA Today's circulation figures are disputed by some in the newspaper community. This is because of the paper's contracts with hotels as many of its papers are delivered to hotel guests who don't realize they are being charged for it.

Although 98 % of American cities have a single daily newspaper with declining readership, New York City boasts over forty daily newspapers in several different languages, including such national heavyweights as the Wall Street Journal (daily circulation of 2.1 million) and The New York Times (1.6 million), and America's oldest continuously-published newspaper, the New York Post, founded in 1801 by - Alexander Hamilton. Even the distantly third most popular New York Daily News (1,786,000) has the seventh-largest circulation in the United States. There are seven daily newspapers published in Chinese and four in Spanish, in New York.

The major general newspaper outside New York is the Washington Post, the largest and oldest newspaper in DC. It gained worldwide fame in the early 1970s for its Watergate investigation by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein which played a major role in the downfall of the Nixon presidency. It is generally considered second only to The New York Times in stature among American daily newspapers. The Post has a reputation for being especially good at coverage of American national politics.

#### Arts and Culture

##### American literature

Most very early American literature is European forms and styles transferred to new locales. For example, the tales of Washington Irving (1783-1859), notably "Rip

Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow", seem comfortably European despite their New World settings.

Perhaps the first American writer to produce boldly new fiction and poetry was Edgar Allan Poe (1809- 1849).

In 1835, Poe began writing short stories - including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" - that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology and push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery and fantasy

Meanwhile, in 1837, the young Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) collected some of his stories as "Twice-Told Tales", a volume rich in symbolism and occult incidents. Hawthorne went on to write full-length "romances," quasi-allegorical novels that explore such themes as guilt, pride, and emotional repression in his

native New England. His masterpiece, "The Scarlet Letter", is the stark drama of a woman cast out of her community for committing adultery.

Hawthorne's fiction had a profound impact on his friend Herman Melville (1819-1891), who first made a name for himself by turning material from his seafaring days into exotic novels. In "Moby Dick", an adventurous whaling voyage becomes the vehicle for examining such themes as obsession, the nature of evil, and human struggle against the elements.

Mark Twain (the pen name of Samuel Clemens, 1835- 1910) was the first major American writer to be born away from the East Coast - in the border state of Missouri. His regional masterpieces were the memoir *Life on the Mississippi* and the novel "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Twain's style - influenced by journalism, wedded to the vernacular, direct and unadorned but also highly evocative and irreverently funny - changed the way Americans write their language. His characters speak like real people and sound distinctively American, using local dialects, newly invented words, and regional accents.

Henry James (1843-1916) confronted the Old World-New World dilemma by writing directly about it. Although born in New York City, he spent most of his adult years in England. Many of his novels centre on Americans who live in or travel to



Europe. With its intricate, highly qualified sentences and dissection of emotional nuance, James's fiction can be very difficult at times.

The stories and novels of E Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940) capture the restless, pleasure-hungry, defiant mood of the 1920s. Fitzgerald's characteristic theme, expressed poignantly in "The Great Gatsby", is the tendency of youth's golden dreams to dissolve in failure and disappointment.

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) saw violence and death first-hand as an ambulance driver in World War I, and the senseless carnage persuaded him that abstract language was mostly empty and misleading. He cut out unnecessary words from his writing, simplified the sentence structure, and concentrated on concrete objects and actions. He adhered to a moral code that emphasized courage under pressure, and his protagonists were strong, silent men who often dealt awkwardly with women.

"The Sun Also Rises", "The Old Man and the Sea" and "A Farewell to Arms" are generally considered Hemingway's best novels; in 1954 he won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Robert Ludlum (1927- 2001) was the author of 29 spy fiction novels and the best-selling author of the 1980s. There have been more than 210 million of his book printed, and they have been translated into 32 languages. His books mainly feature a hero up against tremendous odds, and have a lot of violence and action. Most of his books are set in the time of the Cold War, and some feature real characters with fiction built around them, such as the terrorist Carlos "The Jackal" in "The Bourne Identity".

Stephen King (born 1947) is a prolific American author best known for his horror novels. King's books have been extremely popular, and are among the top-selling books ever, fiction or non-fiction. King's stories often involve an unremarkable character middle-class families, children, and often writers being submerged into increasingly horrifying circumstances. He also produced more typical literary work, including *The Body*, *The Shawshank Redemption* and *The Green Mile*.

Dan Brown (born in 1964 in New Hampshire) is an American author of detective thrillers. His novels to date are: Digital Fortress (1998), Angels and Demons (2000), Deception Point (2001) and The Da Vinci Code (2003)

He is the best-selling American author today, but very heavily criticised for his interpretation of Roman Catholic dogma and innovative views on history.

He has become so popular that one website on Brown begins with the words "Approximately three people still haven't read Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code."

#### American cinema and Hollywood

There are two massive centers for motion pictures in the world. The largest by number of films made annually and by number of cinema tickets sold is "Bollywood" in India, named with some humour after the Hollywood in California. Hollywood turns over more money and supplies its films to more countries, with dubbing in more languages. Hollywood also has since the 1920s provided its audience with international stars and celebrities, very many of whom are household names.

The American film critic Pauline Kael gave a 1968 collection of her reviews the title "Kiss Kiss Bang Bang" saying that the words were "perhaps the briefest statement imaginable of the basic appeal of Hollywood movies."

Before World War I, movies were made in several U.S. cities, especially New York, but filmmakers gravitated to southern California as the industry developed. They were attracted by the mild climate and reliable sunlight, which made it possible to film movies outdoors year-round, and by the varied scenery that was available. There are several starting points for American cinema, but many believe that it was D.W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation" that pioneered the multi-reel feature that started modern cinema.

In the early 1900s, when the medium was new, many immigrants, particularly Jews, found employment in the U.S. film industry. Kept out of other occupations by racial prejudice, they were able to make their mark in a brand-new business: the exhibition of short films in storefront theatres called nickelodeons (after their admission price of a nickel - five cents).

Within a few years, ambitious men like Samuel Goldwyn, Carl Laemmle, Adolph Zukor, Louis B. Mayer, and the Warner Brothers (Harry, Albert, Samuel, and Jack) had switched to the production side of the business. Soon they were the heads of a new kind of enterprise: the movie studio.

The first highly-paid and most popular film stars included dramatic performers Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., and Mary Pickford, cowboy actor William S. Hart, and comedian Charlie Chaplin.

Other moviemakers arrived from Europe after World War I: directors like Ernst Lubitsch, Alfred Hitchcock, Fritz Lang, and Jean Renoir; actors like Rudolph Valentino, Marlene Dietrich, Ronald Colman, and Charles Boyer. They joined a homegrown supply of actors-lured west from mostly New York City, to form one of the 20th century's most remarkable growth industries. At motion pictures' height of popularity in the mid-1940s, the studios were making a total of about 400 movies a year, seen by an audience of 90 million Americans per week.

During the so-called Golden Age of Hollywood, the 1930s and 1940s, movies issued from the Hollywood studios mostly following a formula: Western, comedy, detective, musical, animated cartoon, biographical picture or historical drama. But despite the business rationale and safety in keeping to a familiar structure, many of the people who made movies were artists of the highest calibre.

For example, "To Have and Have Not" (1944) is famous not only for the first pairing of actors Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, but also for being written by two future winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature: Ernest Hemingway, author of the novel on which the script was based, and William Faulkner, who worked on the screen adaptation.

The peak of the studio system may have been the year 1939, which saw the release of such classics as "The Wizard of Oz", "Gone With the Wind", "Stagecoach", "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington", "Only Angels Have Wings", "Ninotchka" and "Midnight".

Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, starred in "Gone with the Wind" which was not overtaken in terms of box-office receipts until 1972, ignoring inflation. This is one of a

number of major epic movies that were re productions until the era of the high-budget block buster movie.

Several movie companies came to dominate the industry-Columbia, Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount, RKO, United Artists, Universal, and Warner brothers. They adopted a system in which producers supervised a film's development from script to post-reduction. Producers, who were usually businessmen rather than film artists, kept a close watch on budgets and schedules. As far as possible, all the people working on the film-the director, writers, designers, crew, and cast-were drawn from the studio payroll

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Hollywood directors contributed to the war effort .through traditional entertainment movies and through documentary films about the war. Fiction films like "Casablanca" (1943) dramatized the war struggle using the traditional screen narrative devices of a love story and individual heroism. The film, directed by Michael Curtiz and starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, became one of the most popular films in screen history.

The studio system succumbed to two forces in the late 1940s. Firstly, a federal anti-trust action that separated the production of films from their exhibition and secondly, the advent of television. The number of movies being made dropped sharply, even as the average budget soared, because Hollywood wanted to offer audiences the kind of spectacle they couldn't see on television. However, the competition by this rival medium inadvertently benefitted the film industry. This is because public opinion about the quality of television content soon declined, and by contrast, cinema's status began to rise to become a more respected artform.

In the early 1970's, the movie companies discovered that they might gain greater financial returns by releasing a film in hundreds of cities at the same time, supported by national television advertising. The new distribution method was used experimentally on director Francis Ford Coppola's "The Godfather" (1972), a much-anticipated film based on Mario Puzo's best-selling novel about the Sicilian Mafia in America. The results were impressive. The Godfather earned more than

86 million U.S. dollars at the box-office, making it the most commercially successful film yet produced, dethroning "Gone with the Wind", which had reigned as box-office champion for over 30 years.

Steven Spielberg and George Lucas became the most successful of the new generation of U.S. filmmakers who surfaced in the 1970's. They established a remarkable record for producing and directing popular films, such as "Jaws" (1975), directed by Spielberg. Lucas' science-fiction film "Star Wars" (1977) was the first of many highly popular new films to come from Hollywood's own adventure, military, and science-fiction genres instead of a best-selling book. Spielberg and Lucas succeeded with old-fashioned genre films modernized with spectacular visual effects. Lucas produced two more films in the "Star Wars" series, "The Empire Strikes Back" (1980) and "Return of the Jedi" (1983).

Spielberg and Lucas teamed up to make three films that re-created the daredevil adventures of action films of the 1930's and 1940's, "Raiders of the Lost Ark" (1981), "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" (1984), and "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade" (1989). As co-producer and director, Spielberg made the first film to exceed 200 million U.S. dollars in box-office receipts "E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial" (1982). The film was a sentimental fantasy about an alien lost on earth.

The hits of the 1980's revived and transformed the film industry, particularly in the United States. Budgets soared as filmmakers combined star attraction and special effects. The gap grew wider between Hollywood's emphasis on blockbuster hits and the more modest resources of filmmakers from other countries.

This blockbuster syndrome has continued to affect Hollywood. Added to the skyrocketing salaries paid actors, studio heads, and deal-making agents, it means that movies released today tend to be either huge successes or huge failures, depending on how well their enormous costs match up with the public taste.

The 1990s saw another significant development. The full acceptance of video by studios opened a vast new business to exploit. It also saw the first generation of film makers with access to video tapes emerge. Directors such as Quentin Tarantino and P.T. Anderson had been able to view thousands of films and produced films with vast

numbers of references and connections to previous works. The rise of the DVD in the 21st century has quickly become even more profitable to studios and has led to an explosion of packaging extra scenes, extended versions, and commentary tracks with the films.

Other famous American-born film directors include Stanley Kubrick, Martin Scorsese, John Huston, Robert Altman, John Ford, Oliver Stone and Spike Lee. Many of the world's top directors are also based in the USA, such as Ridley Scott (British), James Cameron (Canadian) and Peter Jackson (New Zealander).

Iconic American actors include Marlon Brando, James Dean, Al Pacino, Robert De Niro, Harrison Ford, Samuel L. Jackson, Clark Gable, Katharine Hepburn, Dustin Hoffman, Julia Roberts, Sylvester Stallone, Jimmy Stewart, Meryl Streep, Shirley Temple, Denzel Washington, Bruce Willis, Geena Davis, Tom Cruise, Jane Fonda, Spencer Tracy, Gene Kelly, Jack Nicholson, Marilyn Monroe and the inimitable John Wayne.

The Academy Awards (nicknamed "The Oscars") are the most prominent film awards in the United States. The Awards are granted by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a professional honorary organization.

The Academy Award statuette was allegedly nicknamed Oscar when Academy librarian Margaret Herrick saw it on a table and said, "it looks just like my uncle Oscar!" The nickname stuck and is used almost as commonly as Academy Award, even by the Academy itself. The awards were first given at a banquet in the Blossom Room of the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in 1929 but there was little suspense since the winners of the awards had already been announced three months earlier.

It is clear that movie studios today spend large amounts of money on campaigning for their films. An award can give a film a huge boost at the box office and make an artist an industry "power player" overnight. The advent of VHS and today DVD has given Academy Awards a new level of importance, as the attachment of a win or even nomination in a prominent category can dramatically increase sales and rentals. Around nomination and voting time, film trade publications are filled with ads headed "for your consideration". Miramax has been the most widely

discussed (and arguably successful) studio to use this technique. There have been claims that the budget to produce a film may be matched by the PR and promotion budget to win it an Oscar and increase revenue.

The greatest number of Academy Awards won by a film is 11, this distinction is shared by 3 films: "Ben-Hur" (1959), "Titanic" (1997) and "The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King" (2003).

#### American music

The music of the United States includes a number of kinds of distinct folk and popular music, including some of the most widely-recognized styles in the world. In contrast to many other countries, the United States has not had centuries of cultural evolution, producing a distinctive field of American music. Instead, the varied music of the United States is the combinations of dozens or even hundreds of both native and immigrant groups.

By the 16th century, large-scale immigration of English, Irish, French and Spanish settlers brought in their kinds of folk music. This was followed by the forced import of Africans as slaves, bringing further and different forms of music with them. The Africans were as culturally varied as the Native Americans, descended from hundreds of ethnic groups in West Africa. In the 19th century, African-Americans introduced spirituals which became a major foundation for music in the 20th century.

Spirituals (or Negro spirituals, as they were then known) were Christian songs, dominated by passionate and earthy vocals, which were performed in an African-style call-and-response format using hymns derived from those sung in colonial New England choirs, which were based on Moravian, English and Dutch church music.

The Blues is the most important vocal and instrumental musical form which evolved from African American spirituals. Blues has been a major influence on later American and Western popular music, key to ragtime, jazz, big bands, rhythm and blues (R&B), rock and roll and country music, as well as conventional pop songs.

Early forms of the blues evolved in and around the Mississippi Delta in the Southern United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, using simple instruments such as acoustic guitar, piano, and harmonica, also known as the "blues

harp." Songs had many different forms of structure, although the twelve-, eight-, or four-bar structures became predominant.

Robert Johnson (1911 - 1938) from Mississippi is probably the most famous delta blues singer and guitarist in history. He is also generally regarded as the most influential.

In the 1940s and 1950s, increased urbanization and the use of amplification led to electric blues music, popular in cities such as Chicago, Detroit and Kansas City and best exemplified by such artists as Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters, Jimmy Reed, Little Walter and John Lee Hooker.

Electric blues gave rise to rock and roll and greatly influenced the early songs of the "Rolling Stones" and Eric Clapton, for example, who covered many songs by the above Bluesmen on their early albums.

Jimi Hendrix (1942 -1970) was an American guitarist, singer, songwriter and producer who is widely considered to be the most important electric guitarist in the history of popular music.

The Appalachian Mountains run along the East Coast of the United States. The region has long been historically poor compared to much of the rest of the country; many of the rural Appalachian people travelled to cities for work, and were there labelled hillbillies, and their music became known as hillbilly music. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Irish and Scottish immigrants arrived to join them in large numbers. They mingled there with poor whites of other ethnic backgrounds, as well as many blacks. The result was a diverse array of folk styles which have been collectively referred to as Appalachian folk music, the root of modern country music and most folk styles. Country music came to national popularity led by singers like Hank Williams and Patsy Cline, who made the genre extremely popular. A further country-folk thread, although less commercial, is bluegrass.

Williams had an unprecedented run of success, with more than ten chart-topping singles in two years (1950 - 51), including well-remembered songs still performed today like "I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry" and "Cold, Cold Heart". It was performers like Williams that established the city of Nashville, Tennessee as the centre of the



country music industry. There, country and pop were mixed, resulting in what was known as the Nashville Sound.

Williams was one of the earlier stars on the Grand Ole Opry live radio show for country music, still on the air after over 80 years.

California produced the Bakersfield sound, promoted by Buck Owens and Merle Haggard. Texas produced singers like Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings with what they called the "Outlaw" sound. They all combined to create a generic form popularized by not only by these singers but later stars such as Emmylou Harris, Kris Kristofferson, Dolly Parton and Tammy Wynette.

One major strand of Country music that may be the most likely candidate for the title of true contemporary US folk music was led by the iconic Johnny Cash (1932 - 2003).

Johnny Cash in later years was known to his fans as "The Man in Black", and a member of the "outlaw" country movement. In a career that spanned almost five decades, he was the personification of country music to many Americans

As a guitarist, he built upon the innovations of later blues stylists such as B. B. King, Albert King, T-Bone Walker, and Muddy Waters, as well as those of R&B guitarists like Curtis Mayfield. In addition, he extended the tradition of rock guitar. He was also an accomplished songwriter whose compositions have been covered by countless artists.

Posthumous and lasting fame also came to Janis Joplin and Jim Morrison.

Some diaspora maintained their own traditions and never fused their traditional styles with those from other cultures. In the early 20th century, many ethnic groups also supported niche record industries and produced folk stars like Pawlo Humeniuk, the "King of the Ukrainian Fiddlers", but the majority began to merge, fuse and develop their musical styles.

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the Sky", "A Boy named Sue" and "Folsom Prison Blues" are among the many songs of his legacy.

His iconic status is best described in the words of his peers:

- "Every man knows he is a sissy compared to Johnny Cash." - Bono (of U2)
- "In plain terms, Johnny was and is the North Star; you could guide your ship by him - the greatest of the greats then and now." - Bob Dylan
- "Abraham Lincoln with a wild side." - Kris Kristofferson
- "Johnny Cash transcends all musical boundaries, and is one of the original "outlaws." - Willie Nelson
- "[Cash] took the social consciousness of folk music, the gravity and humor of country music and the rebellion of rock 'n' roll, and told all us young guys that not only was it all right to tear up those lines and boundaries, but it was important." - Bruce Springsteen

Country rock bands like "Lynyrd Skynyrd", the "Eagles", Poco and the Allman Brothers Band emerged during the 1970s, who were more oriented towards rock audiences. Later in the decade and into the next, these both mixed with other genres in the form of "heartland rockers" like Bruce Springsteen, while a "honktonk" Country revival hit the country charts, led by Dwight Yoakam.

Another major group that was influenced strongly by folk and country styles was "The Grateful Dead", a rock band formed in 1965 in San Francisco and appearing onstage until 1995, when the lead guitarist, Jerry Garcia died. They also fused elements of rock, bluegrass, blues, and jazz to create their own unique sound. The band's numerous fans, called Dead Heads, were renowned for their dedication to the band's music; many followed "the Dead" from concert to concert for years. The group released 25 major albums and well over 100 solo albums and collaborations by members of the band.

Another thread of the American music tapestry began with Tin Pan Alley, a place in New York City which published sheet music for dance songs. The first few decades of the 20th century saw the rise of popular, comic musical theatre, such as the vaudeville tradition and composers and writers like Oscar Hammerstein, Jerome

Kern and Ira Gershwin. At the same time, jazz, began flourishing in cities like Chicago and New Orleans and began to attract some mainstream audiences. Jazz quickly replaced the blues as American popular music, in the form of big band swing, a kind of dance music from the early 1930s. Swing used large ensembles, and was not generally improvised, in contrast with the free-flowing form of other kinds of jazz.

Swing and the big bands merged much of jazz and popular Tin Pan Alley music to highlight both musicians from the jazz tradition and lead singers, many of whom became known as "crooners". Band leaders were both black (such as Duke Ellington and Count Basie) and white (such as Glenn Miller), while singers such as Bing Crosby (white) and Nat King Cole (black) became famous. Many black singers became famous at this time, including Ella Fitzgerald, Bessie Smith, Billy Holiday, Louis Armstrong and Nina Simone.

Frank Sinatra, (1915 - 1998) was a singer who is considered one of the finest vocalists of all time, renowned for his impeccable phrasing and timing.

At first a "bobbysox" teen idol, Sinatra started the second phase of his career as a singer with the major big bands of the day. At 37, Sinatra launched a third career as a film actor, and became admired for a screen persona distinctly tougher than his smooth singing style.

Some of his best known recordings are "My Way", "New York, New York", "Night and Day", "Love and Marriage", "I've Got You Under My Skin", "Strangers in the Night", and "Fly Me To The Moon". Of all his many albums, "At the Sands" with Count Basie, which was recorded live in Las Vegas in 1966, with Sinatra in his prime, backed by Count Basie's big band, remains his most popular and is still a big seller.

Jazz meanwhile developed into the various forms it is known as today, although the tendency over the past 40 years has been for bands to shrink down to the most common -trios, quartets and quintets - playing today. According to Pulitzer Prize-winning writer, composer and classical and jazz trumpet virtuoso, African-American Wynton Marsalis:

"Jazz is something Negroes invented, and it said the most profound things - not only about us and the way we look at things, but about what modern democratic life is really about. It is the nobility of the race put into sound ... jazz has all the elements, from the spare and penetrating to the complex and enveloping. It is the hardest music to play that I know of, and it is the highest rendition of individual emotion in the history of Western music. "

After the big bands, jazz took a major stylistic turn came with bebop in the 1940s, led by such distinctive stylists as the saxophonist Charlie Parker ("Bird") and Dizzy Gillespie. Bebop valued complex improvisations based on chord progressions rather than melody. Hard bop was a move away from cool jazz, an attempt to make bop more appealing to audiences by incorporating influences from soul music, gospel music, and the blues. Hard bop was at the peak of its popularity in the 1950s and 1960s, and was associated with such notable figures as Sonny Rollins, John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Art Blakey and Charles Mingus.

Later, bebop and hard bop musicians, such as saxophonist Ornette Coleman and trumpeter Miles Davis, made more stylistic advances with modal jazz, where the harmonic structure of pieces was much more free than previously and frequently only implied by skeletal piano chords and bass parts. The instrumentalists then would improvise.

Another parallel thread came out of country music arose in the late 1940s, when it began to mix with R&B and the blues to form rockabilly. Rockabilly's earliest stars were Elvis Presley and Bill Haley, who entertained the crowds of devoted teenage fans. At the time, black audiences were listening to R&B, doo wop and gospel, but these styles were not perceived as appropriate for white listeners.

People like Haley and Presley were white, as were Eddie Cochran and Jerry Lee Lewis for example, but they sang in a black style. This caused a great deal of controversy from concerned parents who felt that "race music", as it was then known, would corrupt their children. Nevertheless, rockabilly's popularity continued to grow, paving the way for the earliest black rock stars like Chuck Berry, Little Richard and Fats Domino.

Although the USA was the birthplace of Rock & Roll, its evolution over the next 30 years was mostly not in the USA but more by innovation and change led by British and European groups. Later called just "rock", hundreds of adjectives became added to differentiate between different styles, such as psychedelic rock, progressive rock, punk rock, heavy rock (later 'heavy metal'), folk rock and soft rock. Perhaps the only one uniquely American was surf rock, from the "Beach Boys" and other Californian bands.

It wasn't until the early 1990s that rock was changed in the USA by an American band. Nirvana's "Nevermind" launched the defiantly anti-mainstream grunge movement into mainstream audiences, creating a sound copied by thousands of groups both sides of the Atlantic since then.

The 1950s saw the widespread popularization of gospel music, in the form of powerful singers like Mahalia Jackson. Gospel first broke into international audiences in 1948, with the release of Jackson's "Move On Up a Little Higher", which was so popular it couldn't be shipped to record stores fast enough. As the music became more mainstream in the later part of the decade, performers began adding influences from R&B to make a more palatable and dance-able sound. Early in the next decade, the lyrics were secularized, resulting in soul music. Some of soul's biggest stars began performing in the 50s gospel scene, including Sam Cooke, Dinah Washington, Dionne Warwick and Aretha Franklin.

Ray Charles Robinson (1930 - 2004), commonly known as Ray Charles, was a pioneering pianist and soul singer who helped shape the sound of rhythm and blues and brought a soulful sound to everything from country music to pop standards to a now-iconic rendition of "America the Beautiful." Frank Sinatra called him "the only genius in the business".

Ray Charles went blind at the age of seven and began to play piano soon afterwards. His first hit was in 1951 and over the years he modified his music to merge more and more elements of gospel, R&B and jazz until he created his own style, copied endlessly afterwards by many others. A major Hollywood biography,

"Ray", was released in 2004 just after his death and Jamie Foxx won the best actor Oscar 2005 for his role as Ray.

Influenced by Black Power and the civil rights movement, African Americans invented hip hop music.

Hip hop was a cultural movement that began in Harlem in the early 1970s, consisting of four elements. Two of them, rap and DJing, make up hip hop music. These two elements were imported from Jamaica by DJ Kool Herc. At neighbourhood block parties, DJs would spin popular records while the audience danced. Soon, an MC arose to lead the proceedings, as the DJ began isolating and repeating the percussion breaks (the most popular, danceable part). MCs' introductions became more and more complex, drawing on numerous African-derived vocal traditions, and became the foundation of rapping. By the end of the decade, hip hop had spread across the country, especially in Los Angeles and Chicago.

A rivalry began, fed by the music newspapers, focusing on the West Coast's Tupac Shakur and the East Coast's Notorious B.I.G. By the middle of the decade, Tupac and Biggie were both shot dead. East Coast rappers like Puff Daddy and Busta Rhymes re-established the East Coast, while Atlanta's "OutKast" and other performers found a mainstream audience. Later rappers like Jay-Z (born Shawn Carter) and Eminem (born Marshall Bruce Mathers III and, unusually for rap stars, white) were huge stars.

In the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, two of US music's prima donnas and highest earners in the business, Madonna and Britney Spears, continued to slug it out for the number one slot. It is an interesting facet of the music business today that both they and others often appear together to boost the sales within each others camps.

In 2004, Britney and Madonna appeared with Christina Aguilera at the MTV video music awards, and the soundtrack of their performance was a top seller of the year. Britney and Madonna kissed passionately to add to the commercial value of the performance.

Strictly speaking, the United States does not have national holidays as holidays of the United States vary locally. The federal government recognizes ten annual and one quadrennial holiday for its employees and these are widely observed by local governments and businesses, but they may alter the dates of observance or add or subtract holidays according to local custom. New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day are the most important.

### Independence Day

In the United States, Independence Day, also called the Fourth of July, celebrates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Independence Day, as the only holiday celebrating the USA as a country, is a national holiday marked by patriotic displays. Many politicians make it a point on this day to appear at a public event to praise the nation's heritage and people.

Families often mark the Fourth with a picnic or barbecue, and frequently see more distant relatives, taking advantage of the longer weekend. Parades are often held the morning of the 4th; the evening is usually marked by public displays of fireworks. Fireworks have been associated with the Fourth of July since 1777.

There is some debate about why that particular date was chosen. The American Congress debated the text of the Declaration of Independence until a little after eleven o'clock, July 4th, when twelve colonies voted for adoption and released an unsigned copy to the printers. (New York abstained). Philadelphia celebrated the Declaration with public readings and bonfires on July 8. Not until August 2 was the Declaration signed by the members of the Congress, but even that was kept secret to protect the members from British reprisal.

### Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving is a holiday celebrated in much of North America, generally observed as an expression of gratitude to God for giving them America. It is regarded as much more significant to American society than Easter. The most common view of its origin is that it was to give thanks to God for the autumn harvest, echoing both pagan and Christian Harvest Festivals in Britain. In the United States, the holiday is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November.



Thanksgiving is traditionally celebrated with a feast shared among friends and family. In the United States, it is an important family holiday, and people often travel across the country to be with family members for the holiday. The Thanksgiving holiday is generally a "four-day" weekend in the United States, in which Americans are given the relevant Thursday and Friday off. Thanksgiving is almost entirely celebrated at home, unlike the Fourth of July or Christmas, which are associated with a variety of shared public experiences (fireworks, caroling, etc.)

The centrepiece of contemporary Thanksgiving is a large meal in the late afternoon or evening, starring a large roasted turkey. Because turkey is the most common main dish of a Thanksgiving dinner, thanksgiving is sometimes colloquially called "Turkey Day". The US Department of Agriculture estimated that 269 million turkeys were raised in the country in 2003, about one-sixth of which were destined for a Thanksgiving dinner plate.

Many other foods are served alongside the turkey - so many that, because of the amount of food, the Thanksgiving meal is generally served midday or early afternoon to make time for all the eating, and preparation may begin at the crack of dawn or days before.

Since 1946, live Thanksgiving turkeys have been presented to presidents who "pardon" them, repealing their sentence of death.

#### Easter

Easter is less important in Protestant America than in many other countries. There are hollow chocolate bunnies, baskets of candy and model chicks on sale, together with greetings cards, but there is no public holiday despite Easter Monday being celebrated by many.

There is still a traditional Easter Monday egg-rolling race each year on the White House lawn.

Peeps are small marshmallow candies which are shaped into baby chickens, rabbits, and other animals. Peeps are primarily used to fill Easter baskets. They are made from marshmallow, sugar, gelatin, and carnauba (a natural wax), and eaten

either plain out of the box, dried and hardened (sometimes for years), microwaved (which makes the marshmallows tennis ball-sized) or frozen.

Peeps are made by "Just Born", a candy manufacturer based in Pennsylvania. "Just Born" claims peeps were introduced in 1953, but most aficionados say that Peeps were originally manufactured by Rodda Candy Company starting in the 1920s.

### May Day and Labor Day

May Day is not recognised either as a pagan or socialist festival in the USA but some of the customs have been merged with Easter. In some cities an Easter Queen to shadow the European May Queen is chosen on Easter Monday.

While wearing white dresses, girls dance around a maypole, first introduced at the White House Easter Egg Roll by President Hoover. The White House website highlights this annual dance.

Labor Day is a holiday celebrated on the first Monday in September in the United States, that resulted from efforts of the labour union movement, to celebrate the economic and social achievements of workers.

The origins of the American Labor Day can be traced back to the Knights of Labor in the United States, and a parade organized by them at that time on September 5, 1882 in New York City. In 1884 another parade was held, and the Knights passed resolutions to make this an annual event. President Grover Cleveland formally recognised the festival in 1886.

In the United States, Labor Day is generally regarded simply as a day of rest, and political demonstrations are rare. Forms of celebration include picnics, firework displays, water activities, and public art events. Families with school-age children take it as the last chance to travel before the end of summer. A few teenagers and young adults view it as the last weekend for parties before returning to school.

### Groundhog Day

Groundhog Day is a traditional festival celebrated in the USA on February 2. Tradition states that if a groundhog emerges on this day and fails to see its shadow because the weather is cloudy winter will soon end; however, if the groundhog sees

its shadow because the weather is bright and clear, it will be frightened and run back into its hole, and the winter will continue for six more weeks.

Certain small towns have well-known meteorological groundhogs, such as Punxsutawney Phil (depicted by the "Groundhog Day" film (1993) starring Bill Murray and Andie McDowell). The official groundhog forecaster for New York City is Staten Island Chuck.

The first Groundhog Day was observed in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania on February 2, 1887.

### Halloween

Halloween is a holiday celebrated on the night of October 31, usually by children dressing in costumes and going door-to-door collecting sweets. It is celebrated most commonly in the United States, but also in Ireland, Scotland and Canada. Celtic and other immigrants brought older versions of traditions to North America in the 19th century, which transformed into contemporary American halloween in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century

In the Druidic religion of the ancient Celts, the new year began with the winter season of Samhain on November 1. Just as shorter days signified the start of the new year, sundown also meant the start of a new day; therefore the harvest festival began every year on the night of October 31. Druids in the British Isles would light fires and offer sacrifices of crops, animals and sometimes humans, and as they danced around the fires, the season of the sun would pass and the season of darkness would begin.

The form "Halloween" derives from an old contraction, still retained in Scotland, of "All Hallow's Eve," so called as it is the day before the "All Hallows" holy day.

The most characteristic symbol of halloween is a jack-o'-lantern, a pumpkin whose top and stem have been carved off and inner membranes and seeds scooped out to leave a hollow shell. Sections of a side are carved out to make a design, usually a face. A light source (traditionally a candle) is placed inside the pumpkin and the top is put back into place.

The practice of carving jack-o'-lanterns began in Ireland.

The main event of Halloween is trick-or-treating, in which children dress up in costume disguises and go door-to-door in their neighborhood, ringing the bell and yelling "trick or treat!" The occupants of the house (who might themselves dress in a scary costume) will then hand out sweets, miniature chocolate bars or other treats. Some parents opt to give "healthy" treats, such as small boxes of raisins, but this practice does not please the children. Homes sometimes use sound effects and fog machines to help set a spooky mood. Children can often accumulate many treats on Halloween night, filling up entire pillow cases or shopping bags.

### National Icons

#### Comic book heroes

American comic books are typically small magazines containing fictional stories in the artistic medium of drawn comics. Throughout their history, a huge number of comic books have been produced in the United States. It is difficult to say much in general about them, because of their huge range in quality, subject matter and audience through the past.

Their mass publication started in the 1920s and 1930s and one of the first major characters, Superman was introduced in 1938. He rose to enormous popularity over the next decade, which included the Second World War, and he became firmly fixed as an icon of patriotism and his war against evil was in parallel with the war against the Nazis and the Japanese.

Others such as Captain America also were symbols of patriotism but all were beaten by Superman in the popular imagination. The comic book cover is from 1942.

Comic book heroes have been, and continue to be, a major source of inspiration for Hollywood and many blockbusters over the years have portrayed Batman, Superman, Blade, Spiderman, the X-Men, Daredevil, Hulk, the Punisher and many others.

More recently, comics have reflected contemporary conditions and problems of society, a trend pioneered by Marvel Comics, where, for example, Spiderman was bothered by his teenage and work problems almost as much as by his war with crime and evil.

Comics have been used as ideological tools, not only to attack and denigrate Nazis, Communists, Japanese and later the Vietnamese, but also economic enemies such as those who owned land in the US. An example is "Geronimo and his Apache Murderers".

### Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is located in South Dakota. Between 1927 and 1941, Gutzon Borglum and 400 workers sculpted the 18 m busts of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln to represent the first 150 years of American history.

The rock formation is carved on a sacred Native American site. A Memorial to the Native American Chief Crazy Horse, begun in 1948, is currently being carved out of Thunderhead Mountain nearby in South Dakota. When complete, it will be 223 m wide and 195 m high and the world's largest sculpture.

## LECTURE 4. NATIVE AMERICANS

Arkansas was home to Native Americans long before Europeans arrived. The first explorers met Indians whose ancestors had occupied the region for thousands of years. These were impressive and well-organized societies, to whom Europeans introduced new technologies, plants, animals, and diseases, setting in motion a process of population loss and cultural change that would continue for centuries. The United States government forced Indians to leave their ancient homelands and attempted—during the nineteenth century—to eradicate Indian traditions altogether. Indian communities persevered and today continue to celebrate their rich cultural heritage. This heritage is an important part of Arkansas history.

The first encounters between Europeans and Indians living in what is now Arkansas took place in 1541, when Hernando de Soto's army camped on the eastern side of the Mississippi River. The Spaniards were visited on or about May 22 (on the Julian calendar) by Aquixo, the leader of a large community on the other side of the river. Aquixo arrived with a fleet of 200 canoes outfitted with banners and shields and filled with powerful teams of paddlers and painted warriors wearing colorful feathered regalia. The warriors were organized in ranks, and Aquixo was seated beneath a canopy erected over the stern of a very large canoe. He presented a gift of fish and plum loaves, but the Spaniards, alarmed at the size of Aquixo's force, fired their crossbows and killed five or six Indians. So begins the history of relations between Europeans and Arkansas Indians.

When they crossed over to the western bank of the Mississippi, the Spaniards described the lands they observed as among the most agriculturally productive of any they had seen. Groves of nut and fruit trees and extensive fields of corn separated compact, fortified towns with populations numbering in the thousands. A system of roads and trails connected one town to the next. Many towns contained hundreds of square, thatch-covered houses. Open plazas provided space for public ceremonies. Flat-topped earthen mounds supported leaders' residences and temples containing the remains of revered ancestors and finely crafted artifacts used in sacred ceremonies.

When the Spaniards reached the Arkansas River Valley, they encountered unfortified, dispersed villages composed of individual farmsteads—a pattern also observed in the Red River region of southwest Arkansas. Like their counterparts in the Mississippi River Valley, these villages also were organized around ceremonial centers featuring the plazas, mounds, and temples that characterize sixteenth-century communities across the Southeast.

Sixteenth-century Indian societies had powerful leaders who traced their ancestry to legendary culture heroes, much like modern Americans tracing their lineages back to the “founding fathers” or to European nobility. Sometimes, leaders competed with one another to determine whose ancestor possessed the greatest power or prestige. When de Soto met with Pacaha and a rival leader, Casqui, Pacaha reportedly told Casqui that: “You know well that I am a greater lord than you, and of more honorable parents and grandparents, and that to me belongs a higher place.” But Casqui replied: “True it is that you are a greater lord than I, and that your forebears were greater than mine. But you know that I am older than you, and that I confine you in your walls whenever I wish, and you have never seen my country.”

In some parts of Arkansas, several communities were organized into larger “chiefdoms” under the command of an especially powerful leader. When the Spanish army entered the Red River valley, they suffered serious losses to a very well-organized fighting force consisting of warriors from three separate communities who were commanded by a paramount leader from the province of Naguatex.

Vibrant social and religious institutions acknowledged the role of powerful spiritual forces in day-to-day activities. Although Spanish chroniclers neglected to describe most Indian rituals, they did comment on the ceremonious receptions with which they were sometimes greeted as they approached Indian villages. In these ceremonies, community social organization was put on display as leaders and their close relatives marched out of their towns, heading orderly retinues of elders and nobles, warriors, and men, women, and children. Gifts of food and hides were

offered as symbols of trust and mutual support. The Spanish failure to recognize these symbols became apparent as soon as they began seizing additional food supplies and enslaving Indian men, women, and children.

De Soto's army spent more than two years in Arkansas, marching from one populous region to the next. The largest populations were concentrated in major river valleys. The Spaniards visited Tunica villages in the Arkansas River Valley and several Caddo communities in southwest Arkansas, but most communities mentioned in the expedition accounts have names that do not correspond to the names of Indian groups identified by later explorers. Whether these name differences reflect translation problems or the presence of different groups during the different centuries cannot now be determined.

The results of de Soto's expedition in Arkansas were catastrophic. The Spaniards brutally punished anyone resisting demands for food and services, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of Indians and many destroyed villages and agricultural fields. Though European explorers brought to American shores diseases to which Indians had no immunity, de Soto's army probably did not carry active microbes as far as the Mississippi River. But their invasion coincided with a major drought period, so the seizure of native crops along with other depredations wreaked havoc across the land.

Following the departure of de Soto's army in 1543, no further written accounts describing the Arkansas region were produced until the 1673 voyage of Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet down the Mississippi River. Seventeenth-century explorers entered a greatly altered landscape. Small villages replaced the sprawling towns described by de Soto's chroniclers. Local leaders now commanded little authority beyond their own villages. Many communities apparently disappeared in the wake of de Soto's destructive path.

Some groups identified by late-seventeenth-century explorers, such as the Siouan-speaking Quapaw and Osage, may have arrived in the region after de Soto's departure, taking their place alongside indigenous groups including the Caddo and Tunica. The Tunica and possibly groups of Natchez Indians, who had



earlier occupied portions of the Mississippi Valley north of the Arkansas River, were forced south in this shuffling of native communities. Some important ties with the past were still maintained. The remaining communities, though smaller and less complex than their predecessors, were organized according to the same rules of kinship and the same patterns of relationships connecting human communities with powerful spiritual forces.

In contrast to the sixteenth-century communities that cannot readily be identified, the native communities observed by eighteenth-century English, French, and Spanish colonists represent groups that still exist. The Quapaw occupied the area surrounding the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Tunica villages (along with those of their linguistic relatives, the Koroa) were located farther south in the Mississippi Valley, in present-day Mississippi and Louisiana. Caddo villages were distributed throughout the Red and Ouachita river drainages in southwestern Arkansas and adjoining parts of Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Osage villages were located along the Missouri River and its tributaries, from which they extended into Arkansas on a seasonal basis.

All of these groups possessed religious beliefs that can be traced back to their pre-contact ancestors. Creation stories provide many details. One prominent theme expressed in these stories concerns the legendary accomplishments of ancient culture heroes who bequeathed to human communities the materials, practices, and guiding principles from which each community acquired its distinctive identity. Another theme concerns community responsibilities to maintain respectful relationships with inhabited lands, ancestors, and spiritual forces.

These beliefs were expressed in the social realm by individual statuses and roles. Adult men and women had duties and responsibilities contributing to overall community welfare. Labor was typically divided so that the women supervised agricultural activities while the men hunted and defended the community through warfare or by arranging political alliances. Religious leaders directed ceremonies to maintain favorable relationships between human and spiritual realms. Among the more important ceremonies were planting and hunting rituals, first-fruits

ceremonies performed when crops ripened, and harvest ceremonies. Funeral ceremonies created and sustained spiritual ties connecting the living community to the lands in which their ancestors were buried.

Language and other cultural practices distinguished various groups. The Quapaw and Osage, who spoke Dhegihan dialects of the Siouan language family, lived in villages with distinctive forms of organization. In both groups, ancestry was traced through the father's line, and each individual belonged to his or her father's clan. Clans consisted of all living members of a person's lineage, and because clans were responsible for the education and welfare of their members, they were often more important than an individual's birth family. Quapaw and Osage clans (of which there were more than twenty in each tribe) were divided into two divisions called the Sky People and the Earth People. Sky People clans were responsible for the spiritual affairs of the community, while the Earth People clans were responsible for material affairs. Each clan performed specific rituals with the assistance of members from a counterpart clan from the opposite division. This practice supported a strong sense of solidarity, with each division depending upon the other to perform its sacred duties.

Quapaw and Osage Indians constructed bark-covered, pole-frame longhouses, each occupied by a group of related males and their families. Each family had its own section of the longhouse, and a row of hearths along the long axis of the dwelling marked individual family locations. Longhouses were arranged in clan neighborhoods. In Osage villages, longhouses associated with the two divisions were arranged on opposite sides of an east-west road that divided the community in half. Longhouses associated with the Sky People were built on the north (or "upper") side of the road, whereas the Earth People longhouses were built on the south (or "lower") side of the road, thus symbolizing relationships between the human and spiritual realms.

Caddo Indians, who spoke various Caddoan language dialects, traced their ancestry through the mother's line. Clans were named after animals (Bison, Bear, Panther, Wolf, and Beaver clan names are known from historical sources) and

were ranked relative to the animal's strength. Children belonged to their mother's clan unless the father belonged to a "stronger" clan, in which case the man's sons belonged to his clan. This principle of relative strength was also used to organize relationships among community leaders. The village leader, called the caddi, inherited his office through a succession of males from "strong" lineages and was ranked above other leaders who served as his lieutenants. Ranked above the caddi was a high priest called the xinesi, who was in charge of rituals that maintained relations with the spirit world. The xinesi's counterpart in the spirit realm was Ayo-Caddi-Aymay, the supreme being who, in turn, was served by lesser deities.

Caddo houses—tall, circular structures covered from bottom to top with bundles of grass thatch—were often forty to sixty feet in diameter, large enough to hold several families related through the female line. Domestic activities performed around the central hearth were supervised by the senior woman of the household. Each family occupied a space along the interior perimeter separated by benches and dividers covered with woven mats. Each household maintained its own crop fields and woodlots, so Caddo communities were, in fact, dispersed collections of neighboring farmsteads that stretched sometimes for miles along one or both sides of a river. The caddi's farmstead was located at or near the community's center, symbolizing the concept of a central locus of power.

The sacred fire temple usually was located at the edge of the community where the main road entered. This location marked the community's gateway, where visiting dignitaries were typically escorted to the fire temple for welcoming ceremonies. The fire temple was also the place where the xinesi performed rituals that brought community affairs to the attention of spirit beings. The location of the fire temple at the community's edge represented another central place—a "gateway"—at the invisible boundary between the human and spirit realms. As with Osage and Quapaw settlement patterns, the spatial plan of Caddo communities thus represents essential features of social organization and religious beliefs.

Less is known about eighteenth-century Tunica culture. Leaders inherited their offices, and separate categories of leaders were responsible for internal versus external affairs. The Tunica division of labor was unusual among Southeastern Indians: men rather than women were in charge of agricultural activities. The sacred fire, as well, represented a female, rather than a male, solar deity. Tunica houses had circular floor plans and clay-plastered walls surmounted by pitched, grass-thatched roofs. How the residences were arranged remains unknown, but village configurations included open plazas and temple mounds.

One other characteristic shared by eighteenth-century Arkansas Indians was their use of the calumet ceremony to greet European visitors. The calumet was a two-piece implement made of a carved stone tobacco pipe attached to a long wooden stem decorated with symbols representing the community's major divisions. Participants smoked the calumet to create an alliance in which social rights and obligations were extended to visitors, in effect making them kin. The fragrant smoke rising from the pipe and disappearing into the air carried this relationship into the spirit realm. Variations in calumet rituals corresponded to social differences among various Indian groups. Osage and Quapaw calumet ceremonies, for example, involved the participation of all community members and visitors, in keeping with the inclusive nature of their social organization. In contrast, the Caddo performed a different version of the ceremony in which only the leaders of the allied groups participated, since leaders represented the other members of their respective communities. In sum, the calumet ceremony served to frame Indian-European relationships within native kinship categories and religious beliefs.

Permanent French colonies in Arkansas, established first at Arkansas Post (Arkansas County) and later at other locations along the Arkansas, Red, and Ouachita rivers, introduced new social, economic, and political arrangements. A good example of these new arrangements is seen in the emergence of what historians have called a frontier exchange economy. The key features of this new economy include the Indian production of goods required by colonists and the

exchange of those goods for European manufactured items through a system of face-to-face bartering between Indians and traders. In a barter system, exchanges are negotiated using a generally accepted set of values—for example, thirty gunflints or fifty musket balls for one dressed deerskin.

In Louisiana Territory (to which Arkansas belonged during the eighteenth century), the key Indian commodities in the frontier exchange economy were horses, hides, meat (smoked and dried deer and buffalo), tallow and oil (rendered mainly from bear fat), and agricultural produce. Indians exchanged these goods for firearms and ammunition; cloth and clothing; metal tools and implements; and sundry items including beads, bells, combs, and mirrors. The importance of Indian commodities within colonial economies was such that European officials offered incentives in the form of annual gifts of trade goods. Over time, Indians came to depend upon these goods.

Involvement in the frontier exchange economy also brought a significant increase in the time and effort Indian men devoted to hunting, with corresponding increases in the time and effort Indian women devoted to agricultural activities and the processing of hides and other animal products. Contests for control of hunting territories also pitted many Indian communities against one another, as groups were forced to relocate villages to expand the range of their hunting operations and gain closer access to trading posts. These conflicts produced a need for skilled diplomats able to smooth differences among various Indian groups and between Indian communities and European officials. Throughout the eighteenth century, many Caddo leaders, such as Tinhi?uen, Bigotes, and Dehahuit, rose to these challenges and became well known for their abilities to apply principles of Caddo leadership to resolving international conflicts.

Many traders moved into Indian communities and often married Indian women in order to expand their economic partnerships. Indian communities considered these arrangements beneficial to their goals of gaining increased access to trade goods. Closer contact with Europeans also brought epidemic diseases and sometimes drew Indian villages into larger colonial affairs. In 1756, the French

governor of Louisiana, Louis de Kerlérec, ordered the arrest of four deserters who sought refuge among the Quapaw. When Kerlérec demanded release of the deserters, the Quapaw leader Guedetonguay replied that, by seeking refuge in the Quapaw's sacred temple, the men were, by custom, absolved of their crimes. Guedetonguay further argued that the Quapaw had sacrificed much in supporting Louisiana's military efforts against the English-allied Chickasaw and, therefore, expected consideration in return. Kerlérec was forced to concede to Guedetonguay's demands in order to maintain the spirit of trust and mutual support that provided the basis for Indian alliances, on which the security of French Louisiana depended.

Relationships between Indians and their European allies changed dramatically when Arkansas became part of the United States following the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. In the decades that followed, population growth east of the Mississippi River led to increased pressures to open new lands for white American settlement. Consequently, the U.S. government removed communities of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), and Seminole to less densely populated regions west of the Mississippi River. For Arkansas Indians, this brought an increased number of immigrants—both Indian and non-Indian—into their territories. Some of these immigrants, the Cherokee in particular, found temporary refuge in Arkansas. But when federal and newly formed state governments (including Arkansas's) sought to open additional lands for white American settlement, Indians across the Southeast lost their status as allies and were viewed instead as troublesome vagabonds to be removed even farther west, to a newly created Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma and Kansas.

Accordingly, the United States imposed a series of treaties, enacted between 1808 and 1835, forcing the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw to relinquish their Arkansas lands. In 1825, the Osage were placed on a reservation in Kansas, where for several years they worked to maintain a traditional way of life. In 1824, the Quapaw were relocated to Caddo lands along the Red River in present-day Louisiana, where they lost crops to floods over successive planting seasons. Some

returned to the Arkansas River while others attempted to persevere in the Red River settlement. The Arkansas River group in 1833 joined a group of Creek (Muscogee) in the Indian Territory. In 1834, the Red River group, after a brief return to the Arkansas River, were removed by Indian agent Wharton Rector to an Indian Territory reservation along the Neosho River. There, the Quapaw cleared land, planted crops, and built homes before it was discovered that Rector had led them to the wrong location. The Quapaw were ordered to abandon their settlements and start anew at a different location.

The Caddo also experienced difficulties as increasing numbers of Alabama, Cherokee, Choctaw, Coushatta, Delaware, Osage, Shawnee, and white settlers invaded their lands. Under pressure from U.S. Indian agents, the Caddo sold their Arkansas lands in 1835 with the intention of moving to Texas. The revolution for Texas independence from Mexico delayed this move until 1840, when the Caddo relocated to sites along the Upper Trinity and Brazos rivers. Attacks from ruthless white Texans prompted additional moves, until the Caddo were placed, in 1855, on a reservation along the Brazos River fifteen miles downstream from Fort Belknap. Caddo efforts to develop a stable agricultural economy brought no decrease of attacks from white settlers, so in 1859, U.S. Army troops escorted them to yet another location, this time along the Washita River in present Caddo County, Oklahoma, where they shared a reservation with many other Indian groups.

The first Cherokee settlements in Arkansas at the end of the eighteenth century were along the St. Francis, Arkansas, and White rivers. Additional Cherokee settlements were established in the first decade of the nineteenth century along the Arkansas River in the vicinity of modern-day Russellville (Pope County). In 1817, these “Western” Cherokees signed a treaty with the United States that established a large reservation between the Arkansas and White rivers. By this point in their history, the Cherokee practiced a rural agricultural lifestyle that differed little, at least in outward appearances, from that of their white neighbors. Nonetheless, strong leaders who embraced traditional values, such as Duwali, Takatoka, and Tahlonteskee, rose to positions of power and authority.

Tahlonteskee in 1818 petitioned the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to send missionaries to the Arkansas settlements. Two years later, Tahlonteskee's brother, John Jolly, played a key role in establishing Dwight Mission along Illinois Bayou. It served for eight years both as a mission and a school. In 1828, the Arkansas Cherokee were forced to sell their lands and move their community, along with Dwight Mission, to a new location farther up the Arkansas River in Indian Territory.

Within a decade, many Eastern Cherokee joined their Western relatives as the U.S. Army forcibly removed thousands of Southeastern Indians to Indian Territory from homelands east of the Mississippi River via overland and riverine routes that came to be known as the Trail of Tears. As a result of these removals, Indian communities suffered population losses to disease, economic disasters when crops succumbed to summer droughts, attacks from neighboring white settlers, and incompetence and even treachery at the hands of U.S. Indian agents.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought more disruption and displacement. In the spring of 1861, Union troops retreated from Indian Territory to Kansas as Confederate troops entered the region from the south. In an effort to solidify relations with the Indians, President Jefferson Davis appointed General Albert Pike from Arkansas to serve as commissioner to the Indian Territory tribes. Pike succeeded in organizing a Confederate Indian army consisting largely of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), and Seminole, whose own slave-owning history aligned them with the Southern cause. Under the command of Cherokee general Stand Watie, Indian troops played an important role in disrupting Union movements along the Arkansas River between Little Rock (Pulaski County) and Fort Smith (Sebastian County).

Pike also succeeded in establishing treaties with other tribes, in which the Confederate states pledged to provide material support and protection in exchange for the Indians' allegiance. Given the abandonment of Indian Territory by Union forces, the Indians had no choice but to accept Pike's offers. During the first years of the war, several Osage bands fought on the side of the Confederacy, even as



some of their relatives joined Union forces. When Confederate promises of support and protection failed to materialize, many Indian Territory tribes, including the Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw, fled to Kansas where Union forces provided nominal protection and support. At the war's end, these groups returned to their former Indian Territory settlements, only to find them devastated from the effects of the war. Adding insult to injury, U.S. Indian agents imposed harsh penalties in retaliation for their alliances with the Confederacy, including reduction of annual support payments and forfeitures of reservation lands.

The desperate circumstances that gripped Indian Territory in the late nineteenth century convinced the federal government that more assertive measures were required to improve Indian lives. Accordingly, Congress in 1887 passed the Dawes Act, otherwise known as the Indian Allotment Act, under which reservation lands were subdivided into parcels (generally 160 acres) that were allotted to individual families. Remaining parcels were publicly sold. Despite the good intentions behind it, the Dawes Act broke up large Indian landholdings, thereby bringing to an end the multi-family networks of cooperation and sharing that up to this point comprised the social fabric of Indian communities.

Federal policies enacted from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century were designed to eradicate Indian cultural practices. Native languages, social systems, political institutions, religious beliefs, and even clothing and hairstyles all came under assault. This was the era during which Indian children were sent away to boarding schools, and mission organizations increased their efforts to convert Indians to mainstream Protestant and Catholic religions.

In 1934, the United States government reversed its assimilation policy by passing the Indian Reorganization Act, which restored native rights and promoted Indian self-determination. The Caddo and Quapaw adopted new constitutions and organized new governing councils in the years following the passage of this act. The Osage and Cherokee revised constitutions and governing bodies they had previously created. The Tunica eventually joined the Biloxi and, in 1976, incorporated as the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

These new governments created some challenges as traditional political institutions based on descent within clan and lineage systems were transformed into new systems in which individuals were elected to political office. In time, most of the difficulties were ironed out, and elected tribal governments set about creating new economic opportunities with the support of federal and state assistance. New economic ventures, including gaming, tax-free tobacco sales, and other business ventures located on Indian lands provided additional support for student and adult educational programs, assistance programs for the elderly, health care programs, and cultural resource management and preservation programs. Because most Caddo, Osage, and Quapaw living in Oklahoma and the Tunica-Biloxi living in Louisiana are located in rural areas with low population densities and limited economic opportunities, the governing councils of these nations continue to face many financial difficulties, most of which are related to trends within the wider national economy.

Economic and social developments made possible by the Indian Reorganization Act, coupled with other federal legislation including the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, produced a resurgence of cultural activities in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries—many with roots extending far back into the past. Especially important are modern stories, songs, dances, ceremonies, and religious observations that celebrate origins, historical events, and time-honored values and principles.

Passage of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990 provided mechanisms for Indian tribes to reclaim artifacts and skeletal remains housed in museums and other federally funded institutions. Several museums have repatriated ancestral skeletal remains and funerary items to Arkansas tribes, some of which have been reburied in protected cemeteries located in Arkansas. The ceremonies performed in connection with these reburials have restored spiritual ties to the land that were severed during the removal era. Other repatriated items have been transferred to Indian custody for use in traditional ceremonies and tribal education programs. In 1991, the Quapaw gathered in

Arkansas to celebrate the designation of the Menard-Hodges Site as a National Historic Landmark—archaeologists believe this is the Quapaw village of Osotuooy near which Henri de Tonti established the first Arkansas Post in 1686. Other archaeological properties in Arkansas have been designated as sacred sites under President Clinton’s 1996 Executive Order 13007 (“Accommodation of Sacred Sites”). Through these activities, modern Caddo, Cherokee, Osage, Quapaw, and Tunica are beginning to reclaim their ancestral ties to Arkansas.

## LECTURE 5. CANADA

Canada is a country occupying most of the continent of North America extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It is the largest country after Russia and the largest country in the Western Hemisphere. It is the world's second largest country by total area, and shares land borders with the United States to the south and northwest. Canada has ten provinces and three territories; Canada is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state. It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages at the federal level.

Archaeological studies and analyses of DNA haplogroups have indicated a human presence in the northern Yukon region from 26,500 years ago, and in southern Ontario from 9,500 years ago (7500 BC). The Paleo-Indian archaeological sites at Old Crow Flats and Bluefish Caves are two of the oldest sites of human habitation in Canada. The characteristics of Canadian Aboriginal societies included permanent settlements, agriculture, complex societal hierarchies, and trading networks. Some of these cultures had collapsed by the time European explorers arrived in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, and have only been discovered through archaeological investigations.

The aboriginal population is estimated to have been between 200,000 and two million in the late 15th century, with a figure of 500,000 accepted by Canada's Royal Commission on Aboriginal Health. Repeated outbreaks of European infectious diseases such as influenza, measles, and smallpox, combined with other effects of European contact, resulted in a forty- to eighty-percent population decrease among aboriginal peoples in the centuries after the European arrival. Aboriginal peoples in Canada include the First Nations, Inuit, and M?tis. The M?tis are a mixed-blood people who originated in the mid-17th century when First Nations people and Inuit married European settlers. The Inuit had more limited interaction with European settlers during the colonization period.

Canada has a strong democratic tradition, upheld through a parliamentary system within the context of a constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of Canada

being the foundation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II, who also serves as head of state of 15 other Commonwealth countries and each of Canada's ten provinces and resides predominantly in the United Kingdom. As such, the Queen's representative, the Governor General of Canada (presently David Lloyd Johnston), carries out most of the federal royal duties in Canada.

The direct participation of the royal and vice royal figures in areas of governance is limited; in practice, their use of the executive powers is directed by the Cabinet, a committee of ministers of the Crown responsible to the elected House of Commons and chosen and headed by the Prime Minister of Canada (presently Stephen Harper), the head of government, though the governor general or monarch may in certain crisis situations exercise their power without ministerial advice. To ensure the stability of government, the governor general will usually appoint as prime minister the person who is the current leader of the political party that can obtain the confidence of a plurality in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is thus one of the most powerful institutions in government, initiating most legislation for parliamentary approval and selecting for appointment by the Crown, besides the aforementioned, the governor general, lieutenant governors, senators, federal court judges, and heads of Crown corporations and government agencies. The leader of the party with the second-most seats usually becomes the Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition (presently Nycole Turmel) and is part of an adversarial parliamentary system intended to keep the government in check.

Each of the 308 Members of Parliament in the House of Commons is elected by simple plurality in an electoral district or riding. General elections must be called by the governor general, on the advice of the prime minister, within four years of the previous election, or may be triggered by the government losing a confidence vote in the House. The 105 members of the Senate, whose seats are apportioned on a regional basis, serve until age 75. Five parties had representatives elected to the federal parliament in the 2011 elections: the Conservative Party of

Canada (governing party), the New Democratic Party (the Official Opposition), the Liberal Party of Canada, the Bloc Qu?b?cois, and the Green Party of Canada. The list of historical parties with elected representation is substantial.

Canada's federal structure divides government responsibilities between the federal government and the ten provinces. Provincial legislatures are unicameral and operate in parliamentary fashion similar to the House of Commons. Canada's three territories also have legislatures, but these are not sovereign and have fewer constitutional responsibilities than the provinces and with some structural differences.

## Law

The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of the country, and consists of written text and unwritten conventions. The Constitution Act, 1867 (known as the British North America Act prior to 1982) affirmed governance based on parliamentary precedent and divided powers between the federal and provincial governments; the Statute of Westminster 1931 granted full autonomy; and the Constitution Act, 1982, ended all legislative ties to the UK, added a constitutional amending formula, and added the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees basic rights and freedoms that usually cannot be overridden by any government – though a notwithstanding clause allows the federal parliament and provincial legislatures to override certain sections of the Charter for a period of five years.

Although not without conflict, European Canadians' early interactions with First Nations and Inuit populations were relatively peaceful. The Crown and Aboriginal peoples began interactions during the European colonialization period. Numbered Treaties, the Indian Act, the Constitution Act of 1982, and case laws were established. A series of eleven treaties were signed between Aboriginals in Canada and the reigning Monarch of Canada from 1871 to 1921. These treaties are agreements with the Government of Canada administered by Canadian Aboriginal law and overseen by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The role of the treaties was reaffirmed by Section Thirty-five of the Constitution

Act, 1982, which "recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal and treaty rights". These rights may include provision of services such as health care, and exemption from taxation. The legal and policy framework within which Canada and First Nations operate was further formalized in 2005, through the First Nations–Federal Crown Political Accord.

On July 1, 1867, Canada became an independent country. It included the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia

Canada's judiciary plays an important role in interpreting laws and has the power to strike down laws that violate the Constitution. The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court and final arbiter and has been led by the Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, P.C. (the first female Chief Justice) since 2000. Its nine members are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice. All judges at the superior and appellate levels are appointed after consultation with nongovernmental legal bodies. The federal cabinet also appoints justices to superior courts at the provincial and territorial levels.

Common law prevails everywhere except in Quebec, where civil law predominates. Criminal law is solely a federal responsibility and is uniform throughout Canada. Law enforcement, including criminal courts, is a provincial responsibility, but in rural areas of all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, policing is contracted to the federal Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

#### Provinces and territories

Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and three territories: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon. In turn, these may be grouped into regions: Western Canada, Central Canada, Atlantic Canada, and Northern Canada (Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together). Provinces have more autonomy than territories. The provinces are responsible for most of Canada's social programs (such as health care, education, and welfare) and together collect

more revenue than the federal government, an almost unique structure among federations in the world. Using its spending powers, the federal government can initiate national policies in provincial areas, such as the Canada Health Act; the provinces can opt out of these, but rarely do so in practice. Equalization payments are made by the federal government to ensure that reasonably uniform standards of services and taxation are kept between the richer and poorer provinces.



## Economy

Canada is one of the world's wealthiest nations, with a 2011 nominal GDP of approximately US\$1.75 trillion, and a very high per-capita income. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the G8, and is one of the world's top ten trading nations. Canada is a mixed economy, ranking above the US and most western European nations on the Heritage



Foundation's index of economic freedom. The largest foreign importers of Canadian goods are the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

In the past century, the growth of Canada's manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy to an advanced, urbanized, industrial one. Like many other First World nations, the Canadian economy is dominated by the service industry, which employs about three-quarters of the country's workforce. However, Canada is unusual among developed countries in the importance of its primary sector, in which the logging and petroleum industries are two of the most prominent elements.

Canada is one of the few developed nations that are net exporters of energy. Atlantic Canada possesses vast offshore deposits of natural gas, and Alberta also hosts large oil and gas resources. The immense Athabasca oil sands give Canada the world's second-largest proven oil reserves, after Saudi Arabia. Canada is additionally one of the world's largest suppliers of agricultural products; the Canadian Prairies are one of the most important global producers of wheat, canola, and other grains. Canada is the largest producer of zinc and uranium, and is a leading exporter of many other natural resources, such as gold, nickel, aluminum, and lead. Many towns in northern Canada, where agriculture is difficult, are sustainable because of nearby mines or sources of timber. Canada also has a sizable manufacturing sector centred in southern Ontario and Quebec, with automobiles and aeronautics representing particularly important industries.

Canada's economic integration with the United States has increased significantly since World War II. The Automotive Products Trade Agreement of 1965 opened the country's borders to trade in the automobile manufacturing industry. In the 1970s, concerns over energy self-sufficiency and foreign ownership in the manufacturing sectors prompted Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government to enact the National Energy Program (NEP) and the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA). In the 1980s, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives abolished the NEP and changed the name of FIRA to "Investment Canada", in order to encourage foreign investment. The

Canada – United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA) of 1988 eliminated tariffs between the two countries, while the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) expanded the free-trade zone to include Mexico in 1994. In the mid-1990s, the Liberal government under Jean Chrétien began to post annual budgetary surpluses, and steadily paid down the national debt.

In 2008, Canada's imported goods were worth over \$442.9 billion, of which \$280.8 billion originated from the United States, \$11.7 billion from Japan, and \$11.3 billion from the United Kingdom. The country's 2009 trade deficit totaled C\$4.8 billion, compared with a C\$46.9 billion surplus in 2008.

The global financial crisis of 2008 caused a major recession, which led to rising unemployment in Canada. As of October 2009, Canada's national unemployment rate stands at 8.6 percent. Provincial unemployment rates vary from a low of 5.8 percent in Manitoba to a high of 17 percent in Newfoundland and Labrador. Between October 2008 and October 2010, the Canadian labour market lost 162,000 full-time jobs and a total of 224,000 permanent jobs. Canada's federal debt is estimated to total \$566.7 billion for the 2010–11 fiscal year, up from \$463.7 billion in 2008–09. Canada's net foreign debt rose by \$41 billion to \$194 billion in the first quarter of 2010.

### The Capital of Canada

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. One third of its people are French-speaking. Ottawa is the capital of Canada and is located on the banks of the Ottawa, Rideau and Gatineau rivers. Canada's fourth-largest city is a complementary blend of urban and rural lifestyles, old and new neighborhoods, culture and heritage, business and government. Ottawa also has a high standard of living reflected in a multitude of accessible services, vibrant entertainment, exciting recreational activities, and thriving businesses.

The red and white Canadian flag shows a leaf of the maple tree, which grows in North America. The maple leaf is the official emblem of Canada. The official ceremony inaugurating the new Canadian flag was held on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on February 15, 1965, with Governor General Georges Vanier, Prime

Minister Lester B. Pearson, the members of the Cabinet and thousands of Canadians in attendance.

Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million of people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions. Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32% have some French ancestry. Native people – American Indians and Eskimos – make up about 2% of the country's population. 77% of Canada's people live in cities or towns.

### Language

Canada's two official languages are Canadian English and Canadian French. Official bilingualism is defined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Official Languages Act, and Official Language Regulations; it is applied by the Commissioner of Official Languages. English and French have equal status in federal courts, Parliament, and in all federal institutions. Citizens have the right, where there is sufficient demand, to receive federal government services in either English or French, and official-language minorities are guaranteed their own schools in all provinces and territories.

English and French are the first languages of 59.7% and 23.2% of the population respectively. Approximately 98% of Canadians speak English or French: 57.8% speak English only, 22.1% speak French only, and 17.4% speak both. English and French Official Language Communities, defined by First Official Language Spoken, constitute 73.0 and 23.6% of the population respectively.

The Charter of the French Language makes French the official language in Quebec. Although more than 85% of French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec, there are substantial Francophone populations in Ontario, Alberta, and southern Manitoba; Ontario has the largest French-speaking population outside Quebec. New Brunswick, the only officially bilingual province, has a French-speaking

Acadian minority constituting 33% of the population. There are also clusters of Acadians in southwestern Nova Scotia, on Cape Breton Island, and through central and western Prince Edward Island.

Other provinces have no official languages as such, but French is used as a language of instruction, in courts, and for other government services, in addition to English. Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec allow for both English and French to be spoken in the provincial legislatures, and laws are enacted in both languages. In Ontario, French has some legal status, but is not fully co-official. There are 11 Aboriginal language groups, composed of more than 65 distinct dialects. Of these, only the Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibwa languages have a large enough population of fluent speakers to be considered viable to survive in the long term. Several aboriginal languages have official status in the Northwest Territories. Inuktitut is the majority language in Nunavut, and is one of three official languages in the territory.

In 2005, over six million people in Canada listed a non-official language as their mother tongue. Some of the most common non-official first languages include Chinese (mainly Cantonese; 1,012,065 first-language speakers), Italian (455,040), German (450,570), Punjabi (367,505) and Spanish (345,345). English and French are the most-spoken home languages, being spoken at home by 68.3% and 22.3% of the population respectively.

### Education

The educational system in Canada is derived from the British and American traditions and the French tradition, the latter particularly in the province of Quebec. English or French is the language of instruction, and some schools provide instruction in both official languages. In Quebec, the French-Canadian tradition is followed by the Roman Catholic schools. The province also maintains Protestant schools, however, which are widely attended. Although Canada does not have a central ministry of education, the federal government provides schools for children of Native Americans on reserves, inmates of federal penitentiaries, and the children of military personnel.

- Children begin school at the age of 5 or 6
- School is mandatory until the age of 16
- In Ontario and New Brunswick, school is mandatory until the age of 18.

There are 15,000 public French-English language schools and 375 school boards in Canada. Students in English schools can study in French. This is called French Immersion. Students go to school for 12 years in Canada, except in Quebec. In Quebec, they go to school for 11 years. They can then go to CEGEP (College of General and Vocational Education) which prepares them for university or gives them a technical degree.

Public Education	Private Education
Most children in Canada are sent to public schools.	Only 8% of students in Canada go to private schools.
Public schools are funded by the different provinces or territories of Canada.	Many of these private schools are religious.
Public schools often help students in need with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Breakfast programmes</li> <li>– Giving school supplies</li> <li>– Counselling</li> </ul>	They can cost from \$10,000-\$28,000 a year.
	Class sizes are usually smaller.
	These schools can have from 20 to 1000 students.
	They can offer International Baccalaureates for students.

## Levels of school:

Pre-School or Nursery School (age 5 and under)

Junior Kindergarten (only in Ontario) (ages 4-5)

Kindergarten (ages 5-6): Kindergarten is not often available in smaller towns or in the Territories.

In Nova Scotia, Kindergarten is referred to as Grade Primary.

Elementary school: Refers to grades 1 through 6 (ages 6-12)

- Elementary can sometimes include grades 7 and 8.

Junior high school: also called "middle school" or "intermediate school".

- Grade 7 (12-13)
- Grade 8 (13-14)
- Grade 9 (14-15)

High school (in some areas, usually areas with no junior high schools, from grade 8 to 12):

- Grade 10 (15-16)
- Grade 11 (16-17)
- Grade 12 (17-18)
- Grade 12+ (21 and under) (Ontario only)

## Religion

The largest religious community in Canada is Roman Catholic. Nearly half of Canadians who are Roman Catholic live in Quebec. Of the Protestant denominations in Canada the largest is the United Church of Canada, followed by the Anglican Church of Canada. Other important Protestant groups are the Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Pentecostal. Nearly 2 percent of the population are Eastern Orthodox, and Muslim and Jewish adherents each number about 1 percent. Immigration in recent years has brought a substantial number of Buddhists, Hindus, and Sikhs to the country. Nearly 13 percent of Canadians claim no religion.

## Culture

Canadian society is often depicted as being "very progressive, diverse, and multicultural". Canada's culture draws influences from its broad range of constituent nationalities, and policies that promote multiculturalism are constitutionally protected. In Quebec, cultural identity is strong, and many French-speaking commentators speak of a culture of Quebec that is distinct from English Canadian culture. However, as a whole, Canada is in theory a cultural mosaic – a collection of several regional, aboriginal, and ethnic subcultures. Government policies such as publicly-funded health care, higher taxation to distribute wealth, outlawing capital punishment, strong efforts to eliminate poverty, an emphasis on multiculturalism, stricter gun control, and legalization of same-sex marriage are social indicators of Canada's political and cultural values.

Historically, Canada has been influenced by British, French, and aboriginal cultures and traditions. Through their language, art and music, aboriginal peoples continue to influence the Canadian identity. Many Canadians value multiculturalism and see Canada as being inherently multicultural. American media and entertainment are popular, if not dominant, in English Canada; conversely, many Canadian cultural products and entertainers are successful in the United States and worldwide. Many cultural products are marketed toward a unified "North American" or global market. The preservation of a distinctly Canadian culture is supported by federal government programs, laws, and institutions such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), the National Film Board of Canada, and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

Canadian visual art has been dominated by figures such as Tom Thomson – the country's most famous painter – and by the Group of Seven. Thomson's career painting Canadian landscapes spanned just a decade up to his death in 1917 at age 39. The Group were painters with a nationalistic and idealistic focus, who first exhibited their distinctive works in May 1920. Though referred to as having seven members, five artists – Lawren Harris, A. Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer, J. E. H. MacDonald, and Frederick Varley – were responsible for articulating the Group's

ideas. They were joined briefly by Frank Johnston, and by commercial artist Franklin Carmichael. A. J. Casson became part of the Group in 1926. Associated with the Group was another prominent Canadian artist, Emily Carr, known for her landscapes and portrayals of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast.

The Canadian music industry has produced internationally renowned composers, musicians and ensembles. Music broadcasting in the country is regulated by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). The Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences presents Canada's music industry awards, the Juno Awards, which were first awarded in 1970. The national anthem of Canada O Canada adopted in 1980, was originally commissioned by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the Honourable Th?odore Robitaille, for the 1880 St. Jean-Baptiste Day ceremony. Calixa Lavall?e wrote the music, which was a setting of a patriotic poem composed by the poet and judge Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The text was originally only in French, before it was translated to English in 1906.

Canada's official national sports are ice hockey and lacrosse. Hockey is a national pastime and the most popular spectator sport in the country. It is also the sport most played by Canadians, with 1.65 million participants reported in 2004. Seven of Canada's eight largest metropolitan areas – Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg – have franchises in the National Hockey League (NHL), and there are more Canadian players in the NHL than from all other countries combined. Other popular spectator sports include curling and football; the latter is played professionally in the Canadian Football League (CFL). Golf, baseball, skiing, soccer, cricket, volleyball, rugby league and basketball are widely played at youth and amateur levels, but professional leagues and franchises are not widespread.

Canada has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, including the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, the 1988 Winter Olympics in



Calgary, and the 2007 FIFA U-20 World Cup. Canada was the host nation for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver and Whistler, British Columbia.

Canada's national symbols are influenced by natural, historical, and Aboriginal sources. The use of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol dates to the early 18th century. The maple leaf is depicted on Canada's current and previous flags, on the penny, and on the Arms of Canada. Other prominent symbols include the beaver, Canada Goose, Common Loon, the Crown, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and more recently, the totem pole and Inuksuk.

#### Inventions and Discoveries

- Cirque du Soleil
  - Montréal: first home for circus arts education in Canada more than 25 years ago
  - National Circus School at TOHU (La Cité des Arts du Cirque)
- Superman - created by Canadian Joe Shuster
- Chocolate bars - in 1910, Arthur Ganong and George Ensor, factory superintendents, wanted to take chocolate along with them on fishing trips so they created nut-bars
- Insulin - In 1923, Frederick Banting, a Canadian medical student was awarded the Nobel Prize for discovering a successful method of extracting the hormone from the organ
- Basketball - invented by James Naismith in 1891, in the city of Montréal, Quebec

## LECTURE 6. AUSTRALIA

Australia is a fascinating country. It is full of strange and wonderful places, unusual animals and amazing culture. Australia is called “the upside down world”, because it lies in the Southern Hemisphere where winter comes in July and summer begins in December.

Australia is an island, a continent and a country. It's the world's largest island and its smallest (but oldest!) continent. And it's the only country that has a whole continent to itself! Australia is located to the south of Asia between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is separated from Asia by the Arafura and Timor seas. The total area of the country is 7, 7 million square. It is surrounded by three countries, Indonesia and New Guinea to the north and New Zealand to the south-east.

The continent is surrounded by great amount of beautiful islands, the largest of which is Tasmania. It is an island – state. Australia has the largest coral reef in the world. It is called the Great Barrier Reef. It is situated on the north – east of Australia, off the coast of Queensland.

### History

Human habitation of the Australian continent is estimated to have begun between 42,000 and 48,000 years ago, possibly with the migration of people by land bridges and short sea-crossings from what is now South-East Asia. These first inhabitants may have been ancestors of modern Indigenous Australians. At the time of European settlement in the late 18th century, most Indigenous Australians were hunter-gatherers, with a complex oral culture and spiritual values based on reverence for the land and a belief in the Dreamtime. The Torres Strait Islanders, ethnically Melanesian, were originally horticulturalists and hunter-gatherers. Following sporadic visits by fishermen from the Malay Archipelago, the first recorded European sighting of the Australian mainland and the first recorded European landfall on the Australian continent were attributed to the Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon. He sighted the coast of Cape York Peninsula on an unknown date in early 1606, and made landfall on 26 February at the Pennefather River on the western shore of Cape York, near the modern town of Weipa. The

Dutch charted the whole of the western and northern coastlines of "New Holland" during the 17th century, but made no attempt at settlement. William Dampier, an English explorer and privateer landed on the north-west coast of Australia in 1688 and again in 1699 on a return trip. In 1770, James Cook sailed along and mapped the east coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales and claimed for Great Britain. Cook's discoveries prepared the way for establishment of a new penal colony. Captain Arthur Phillip led the First Fleet into Port Jackson on 26 January 1788. This date became Australia's national day, Australia Day. (The British Crown Colony of New South Wales was not formally promulgated until 7 February 1788, but 26 January has entered the popular consciousness as the effective date of its foundation.) Van Diemen's Land, now known as Tasmania, was settled in 1803 and became a separate colony in 1825. The United Kingdom formally claimed the western part of Australia in 1828.

Separate colonies were carved from parts of New South Wales: South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The Northern Territory was founded in 1911 when it was excised from South Australia. South Australia was founded as a "free province"—it was never a penal colony. Victoria and Western Australia were also founded "free", but later accepted transported convicts. A campaign by the settlers of New South Wales led to the end of convict transportation to that colony; the last convict ship arrived in 1848.

The indigenous population, estimated at 750,000 to 1,000,000 at the time of European settlement, declined steeply for 150 years following settlement, mainly due to infectious disease. The "Stolen Generations" (removal of Aboriginal children from their families), which historians such as Henry Reynolds have argued could be considered genocide, may have contributed to the decline in the Indigenous population. Such interpretations of Aboriginal history are disputed by conservative commentators such as former Prime Minister John Howard as exaggerated or fabricated for political or ideological reasons. This debate is known within Australia as the History wars. The Federal government gained the power to make laws with respect to Aborigines following the 1967 referendum. Traditional

ownership of land—aboriginal title—was not recognised until 1992, when the High Court case *Mabo v Queensland (No 2)* overturned the notion of Australia as *terra nullius* ("land belonging to no one") before European occupation.

A gold rush began in Australia in the early 1850s, and the Eureka Rebellion against mining license fees in 1854 was an early expression of civil disobedience. Between 1855 and 1890, the six colonies individually gained responsible government, managing most of their own affairs while remaining part of the British Empire. The Colonial Office in London retained control of some matters, notably foreign affairs, defense, and international shipping.

On 1 January 1901 federation of the colonies was achieved after a decade of planning, consultation, and voting. The Commonwealth of Australia was established and it became a dominion of the British Empire in 1907. The Federal Capital Territory (later renamed the Australian Capital Territory) was formed in 1911 as the location for the future federal capital of Canberra. Melbourne was the temporary seat of government from 1901 to 1927 while Canberra was constructed. The Northern Territory was transferred from the control of the South Australian government to the federal parliament in 1911. In 1914, Australia joined Britain in fighting World War I, with support from both the outgoing Commonwealth Liberal Party and the incoming Australian Labor Party. Australians took part in many of the major battles fought on the Western Front. Of about 416,000 who served, about 60,000 were killed and another 152,000 were wounded. Many Australians regard the defeat of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACs) at Gallipoli as the birth of the nation—its first major military action. The Kokoda Track campaign is regarded by many as an analogous nation-defining event during World War II.

Britain's Statute of Westminster 1931 formally ended most of the constitutional links between Australia and the UK. Australia adopted it in 1942, but it was backdated to 1939 to confirm the validity of legislation passed by the Australian Parliament during World War II. The shock of the UK's defeat in Asia in 1942 and the threat of Japanese invasion caused Australia to turn to the United

States as a new ally and protector. Since 1951, Australia has been a formal military ally of the US, under the ANZUS treaty. After World War II Australia encouraged immigration from Europe. Since the 1970s and following the abolition of the White Australia policy, immigration from Asia and elsewhere was also promoted. As a result, Australia's demography, culture, and self-image were transformed. The final constitutional ties between Australia and the UK were severed with the passing of the Australia Act 1986, ending any British role in the government of the Australian States, and closing the option of judicial appeals to the Privy Council in London. In a 1999 referendum, 55 per cent of Australian voters and a majority in every Australian state rejected a proposal to become a republic with a president appointed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of the Australian Parliament. Since the election of the Whitlam Government in 1972, there has been an increasing focus in foreign policy on ties with other Pacific Rim nations, while maintaining close ties with Australia's traditional allies and trading partners.

#### The first people of Australia

The First people in Australia were Aborigines. They arrived there about 12,000 years before from southern Asia. They had very rich forms of art, painting, song, poetry and mythology. The lives of aborigines stayed almost the same for thousands of years until the Europeans came to live in Australia in 1778.

In 1770 J. Cook landed in eastern Australia and declared that it belonged to Britain. In 1778, the British government began sending the first prisoners to Australia. Overtime many people arrived from Britain and Europe. Life was difficult. There was very little water and the climate was very hard.

The Europeans suffered a lot in Australia but the Aborigines suffered a lot more. Europeans stole their land and killed thousand of Aborigines. They also brought new diseases with them. In parts of Australia, not one Aborigine survived. Today aborigines continue to live in Australia but there culture in under threat. In 1770, there were about 300,000 Aborigines. Now, there are 120,000. It is becoming harder and harder for them to continue their traditional way to live.

Today Australia is a modern, industrial country, independent from Britain since 1931. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of 6 states and two provinces. It is the world's biggest producer of wool, bauxite and important producer of wheat, meat, sugar and fruit.

#### The states and territories of Australia

Australia has six states and two territories: South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. Each state and territory has a capital city.

Sydney is a capital of New South Wales. Leading industrial city. Population: 3,200,000 people. Sydney enjoys a relaxed outdoor and beach lifestyle, combined with arts and culture, nature and cosmopolitan shopping and nightlife.

In the city centre, historic arcades such as the Queen Victoria Building and The Strand are packed with designer fashion stores. In Newtown, find vintage fashion and quirky boutiques; while Mosman and Double Bay have more upmarket boutiques and cafes. Sydney is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Blue Mountains to the west, the Hawkesbury River to the north and the Royal National Park in the south.

Melbourne is a capital of Victoria. The world's most livable city. Population: 3.200.000. To the north lies alpine country. South you'll find the watery playgrounds of the Mornington Peninsula and the Great Ocean Road.

Brisbane is a capital of Queensland. It is a year-round vacation place. Population is about 1,400,000 people. The warm tropical days and nights are perfect for enjoying Brisbane's many attractions. Wander through the gardens at South Bank Parklands, Roma Street, Brisbane Forest Park and Portside Wharf. Admire the historic sandstone buildings; stroll along the shores of the Brisbane River at South Bank and swim in the sandy lagoon, unique in a city centre.

Popular activities include the Story Bridge adventure climb and rock climbing at the Kangaroo Point cliffs; or cycle one of the many bicycle pathways that skirt the city. East of the city are some of the world's largest sand islands and excellent beaches. In the south are the surf beaches of the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast.

Adelaide is a capital of South Australia. A pretty and industrial city. Population: 1,100,000 people. Adelaide is a neat, flat city surrounded by superb gardens, overlooking the banks of the River Torrens. Stroll along the wide boulevards and historic buildings of North Terrace and Rundle Mall for boutiques showcasing high-end fashion. Adelaide is highly regarded for its fine food and quality restaurants.

Perth is a capital of Western Australia. One of the best climates in Australia. Population: 1.200.000 people. More than 80 kilometres of clean, uncrowded beaches make Perth's coast ideal for swimming and surfing, and to experience Perth's beach side suburban lifestyle.

Hobart is a capital of island-state Tasmania. Winters are very cold. Population of about 200,000. Hobart is a city of natural beauty and cultural heritage characterised by warm sandstone buildings, bright sails on the water and fishing boats at the docks. Throughout this small, walkable city you'll find 19th-century waterfront warehouses and many sites showcasing Australia's convict history. Around Sullivan's Cove, where the famous Sydney to Hobart yacht race finishes, there are good restaurants and unique shopping.

#### The capital of Australia

Canberra is the capital city of Australia and with a population of over 332,000, is Australia's largest inland city. The city is located at the northern end of the Australian Capital Territory, 280 kilometres southwest of Sydney, and 650 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The site of Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908 as a compromise between Sydney and Melbourne, the two largest cities. It is unusual among Australian cities as an entirely purpose-built, planned city. Following an international contest for the city's design, a design by Chicago architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected and construction commenced in 1913. The city's design was heavily influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation that have earned Canberra the title "bush capital". Although the growth and development of Canberra were hindered by the

World Wars and the Great Depression, it emerged as a thriving city after World War II.

As the seat of the government of Australia, Canberra is the site of Parliament House, the High Court of Australia and numerous government departments and agencies. It is also the location of many social and cultural institutions of national significance. The federal government contributes the largest percentage of Gross State Product and is the largest single employer in Canberra (although it is no longer the employer of the majority of working Canberrans, as was once the case). Canberra is also a popular destination for domestic and international tourists.

#### The government of Australia

Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a federal division of powers. It uses a parliamentary system of government with Queen Elizabeth II at its apex as the Queen of Australia, a role that is distinct from her position as monarch of the other Commonwealth realms. The Queen resides in the United Kingdom, and she is represented by her viceroys in Australia (the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level), who by convention act on the advice of her ministers. Supreme executive authority is vested by the Constitution of Australia in the sovereign, but the power to exercise it is conferred by the Constitution specifically to the Governor-General. The most notable exercise of the Governor-General's reserve powers outside a Prime Minister's request was the dismissal of the Whitlam Government in the constitutional crisis of 1975.

The federal government is separated into three branches:

The legislature: the bicameral Parliament, defined in section 1 of the constitution as comprising the Queen (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate, and the House of Representatives;

The executive: the Federal Executive Council, in practice the Governor-General as advised by the Prime Minister and Ministers of State;

The judiciary: the High Court of Australia and other federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Governor-General on advice of the Council.



In the Senate (the upper house), there are 76 senators: twelve each from the states and two each from the mainland territories (the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). The House of Representatives (the lower house) has 150 members elected from single-member electoral divisions, commonly known as "electorates" or "seats", allocated to states on the basis of population, with each original state guaranteed a minimum of five seats. Elections for both chambers are normally held every three years, simultaneously; senators have overlapping six-year terms except for those from the territories, whose terms are not fixed but are tied to the electoral cycle for the lower house; thus only 40 of the 76 places in the Senate are put to each election unless the cycle is interrupted by a double dissolution.

Australia's electoral system uses preferential voting for all lower house elections with the exception of Tasmania and the ACT, which, along with the Senate and most state upper houses, combine it with proportional representation in a system known as the single transferable vote. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled citizens 18 years and over in every jurisdiction, as is enrolment (with the exception of South Australia). The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms the government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. In cases where no party has majority support, the Governor-General has the power to appoint the Prime Minister, and if necessary dismiss one that has lost the confidence of Parliament.

There are two major political groups that usually form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party, and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of the Liberal Party and its minor partner, the National Party. Independent members and several minor parties—including the Greens and the Australian Democrats—have achieved representation in Australian parliaments, mostly in upper houses.

Within Australian political culture, the Coalition is considered centre-right and the Labor Party is considered centre-left. Queensland in particular, along with Western Australia and the Northern Territory, are regarded as comparatively

conservative. Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory are regarded as comparatively socially liberal. New South Wales has often been regarded as a politically moderate bellwether state.

Following a party room leadership challenge, Julia Gillard became the first female Prime Minister in June 2010. The most recent federal election was held on 21 August 2010 and resulted in the first hung parliament in over 50 years. Gillard was able to form a minority Labor government with the support of independents.

#### The flag and emblem of Australia

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. The small Union Jack represents the historical link with Britain, the large seven-pointed star represents the six States and Territories, and the small stars from the Southern Cross – a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere night sky.

Australia's coat of arms – the official emblem of the Australian Government – was granted by George V in 1912. The arms consist of a shield containing the badges of the six states. The supporters are native Australian fauna – a kangaroo and an emu. A yellow-flowered native plant, wattle, also appears in the design.

#### Australian English

It is a non-rhotic variety of English spoken by most native born Australians. Phonologically, it is one of the most regionally homogeneous language varieties in the world. As with most dialects of English, it is distinguished primarily by its vowel phonology.

Relationship of Australian English to other varieties: Australian English pronunciation is most similar to that of New Zealand English: many people from other parts of the world often can't distinguish them but there are differences.

Australian English pronunciation is also similar to the South African English dialect, dialects from the South-East of Britain, particularly Cockney and Received Pronunciation. Like these, it is non-rhotic, and has the trap-bath split – a vowel split that occurs mainly in southern varieties of English (including Received Pronunciation), by which the Early Modern English phoneme /ʔ/ was lengthened

in certain environments and ultimately merged with the long /ɑ:/ of father. (Wells 1982)

Phonological and phonetic distinctions of AuE. Three major varieties can be distinguished in AuE:

- Cultivated (or Educated) Australian – is an accent used by about 10 per cent of the population;

- General Australian – is the most characteristic type of AuE pronunciation. It is, so to speak, the language of communication. It is used by at least 55 percent of Australians and it is type of accent heard on TV, radio and other public institutions;

- Broad Australian (Uneducated, Popular Australian) is a substandard accent distinguished from the others chiefly by its vowels, the nature of its diphthongs and a good deal of nasality – an ‘Australian twang’.

It’s typical of AuE speakers to shorten words. It gives AuE its special style – informal, friendly, sometimes funny.

Shortened words: Barbecue = barbie

- The Australian Vowel System: Short vowels (monophthongs), Long vowels (monophthongs, diphthongs).

The auditory impression of a distinctive Australian accent lies in the vowel system especially in the way diphthongs are pronounced

1. RP /i:/ and /u:/ (as in see, do) are heard as diphthongs, e.g.

/i:/=/əI/

/u:/=/əu/

tea=/təI/,

too=/təu/

Closing diphthongs have the following counterparts in GAuE:

- /eI/=/ΛI/ e.g. same=/sΛim/;

- /aI/, especially in the word final position,=/oI/ e.g. time=/toIm/, high=/hI/;

- /aʊ/=/ʔʊ/ e.g. now=/nʔu/, cow=/kʔu/.

GAuE speakers show a general tendency to avoid the pure /a:/. There is, for instance a preference for the short /ʔ/ before two consonants, e.g/ plant=/plʔnt/

Received Pronunciation	General Australian	Example
/i:/	/əI/	see /səI/
/ɑ:/	/ɑ:/	heart /hɑ:t/
/u:/	/əʊ/	school /skəʊl/
/ʔ/	/e/	bad /bed/
/ʌ/	/ɑ/	cut /kat/
/eI/	/ʔI/	say /sʔI/
/aI/	/ɑI/	high /hɑI/
/aʊ/	/ʔʊ/	now /nʔʊ/
/əʊ/	/ʌʊ/	no /nʌʊ/
/Iə/	/i:/	near /ni:/
/eə/	/e:/	hair /he:/

The consonants in GAuE are the same or very similar to RP consonants. The most observable differences are as follows:

1. The omission of some consonants, especially /k/, /t/, /g/, /h/  
facts=/fʔks/, half past two=/'ɑ:pɑ:stʊ/;
2. The substitution and insertion of consonants in certain words,  
morning=/'mɔ:nən/;
3. There are no glottal stops (in spite of all the similarities of AuE to Cockney )

Word stress Very few differences in Word stress between RP and GAuE speech may be observed.

The first tendency is to allow full value to unstressed vowels, e.g. subject /'sʌbdʒekt/, bankrupt /bʔnkrʌpt/, -day /dei/ in the names of the days of the week.

In a similar way the endings –ial, -ius, -ium which in RP are often reduced to monosyllables, are usually disyllabic in GAuS, e.g. genial /'dzi:nIəl/, helium /'hi:lIəm/.

The second accentual tendency is strongly in favor of keeping the stress in the first syllable, e.g.

incline /' Inklain/, defect /'dIfekt/, relay /'rIIeI/

Intonation GAuE Intonation is investigated much less than its other phonological components.

There is general opinion that GAuE and RP intonational patterns are practically the same, but RP intonation is “more lively and vigorous” than GAuE. There is a common tendency in GAuE to “use longer word-groups”.

It is characterized by a slower rhythm which has a quality of monotony. There is a strong tendency to stress words like “by”, “and”, “to”, “in”, etc. in the sentence.

Summing up principle differences between RP and GAuE, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- There are no inventory differences between GAuE and RP vowels and consonants. The existing differences are mainly selectional.
- GAuE vowels have a general tendency to become more front and closer, and to be diphthongized.
- There is an avoidance of pure back vowels.
- Accentual and intonation differences are not numerous and need further thorough instrumental investigation.

British	Australian
barbecue	barbie
kangaroo	roo
mosquito	mozzie

chicken	chook
candy	lollie
slippers	thongs
TV	tellie
girl	sheila
form	year
sheep	jumbuck
cinema	pictures
postbox	letterbox
trainers	runners
freeway	main road

### The Russians in Australia

Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay a Russian scientist and traveller came to Sydney in 1878 and lived there for several years. He married an Australian woman and had two sons. Their descendants still live in Sydney.

Russian famous ballet dancer Anna Pavlova and famous singer Fedor Shalapin visited Australia in 1926.

Such prominent writers as Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Konstantin Balmont wrote about this country.

Nowadays there are thousands of Russians in Australia. Among them is Kostya Tzu, a famous boxer.

## LECTURE 7. GREAT AUSTRALIAN SIGHTS

### The Sydney Opera House

The Sydney Opera House is a multi-venue performing arts centre in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Opened in 1973, it has taken its place among the world's most architecturally significant buildings. It was designed by Danish architect Jorn Utzon and took almost 15 years to build. In 2003 he received the Pritzker Prize, architecture's highest honour.

The Sydney Opera House was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site on 28 June 2007. It is one of the 20th century's most distinctive buildings and one of the most famous performing arts centres in the world.

The Sydney Opera House is situated on Bennelong Point in Sydney Harbour, close to the Sydney Harbour Bridge. It sits at the northeastern tip of the Sydney central business district (the CBD), surrounded on three sides by the harbour (Sydney Cove and Farm Cove) and neighboured by the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Contrary to its name, the building houses multiple performance venues. As one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world, hosting over 1,500 performances each year attended by some 1.2 million people, the Sydney Opera House provides a venue for many performing arts companies including the four key resident companies Opera Australia, The Australian Ballet, the Sydney Theatre Company and the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, and presents a wide range of productions on its own account. It is also one of the most popular visitor attractions in Australia, with more than seven million people visiting the site each year, 300,000 of whom take a guided tour. The Sydney Opera House is administered by the Sydney Opera House Trust, under the New South Wales Ministry of the Arts.

### The Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of Australia's most well known and photographed landmarks. It is the world's largest (but not the longest) steel arch bridge with the top of the bridge standing 134 metres above the harbour.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of Sydney's most famous landmarks. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is a steel through arch bridge across Sydney Harbour that

carries rail, vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic between the Sydney central business district (CBD) and the North Shore.

The dramatic view of the bridge, the harbour, and the nearby Sydney Opera House is an iconic image of both Sydney and Australia. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is known locally as the "Coat Hanger" because of its arch-based design, took eight years to build, including the railway line. The bridge was manufactured in sections on a site that is now occupied by Luna Park funfair.

#### A history of the Sydney Harbour Bridge

It was as early as 1815 that Francis Greenway proposed building a bridge from the northern to the southern shore of the harbour.

It took some time for this to become a reality with design submissions invited in 1900. All the submissions were considered unsuitable and so the momentum for the bridge crossing stopped.

However, after the First World War more serious plans were made, with a general design for the Sydney Harbour Bridge prepared by Dr J J C Bradfield and officers of the NSW Department of Public Works. The New South Wales Government then invited worldwide tenders for the construction of the Bridge in 1922 and the contract was let to English firm Dorman Long and Co of Middlesbrough.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge construction started in 1924 and took 1,400 men eight years to build at a cost of ?4.2 million. Six million hand driven rivets and 53,000 tonnes of steel were used in its construction. It now carries eight traffic lanes and two rail lines, one in each direction, but at the time of its construction the two eastern lanes were tram tracks. They were converted to road traffic when Sydney closed down its tram system in the 1950s.

The bridge was designed and built by Dorman Long and Co Ltd, Middlesbrough Teesside and Cleveland Bridge, Darlington, County Durham and opened in 1932. The construction of the bridge was an economic feat as well as an engineering triumph. Until 1967 it was the city's tallest structure. According to Guinness World Records, it is the world's widest long-span bridge and it is the



tallest steel arch bridge, measuring 134 metres (440 ft) from top to water level. It is also the fifth-longest spanning-arch bridge in the world.

### Kakadu National Park

Kakadu National Park is in the Northern Territory of Australia, 252 kilometres south-east of Darwin. This park is located within the Alligator Rivers Region of the Northern Territory of Australia. Kakadu National Park is internationally recognised as a cultural and ecological treasure. The region is home to a wealth of unique cultural and natural attractions. Of particular significance are the unique artistic achievements and living traditions of Kakadu's Aboriginal people. The park covers some 19,000 square kilometres and has more than 50 species of mammals, 280 species of birds, 123 species of reptiles, 77 species of freshwater fish and 10,000 species of insects. Its flood plains are a series of interacting ecosystems that are unrivalled in the world.

The name Kakadu comes from the mispronunciation of 'Gagadju' which is the name of an Aboriginal language spoken in the northern part of the Park. Kakadu is ecologically and biologically diverse. The main natural features protected within the National Park include: Four major river systems: the East Alligator River, the West Alligator River, the Wildman River; the South Alligator River;

Six major landforms: estuaries and tidal flats, floodplains, lowlands, the stone country, the outliers; the southern hills and basins.

### Kangaroo Island

Kangaroo Island is Australia's third-largest island after Tasmania and Melville Island which is located on the south coast of the country.

Kangaroo Island is a revered wildlife utopia. It is all about fresh air, pristine beaches, dramatic scenery and thriving native wildlife. Through its isolation from the mainland, the Island has burgeoned ecologically becoming a sanctuary to countless species, many of which are unique to the region.

This zoo without walls offers plentiful sightings opportunities and hands-on encounters with Australia's wildlife. Nestled amongst native bushland, Kangaroo

Island Wilderness Retreat is a wildlife hub, boasting daily visits from Tammar Wallabies, Brushtail Possums, Koalas, Echidnas and copious bird species. Only a short walk from the retreat, seals and platypus live in their native habitats. Small tours, cycling, horse riding, diving, walking and fishing all adhere to the rules of eco-friendly tourism.

Kangaroo Island separated from mainland Australia around 10,000 years ago, due to rising sea level after the last glacial period.

Known as Karta (island of the dead) by mainland Aborigines, Kartan stone tools and shell middens suggest that Aboriginal people once occupied Kangaroo Island.

In 1802 British explorer Matthew Flinders, Commanding HMS Investigator, named the land "Kanguroo (sic) Island"[3] after landing near Kangaroo Head on the north coast of Dudley Peninsula. He was closely followed by the French explorer Nicolas Baudin, who mapped much of the island (which is why so many areas have French names). Although the French and the British were at war at the time, the men met peacefully. They both used the fresh water seeping at what is now known as Hog Bay near Frenchman's Rock; the community is now called Penneshaw.

An unofficial community of sealers and others was set up on Kangaroo Island from 1802 to the time of South Australia's official settlement in 1836. The sealers were rough men and several kidnapped Aboriginal women from Tasmania and mainland South Australia. The women were forced to do the work of sealers, amongst other activities. Three Aboriginal women tried to escape and swim back to the mainland; one is on record as having survived the journey. The first ship to arrive that brought official settlers was the Duke of York commanded by Captain Robert Clark Morgan in 1836.

## Uluru

European explorer William Gosse called the rock Ayres Rock in 1873. In 1985 the region, including the Olgas was returned to its traditional owners, and re-named Uluru. It rises 348m from the ground, and stretches an enormous 6km

below the surface. The Rock is 863m above the sea level. A trip around the rock at its base measures 9.4km.

Uluru (also called Ayers Rock or The Rock) is a large sandstone rock formation in the middle of Australia, in the Northern Territory. Its place is called red desert. It is located in Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, 350 km southwest of Alice Springs. It has many springs, waterholes, rock caves and ancient paintings. The world's largest monolith stuns people with its majesty. Yet the sense of mystery of Uluru (or Ayers Rock) is greater still. It is the second-largest monolith (monolith means a very big stone) in the world (after Mount Augustus, also in Australia but in the West).

Uluru is 3.6 kilometres long, 2 kilometres wide, 348 metres high and 9.4 kilometres in circumference. The rock is composed of feldspar-rich sandstone arkose, which means that it changes colour significantly in different light, particularly at sunrise and sunset. Uluru belongs to the Anangu Aboriginal people, for whom it holds a special place in creation stories and lore. Many stories relate to how ancestral beings formed the rock. It was described by explorer Ernest Giles in 1872 as "the remarkable pebble". Uluru is listed as a World Heritage Site.

Also in this enormous park are many Aboriginal sacred sites, spectacular scenery and famous rock formations. Visit the Olgas/ Kata Tjuta, a dramatic series of 36 dome-like rock formations which stand up to 1,701ft (546m) high and cover an area of 35km and like Uluru, produce an incredible light show at sunset, with crimsons turning to rusts, and pinks to mauves.

#### The Twelve Apostles

The Twelve Apostles is a collection of eight Miocene limestone rock stacks that rises majestically from the Southern Ocean and are the central feature of the rugged Port Campbell National Park. The Twelve Apostles have been created by constant erosion of the limestone cliffs of the mainland that began 10–20 million years ago. The stormy Southern Ocean and blasting winds gradually eroded the softer limestone, forming caves in the cliffs. The caves eventually became arches

and when they collapsed rock stacks up to 45 meters high were left isolated from the shore.

Sunrise and sunset offer particularly impressive views as the Twelve Apostles change colour from dark and foreboding in shadow to brilliant sandy yellow under a full sun.

The Twelve Apostles are located just east of Port Campbell, between Princetown and Peterborough on the Great Ocean Road. A 200-metre cliff-top boardwalk reaches the main viewing platform and Castle Rock, which provides stunning views of the wild coastline.

### Fraser Island

Fraser Island, is an island located along the southern coast of Queensland, Australia, approximately 300 kilometres north of Brisbane. Its length is about 120 kilometres and its width is approximately 24 kilometres. It was inscribed as a World Heritage site in 1992. The island is considered to be the largest sand island in the world at 1840 km<sup>2</sup>. It is also Queensland's largest island, Australia's sixth largest island and the largest island on the East Coast of Australia. The island has rain forests, eucalyptus woodland, mangrove forests, wallum swamps, sand dunes and coastal heaths. Fraser Island is home to a small number of mammal species, as well as a diverse range of birds, reptiles and amphibians, including the occasional saltwater crocodile. The island is part of the Fraser Coast Regional Council and protected in the Great Sandy National Park.

Fraser Island has been inhabited by humans for as much as 5,000 years. Explorer James Cook sailed by the island in May of 1770. Matthew Flinders landed near the most northern point of the island in 1802. For a short period the island was known as Great Sandy Island. The island became known as Fraser due to the stories of a shipwreck survivor named Eliza Fraser. Today the island is a popular tourism destination.

### The Great Barrier Reef

#### Australia's Underwater Paradise

This natural wonder is as big as Great Britain and Ireland combined. The majestic coral structures that make up the World Heritage-listed Great Barrier Reef extend over 2,500 kilometers from Cape York in the north to Bundaberg in the south. With more than 3,000 individual reefs, 300 coral cays and hundreds of islands, the region that surrounds the Great Barrier Reef is one that attracts millions of holidaymakers a year.

It has more than 1,000 islands, from sandy cays to rainforest isles, and supports prolific marine life. The reef itself is home to some of the most incredible sights in all of Australia. The area is home to some 1,500 species of fish, more than 400 species of coral and hundreds of different kinds of birds. Considered one of the natural wonders of the world and one of World Heritage's listed sites, the reef is so massive it is even visible from space.

#### Nitmiluk National Park

Nitmiluk National Park which is in the Northern Territory of Australia, 244 km southeast of Darwin, has been established around a series of gorges on the Katherine River and Edith Falls. Previously named Katherine Gorge National Park, its northern edge borders Kakadu National Park. These gorges and the surrounding landscape have great ceremonial significance to the local Jawoyn people, who are custodians of Nitmiluk National Park.

In Jawoyn, Nitmiluk means place of the cicada dreaming. The gorges can be explored by canoe and flat bottomed boat. In the dry season the gorges become separated as the level of the river falls. They are interconnected in the wet. There is a visitor centre located at the Katherine Gorge, about 30 km east of the town of Katherine. Information displays are set up that explain the geology, landscape and aboriginal history of the National Park.

#### Katherine Gorge

Thirteen gorgeous gorges make up the major attraction of Katherine Gorge some 340 kilometres southeast of Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory, Australia. This is rugged Outback country with deep rainforests, rocky cliffs and escarpments, and the water habitat of unique birds and animals, with here and there

the slither of a freshwater crocodile. One hundred kilometres of walking tracks bring the visitor face to face with Nature in some of her wildest moods. One of the Northern Territory national parks, Katherine Gorge is the heart of Nitmiluk national park which is south of (and smaller than) Kakadu but larger than Litchfield which is close to the towns of Batchelor and Rum Jungle and closer to Darwin.

### The Pinnacle

Western Australia's ancient land houses several unique geological wonders including the Bungle Bungles and the Pinnacles, a range of thousands of pointed rock formations on a red desert expanse. The Bungle Bungles are a stunning collection of beehive style geological shapes arrayed in alternating bands of orange, black and green. They are found in Purnululu National Park, 250 kilometres south of Kununurra, in the Kimberley region of northern Western Australia.

### The Bungle Bungles

While they date back hundreds of millions of years, locals Aboriginal custodians kept the Bungle Bungles (or Purnululu, meaning sandstone in the local Kija language) secret from the outside world until the 1980s. The Pinnacles are another mysterious and haunting landscape, with puzzling formations that are sometimes as small as a finger and at other times several metres tall.

### Tasmanian Wilderness

Tasmania's World Heritage-listed wilderness — one of the largest conservation reserves in Australia, covering 1.38 million hectares — is a stronghold of temperate rainforest and alpine vegetation, with pristine habitats for plants and animals (many rare or endangered) found nowhere else in the world. The Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair National Park is a not-to-be missed part of the Tasmanian wilderness.

The mountain's jagged contours send icy streams cascading into glacial lakes. Ancient rainforest and alpine heaths are superb for walking and views. The Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, in the heart of the wilderness, is

an area of dramatic mountain peaks, rainforest, deep river valleys and spectacular gorges. Wild rivers twist through the wilderness.

#### Barossa Valley - Wine-growing districts

The Barossa Valley is a major wine-producing region and tourist destination of South Australia, located 60 km northeast of Adelaide. It is the valley formed by the North Para River, and the Barossa Valley Way is the main road through the valley, connecting the main towns on the valley floor of Nuriootpa, Tanunda, Rowland Flat and Lyndoch. The wine industry plays a major role in the Barossa, being the main source of employment for many residents. The many hectares of vineyard are the most distinctive feature of the area, especially when viewed from the Mengler Hill lookout positioned on the range of hills that form one side of the valley itself. The success of the wine industry has historically been celebrated every two years with a week-long Barossa Valley Vintage Festival.

The festival draws visitors from all over the world and has entertainment for all tastes including a huge street parade, concerts and gourmet dining. The Barossa Valley is primarily known for its red wine, in particular Shiraz. Other main grape varieties grown in the region include Riesling, Semillon, Grenache and Cabernet Sauvignon. Wine tasting is a very popular leisure activity for both Australians and international visitors. The major wine-growing areas include the Hunter Valley, Barossa Valley, Margaret River and numerous sights near Melbourne and in Tasmania.

## LECTURE 8. NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1,600 kilometres southeast of Australia, its nearest continental neighbour. New Zealand belongs to the Polynesian group of islands. New Zealand is the most geographically isolated country on Earth. The only landmass to the south is Antarctica, and to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tonga.

The country itself consists of two main islands-the North Island and the South Island - and several dozen much smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometres from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand, and Auckland is the largest city. The country was once part of the British Empire. Today, it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of countries that replaced the empire. It tends to be overshadowed by its 'big brother', Australia and indeed many Americans seem unaware that it is not part of Australia.

New Zealand's most common name in the indigenous Maori language is Aotearoa which is usually translated as Land of the Long White Cloud although taken literally it is more like Long Cloud Piercer, from the way that its many mountains often pierce the clouds. The scenery and especially beautiful and varied natural backdrops have led in recent years to a strong growth in New Zealand's role as a location for the international film industry. Perhaps the most famous films made in New Zealand include the Lord of the Rings trilogy.

### Flag and National Symbols

New Zealand flag introduced in 1869 and adopted as the national flag in 1902. The stars represent the Southern Cross constellation, also known as the Crux. In 1990 there was a national flag competition in New Zealand but none of the entries showed any Maori acknowledgement or inspiration. The Te Kawa- riki, a prominent Maori activist group in New Zealand consequently held their own Maori flag competition. Te Kawariki's web-site describes the meaning of the flag from Maori folklore as:



Black represents Te Korekore the realm of Potential Being. The long darkness from whence the world emerged.

White represents Te Ao Marama the realm of Being and light. It is the physical world, which symbolises purity, harmony and enlightenment.

The Koru, curling frond shape, that is extended in the national symbol of the silver fern, represents the unfolding of new life, that everything is reborn and continues. It represents renewal and hope for the future.

Red represents Te Whei Ao, the realm of Coming into being. It symbolises female, active, flashing, south, yelling, forests, gestation and spirals. Red is Papatuanuku Earth Mother, the sustainer if all living things. Red is the colour of earth from which the first humans were made.

The silver fern is a species of tree fern native to New Zealand, and is is the commonly used name for what the Maori call Punga or Ponga. The underside of the fronds have a distinctive silver colouration, which made them useful for laying along tracks for night walking.

The silver fern is used as an emblem on the clothing and marketing of many sports teams; it is used most famously as the logo of the All Blacks New Zealand rugby team. More recently it has been used on the America's Cup boat "Black Magic" - see article in the Sport section below. The Silver Ferns is the name of the New Zealand netball team, world champions in 2003 in Jamaica.

### Physical Geography

New Zealand is about 1,600 kilometres long (north-south) and about 450 km across at its widest point. The land area is approximately 268,000 square kilometres. About two-thirds of the land is economically useful, the remainder being mountainous. Because of its numerous harbours and fjords, the country has an extremely long coastline relative to its area. The capital city is Wellington, and the largest urban area is Auckland, both located on the North Island. New Zealand administers the South Pacific island group of Tokelau and claims a section of the Antarctic continent. Niue and the Cook Islands are self-governing states in free association with New Zealand.

Of New Zealand's four million people, roughly three million live in the North Island and one million in the South Island.

Other islands have much smaller populations, and cover much less land area. The most significant of these islands are:

- Stewart Island (south of the South Island), the third largest island by land area
- Waiheke Island, an island in Auckland's Hauraki Gulf, and, with about 7,000 people (far more in summer), the third most populated island in New Zealand
- Great Barrier Island, east of the Hauraki Gulf
- the Chatham Islands, an outlying group of islands with a population of about 750

The South Island is the largest land mass, and is divided along its length by the Southern Alps, the highest peak of which is Sound Cook, (in Maori, Aoraki), at 3754 metres. There are 18 peaks of more than 3000 metres in the South Island. The North Island is less mountainous than the South, but is marked by volcanism. There are more than 360 glaciers in the Southern Alps. The Tasman Glacier, the largest in New Zealand, with a length of 18 miles and a width of almost one kilometre, flows down the eastern slopes of Mt. Cook. The North Island has seven small glaciers on the slopes of Mt. Ruapehu. The tallest North Island mountain, Mount Ruapehu (2797 metres), is an active cone volcano.

The total land area of New Zealand is 268,680 km<sup>2</sup>.

The usual climate throughout the country is mild, mostly cool temperate to warm temperate, with temperatures rarely falling below 0° or rising above 30°. Conditions vary from wet and cold in Southland and the West Coast of the South Island, where most of the country's rain falls, to subtropical in Northland. In Wellington the average minimum temperature in winter is 5.9° and the average maximum temperature in summer is 20.3°.

### Human Geography and Demographics

Because New Zealand is small and the population is relatively homogeneous, there are no sharply differentiated social or political regions. The North, however, is popularly regarded as being more enterprising, while the South is traditionally regarded as being conservative. While the west coast is romantically nostalgic for its pioneers and short-lived gold-rush, the east coast conjures up the picture of sheep barons on their extensive stations.

The New Zealand countryside is thinly populated, but there are many small towns of up to population 10,000 and a number of provincial cities of more than 20,000. Very small towns or villages are becoming more deserted as people drift to the bigger towns and cities.

The main urban areas are Auckland, the centre of the North and the main industrial complex; Hamilton, in the middle of the North Island; Wellington, centrally located at the southern tip of North Island and the political and commercial capital; Christchurch, in the middle of the South Island and the second largest industrial area; and finally, still farther south, Dunedin. Although New Zealand is notable for the strength of its rural sector, the great majority of people live in cities, and urban concentration is proceeding apace. There is also a marked difference in the degree of population growth of the two main islands—the North having about three-quarters of the total population, in sharp contrast to the earlier years of systematic settlement. As in the past, the great majority of Maori live on the North Island; since World War II, however, most Maori have become urban dwellers, as have the Pacific Islanders.

The natural rate of increase has been highest for the Pacific Islanders and for the Maori, both having a more youthful population. Since World War II New Zealand has generally had an annual excess of arrivals over departures, a major contributor to overall population growth. Although in the past most immigrants came from Great Britain and The Netherlands, they have recently been surpassed by Pacific Islanders and Asians. Both immigration and emigration are sensitive to the rate of growth of the New Zealand economy and its employment opportunities, as well as to conditions overseas.

In summary:

- Population: 4 million (Statistics Office of New Zealand, 2003)
  - Capital: Wellington
  - Area: 270,534 sq km
  - Official languages: English, Maori, NZSL (see section 3)
  - Major religion: Christianity
  - Life expectancy: 76 years (men), 81 years (women) (UN)
  - Monetary unit: 1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ) = 100 cents
  - Main exports: Wool, food and dairy products, wood and paper products
  - Highest producers of external revenue: Tourism, film-making
- GNI per capita: US \$13,260 (World Bank, 2002)
- Internet domain: .nz
  - International dialling code: +64

Wellington and Auckland

Wellington is the capital city of New Zealand. The Wellington urban area has the country's second largest metropolitan population of 363,400.

Wellington stands alongside Sydney and Melbourne as a cultural centre of Australasia, with a thriving arts scene, cafe culture and buzzing nightlife that locals say rival those of cities many times its size.

Wellington is the southernmost national capital city in the world with a latitude about 41 degrees south. It is more densely populated than most other settlements in New Zealand, due to the small amount of building space available between the harbour and the surrounding hills. Because of its location in the roaring forties latitudes and its exposure to omnipresent wind coming through the Cook Strait, the city is known to kiwis as "Windy Wellington".

European settlement began with the arrival of an advance party of the New Zealand Company on the ship "Tory", in 1839, followed by 150 settlers on the ship "Aurora" in 1840. Their settlement took its name in honour of Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington. Legend states that the settlers constructed their first homes at "Britannia" on the flat area at the mouth of the Hutt River but when

this proved too swampy and flood-prone they transplanted the plans without regard for a more hilly terrain—Wellington has some extremely steep streets running straight up the sides of hills.

In 1865 Wellington became the capital of New Zealand, replacing Auckland. Parliament had first sat in Wellington in 1862. Parliament officially sat in Wellington for the first time on 26 July 1865. The population of Wellington was then 4,900.

The most unusual and characteristic building in Wellington is the executive wing of the Parliament. Its shape has given it the nickname of "The Beehive". The building was designed by British architect, Sir Basil Spence, best known for the modernistic Coventry Cathedral in England, in 1964, and completed in 1981. The building is ten storeys high and is 72 metres in height. The top floor is occupied by the cabinet offices, with the Prime Minister's offices on the floor immediately below. Other floors contain the offices of individual cabinet ministers, and function rooms.

Auckland, on the North Island of New Zealand, is the largest urban area in New Zealand with a population of 1,223,200. It is a conurbation, made up of the administrative cities of Auckland City, Waitakere, Manukau and North Shore.

The first population believed to having settled the region of Auckland, was the Maori people, around 1350. The region was in high demand, because of its rich and fertile land. On the volcanoes around Auckland, especially at Mount Eden and One Tree Hill, the Maori settled and made fortifications, still visible today.

Auckland lies on and around an isthmus, less than two kilometres wide at its narrowest point with two harbours in the Auckland urban area. Bridges span both of the rivers connecting the harbours with the sea.

The term "я/a", an obscene acronym, is a (mostly) joking term of abuse referring to Aucklanders. Aucklanders and other New Zealanders have a mostly light-hearted "love-hate" relationship. Stereotypically, Aucklanders view many parts of the country as provincial and unsophisticated, while the rest of the country sees Aucklanders as brash and arrogant. Aucklanders have robbed the word of its

sting by enthusiastically embracing it as a nickname and in 1999 the Tourism Auckland organization launched a "Jafa" advertising campaign. However, photograph taken in the 1990s has been reprinted all over the country repeatedly. It shows a young boy at a rugby match in Christchurch holding a sign reading simply "I hate Auckland". A successful advertisement for a local kiwi beer, which appeared on billboards in Wellington, featured the following sarcastic remark: "LET'S GO TO AUCKLAND FOR THE HOLIDAYS. YEAH, RIGHT."

Attractive aspects of Auckland life are its mild climate, plentiful employment and educational opportunities, and numerous leisure facilities. For quality of life, Auckland currently ranks 8th equal in a survey of the world's top 55 cities. Auckland has a warm-temperate climate, with warm summers and slightly cooler but lengthy winters. January temperatures average 21-24° (February and March are typically warmer than January, however), and July temperatures average 14-16.

### History

New Zealand is one of the most recently settled major land masses. Polynesian settlers arrived probably some time between 500 and 1300 AD, and established the indigenous Maori culture. According to the Ngapuhi, one of the northern tribes, they sailed from Hawaiki, and their journey was aided by the gods in that the sun did not set for three days. A possible reason for this claim is that their voyage coincided with the appearance in the sky of the Crab Nebula Supernova which for several days was bright enough to be seen in daylight. Chinese historians also recorded this event and dated it to July 1054.

The early Maoris were very notable for their tattoos that often covered their whole bodies.

Maoris have always kept up this tradition although with usually more restrained decoration in recent times.

The origin of the Polynesians has often been the source of much speculation. Recent maternal DNA analysis indicates that the Polynesians, including Maori, are most closely related to the peoples of east Asia. However there is also evidence of at least cultural contact with the people of South America. It has become clear that

Polynesian seafarers were capable of making very long voyages in some cases against the prevailing winds and tides, and their navigation skills were very well developed. Several long voyages have been made in recent times in traditionally constructed vessels to prove this point.

In his book "The Penguin History Of New Zealand", noted historian Michael King said Maori were "the last major human community on earth untouched and unaffected by the wider world".

The first Europeans known to reach New Zealand were led by Abel Janszoon Tasman, who sailed up the west coast of the South and North islands in 1642. The Dutch thought it was a single land which they named Staaten Landt. It was later named "Nieuw Zee- land" after the area in Batavia where they had been based, which in turn was named after their province of Zeeland.

In 1769 Captain James Cook began extensive surveys of the islands. This led to European whaling expeditions and eventually significant European colonisation.

The Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840 between the British government and the Maori established British sovereignty over New Zealand. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed in a marquee erected in the grounds of James Busby's house at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands. A draft of the treaty had been presented to the local Maori chiefs the previous day and Governor Hobson had returned to his ship, HMS Herald, anchored in the bay, expecting the Maori to discuss the treaty for a day and possibly sign it on the morning of February 7th. However, Maori had debated signing the treaty later into the night and appeared to have presumed the treaty would be signed in the morning of February 6th and did not have enough food to wait another day. Hobson was called ashore to sign the treaty just after noon, still dressed in his civilian clothes and only carried his uniform hat.

In the 1860s, disputes over questionable land purchases led to the Maori Wars, which resulted in large tracts of tribal land being confiscated by the colonial government. Settlements such as Parihaka in Taranaki have become almost legendary because of injustices done there.

With the loss of much of their land, Maori went into a period of decline, and in the late 19th century it was believed that the Maori population would cease to exist as a separate race and would be assimilated into the European population. However, the predicted decline did not occur, and numbers recovered. Despite a high degree of intermingling between the Maori and European populations, Maori were able to retain their cultural identity and in the 1960s and 1970s Maoridom underwent a cultural revival.

New Zealand became an independent dominion on September 26, 1907 by royal proclamation. Full independence was granted by the United Kingdom Parliament with the Statute of Westminster in 1931; it was taken up upon the Statute's adoption by the New Zealand Parliament in 1947, since when New Zealand has been a sovereign constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth of Nations.

#### Language

New Zealand is predominantly an English-speaking country. Virtually all Maori speak English, and about one-third of them also speak Maori. The Maori language is taught at a number of schools. The only other non-English language spoken by any significant number of people is Samoan.

Since 14.7 % of the population is Maori, it is perhaps not surprising that the Maori language is the country's second official language. The Maori Language Act of 1987 declared Maori to be an 'official' language and created a right to use te reo Maori (the Maori language) in court proceedings.

Although published statistics vary greatly, it is estimated that some 50,000 New Zealanders, almost all of Maori descent, are fluent speakers of Maori, while perhaps a further 100,000 understand the language.

New Zealand Sign Language, or NZSL, is the main language of the Deaf Community in New Zealand and has its roots in British Sign Language (BSL). It is expected that NZSL will become the third official language of New Zealand, joining English and Maori.

New Zealand English is the dialect of English spoken in New Zealand. New Zealand English is close to Australian English in pronunciation. Possibly the only



difference between New Zealand and British spelling is in the ending "-ise" or "-ize". New Zealanders use the "-ise" ending exclusively, whereas Britons use either ending. American English exclusively uses the "-ize" ending. New Zealanders on the whole do not use many of the words, grammar and structure associated with Australian English (or Strine).

Many local words, largely borrowed from the indigenous Maori population, have arisen to describe the local flora, fauna, and the natural environment, and some other Maori words have made their way into the language.

In 1998, Oxford University Press produced a Dictionary of New Zealand English that is based on over 40 years of research.

Some of the non-Maori words and phrases uniquely characteristic of New Zealand are:

- bach a small holiday home, usually near the beach, often with only one or two rooms and of simple construction. Pronounced "batch".
- chip or pottle, depending on the region, the unit by which strawberries and certain other fruit are sold.
- crib, another word for bach, more commonly used in the south of the South Island.
- The Ditch, the Tasman Sea, the "ditch" separating New Zealand and Australia.
- eh!, used for emphasis at the end of a sentence, eh! (also common in Canadian English)
- flatting, sharing a flat (apartment) or rented house,
- footpath, pavement or (sidewalk US).
- footy, football - Rugby Union or League, never soccer and never Australian Rules Football.
- good as gold, great, just right
- OE or Big OE, Overseas Experience, time spent travelling and working overseas, usually in Europe.
- onya, short for "Good On Yer(You) " as used in Strine

- Pavlova, favourite meringue-like dessert made from egg whites, frequently served with cream and kiwifruit.
- pom, British person, usually English (mildly derogatory).
- smoko, rest break during work
- super, old age pension scheme (from superannuation)
- togs, swimming costume
- Box of Birds or even more colloquially "Box of Fluffies" meaning to feel very good. "How are you feeling? Oh, a Box of Birds"
- Rattle yer Dags, an instruction to hurry up. Sheep running through gates and yards often make a curious rattling noise caused by their 'dags' (dried faeces) clattering together.
- Sticky Beak meaning someone overly curious about other people's business. Sticky beak is used in both New Zealand and Australia with the same meaning but slightly different emphasis. In Australia "sticky beak" is quite insulting, whereas in New Zealand it is used with more affection, it is often used as a tease.

### System of Government

New Zealand in the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century was most unusual in that the three most important Governmental figures were all women. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Under the New Zealand Royal Titles Act 1953 Queen Elizabeth II, is Queen of New Zealand, and is represented as head of state by the second woman, Governor General, Dame Silvia Cartwright. The Prime minister was the third woman, Helen Clark.

The New Zealand Parliament, consists of the 120-member unicameral House of Representatives from which an executive Cabinet of about 20 ministers is appointed. There is no written constitution, as in the United Kingdom.

The Cabinet is led by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Helen Clark of the centre-left Labour party, which governs in coalition with the further-left Progressive Party, and with support from the centre-right United Future.

When originally settled, New Zealand was divided into provinces. These were abolished in 1876 so that government could be centralised for financial reasons. As a result, New Zealand has no separately represented sub-national entity such as a province, state or territory apart from its local government. The spirit of the provinces however still lives on and there is fierce rivalry exhibited in sporting and cultural events.

Since 1876, local government has administered the various regions of New Zealand. Due to its colonial heritage, New Zealand local government was modelled fairly closely on British local government structures, with city, borough, and county councils. New Zealand chose to name the major regions "counties", as in the USA or Britain, while Australia named the equivalent territorial divisions "shires".

Over the years some of these councils merged or had boundary adjustments by mutual agreement, and a few new ones were created. Finally, in 1989, the government performed a complete reorganisation of local government, and implemented the current two-tier structure of regional councils and territorial authorities.

Today New Zealand has 16 regions for the administration of environmental and transport matters and 74 territorial authorities that administer roading, sewerage, building consents, and other local matters. The territorial authorities are 16 city councils, 57 district councils, and the Chatham Islands Council. Four of the territorial councils have regional functions as well, within their areas. The Chatham Islands Council similarly combines functions. The 12 larger regions each have a separately-elected regional council. A few territorial authorities straddle regional council boundaries.

Political separation of the two main islands was very much an issue in the 1860s. The North Island was being damaged by civil war and political turmoil while the South island was prospering. The South Island grew very tired of financially supporting the North Island while receiving very little in return. The feeling was particularly bitter between Otago and Auckland. A journalist, Julius

Vogel, began a strong campaign to make the South island completely independent.

The matter was put to a vote in Parliament on 19 September, 1865. Seventeen members voted for separation and thirty one for unity, so New Zealand remained united. The question has never quite gone away but in modern times it is more a matter of humour than of serious debate. Julius Vogel later became Prime Minister of a united New Zealand.

The Prime Minister in 2004, working on her second term, Ms Helen Clark, is a former political scientist who figured prominently in the Labour administration of the mid-1980s which ushered in free-market economics to New Zealand.

Helen Clark was born into a farming family in 1950. As a teenager she protested against the Vietnam War and campaigned against foreign military bases in New Zealand. In 1989, she became New Zealand's first woman deputy prime minister. Political commentators say Ms Clark worked hard on her image and presentation ahead of the 1999 general election that brought her to power.

Ms Clark's government opposed the invasion of Iraq in 2003, raising tensions with the US - one of New Zealand's main trading partners. This brought her into conflict not only with the USA but also with neighbours Australia, who strongly supported the USA invasion.

Her government has overseen a number of groundbreaking measures, including a decision to legalise prostitution. Plans to nationalise the country's beaches and sea bed ignited a passionate debate about indigenous ancestral rights.

New Zealand is a party to the ANZUS security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. In 1985 New Zealand refused to allow US nuclear- powered or nuclear-armed ships to enter its ports, causing the US to abrogate its ANZUS responsibilities to New Zealand in 1986. New Zealand has still not formally withdrawn from the treaty.

### System of Education

The New Zealand Ministry of Education differs from that in most other countries in that they have relatively little direct control on the education process. As

their official web-site states: "The Ministry's influence on education outcomes is indirect. We are not a provider of education and our purpose reflects this:

"Te Ihi, Te Mana, Te Matauranga - Empowering Education"

Education enables people to gain knowledge, skills, and attitudes so they can participate fully, socially and economically, in the community. Our role is facilitative rather than directive. We empower through our leadership, management of the infrastructure, problem-solving ability, and assistance of those at risk of underachievement. What we do influences the motivation and focus of the sector."

Education in New Zealand is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 15. In practice almost all children enter primary school at age five, while many of them have already begun their education in preschools, all of which are subsidized by the state. Education is administered by the Department of Education. Elected education boards control all of the primary and secondary state schools. There are also more than 100 private primary and secondary schools, most of them Roman Catholic or run by other religious groups. They also receive state subsidies and must meet certain standards of teaching and accommodation. State primary schools are co-educational, but there are still many single-sex secondary schools.

Technical institutes, community colleges, and teachers' colleges form the basis of higher education. There is an important agricultural college. Eight Universities also exist but are often seen as less important than the other forms of higher education. Entry to the universities requires a modest educational achievement, which is often waived for people 21 years of age or older.

Since the early years of the colony, a great emphasis has been placed on education, and virtually the entire population is literate. There is a correspondence school that caters for children living in remote places, and various continuing education and adult education centres provide opportunities for lifelong education.

#### Law

New Zealand derives from the common law of Britain certain statutes passed before 1947 by the British Parliament. New Zealand law usually follows the prece-

dents of English law. Since the 1970s, however, the New Zealand courts have taken a more independent stance and have begun to play a more significant constitutional and political role with respect to public and administrative law. In addition, some members of the legal community have begun to challenge the traditional doctrine that Parliament may pass any law not binding future Parliaments, contending that certain common-law rights might override the will of Parliament.

New Zealand has a High Court (until 1980 known as the Supreme Court) and a Court of Appeal (formerly part of the Supreme Court), as well as subordinate courts. Until 2004, appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeal could be appealed to Her Majesty in Council, who referred the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

In 2003 the Supreme Court Act was passed, abolishing appeals to the Privy Council, with effect from 2004 and setting up a Supreme Court of New Zealand in Wellington.

### Religion

The main Christian denominations are Anglicanism, Presbyterianism, Roman Catholicism and Methodism. Minor Protestant sects, the Eastern Orthodox churches, Jewish congregations, and Maori adaptations of Christianity called the Ratana and Ringatu churches account for nearly all of the rest. Over a third of the population is agnostic.

### Mass media

Like Australia and Canada, ownership of the New Zealand mass media is concentrated in a few groups. Unlike the larger markets, ownership in New Zealand is mostly offshore. Some of the major companies in New Zealand are:

APN - Australasia's largest operator in regional newspapers, radio broadcasting and outdoor advertising, controlling New Zealand's Wilson & Horton.

Asper and Can West Global - the Canada-based newspaper and broadcasting group with major NZ television and radio interests.

TVNZ & RNZ - New Zealand public broadcasters for TV and radio Fairfax - now New Zealand's largest newspaper publisher through acquisition of Murdoch's Independent News Ltd NZ papers in 2003 Granada - broadcast, film and multimedia group Time Warner - books, music, theme parks, magazines, cable TV.

### Sport

New Zealand's most popular sports are, after rugby union, rugby league, soccer, (the most popular sport amongst children), cricket, and netball (the sport with the most players); golf, tennis, rowing and a variety of water sports, particularly sailing. Snow sports such as skiing and snowboarding are also popular.

### Rugby

Rugby (Union) as a sport is very part of New Zealand's national identity The national rugby team is called the All Blacks and New Zealanders expect it to be able to beat the world. For much of the last century, the All Blacks have almost seemed invincible. This style of name has been followed in naming the national team in several other sports. New Zealand's national sporting colours are not the colours of its flag, but are black and white or silver. The silver fern is a national emblem worn by New Zealanders representing their country in sport.

The haka—a traditional Maori war dance—is often performed at sporting events. The All Blacks traditionally perform a haka before the start of play.

The particular haka performed by the New Zealand All Blacks before Rugby Test Matches (internationals) is called Ka Mate. It is shouted in Maori - the translation is also given below. When delivered forcibly, it is remarkably intimidating.

### Traditions, Customs and Public Holidays

The remoteness of many parts of New Zealand and the distance of the country from much of the developed world meant that things that were easily obtainable in other parts of the world were often not readily available locally. This has given rise to the attitudes "She'll be right, mate" as well as "Can do".

- "She'll be right, mate" is the attitude that the situation, repairs, or whatever has been done is adequate or sufficient for what is needed. This is often perceived as carelessness, especially when a failure occurs.
  - "Can do" is the attitude that the problem or situation can be solved, despite apparently insurmountable odds. This has sometimes lead to spectacular failure instead of success when inadequately prepared. This is a matter of pride and national identity, summed up in the saying "If anybody can a Kiwi can". Another expression is "if you can fix it with a piece of No.8 wire..." meaning that it can be fixed with anything. Australians and Americans have similar expressions involving coat hangers and duct tape. While New Zealand has pioneered social reforms, including votes for women, the introduction of NZSL as an official language and the welfare state, its society can also be very conservative in outlook. Until the late 1960s pubs would close at 6pm, while until 1980 shops would close all weekend. Both were considered attempts to preserve family life, but increasingly locals and overseas tourists found them stifling. In 1986, restrictions on shopping hours were repealed, but shops in smaller towns still close for the weekend on Saturday afternoons, while alcohol could not be sold on Sunday until recently. However, New Zealand has now often gone to the opposite extreme, decriminalising prostitution in 2003. The drinking age was also recently reduced from 20 to 18.

#### Public Holidays

Public holidays in New Zealand follow a similar pattern to most of the countries in this book, with Christmas, Easter and the New Year highlighting the major festivals. ANZAC Day is celebrated as in Australia (see chapter on Australia), Labour Day is on the fourth Monday in October (and not on the first of May as in the UK), the Queen's Birthday (long forgotten in the UK) is celebrated in June and special to the Kiwis is Waitangi Day.



Waitangi Day is a public holiday on February 6 each year to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand's founding document on that date in 1840.

Most schools and organizations do a haka to celebrate the day - right is a photo from a school on South Island

The first Waitangi Day was not celebrated until 1934. In 1932, Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe and his wife had purchased and gifted to the nation the run down house of James Busby, where the Treaty was signed. It was restored and the 1934 celebrations were also a commemoration of the restoration.

Following the landslide election of the Kirk Labour government in 1972, the new Prime Minister Norman Kirk announced on February 6th, 1973 that Waitangi Day would be a National Public Holiday from 1974. The legislation that was passed renamed the day "New Zealand Day" and received broad political support. The change in name was seen by many as broadening the focus from just the Treaty of Waitangi to a national celebration of New Zealand's nationhood. After Labour lost the 1975 elections to National, the new government passed legislation in 1976 and change the holiday's name back to Waitangi Day.

Although this is New Zealand's national day, the commemoration has often been the focus of protest by Maori activists, and is often marred by controversy. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Waitangi, and Waitangi Day became a focus of protest concerning treaty injustices. Claiming the "Treaty is a fraud" Maori activists called for the holiday not to be celebrated until the treaty was "honoured".

Several hundred protestors often gather at Waitangi. Although not part of the official celebrations, Maori sovereignty activists often attempt to fly the Maori Sovereignty flag from the flagstaff. These protests are generally contained by the Police, though few arrests are normally made. Attempts at vandalism of the flagstaff is often an objective of these protests, carrying on a tradition that dates from the 19th century when Maori chopped down flagstaffs as protests to land disputes.

In 2004, protestors succeeded in flying the Maori Sovereignty flag above the other flags on the flagstaff by flying it from the top of a nearby tree. Some commentators described this gesture as audacious and bold.

## National Icons

### The Kiwi

Kiwis are the essential symbol and national identity of New Zealand. A Kiwi is a small flightless bird found only in New Zealand and New Zealanders call themselves "Kiwis". There is a third use of the word in kiwifruit, which in much of the English-speaking world is the pulpy green fruit with a brown skin. For perhaps obvious historical reasons, the Americans, Ukrainians and Russians have named the fruit simply 'kiwi'. For an American or a Ukrainian to declare that they've 'just eaten a kiwi' sounds normal in those countries but absurd in, for example, Britain or Australia.

The kiwi is a rare, flightless and much protected bird native to New Zealand, and is a symbol of New Zealand in much the same way that the bald eagle is a symbol of the US. Road users are always warned if there is a risk that a kiwi may be nesting near a road.

Kiwis occur only in New Zealand. There are five kinds of kiwi in New Zealand - three closely related Brown Kiwis, the Little Spotted Kiwi and the Great Spotted Kiwi. Although primarily a bird of New Zealand's native forests, kiwis also live in scrub and native grasslands. Because the kiwi is a semi-nocturnal, secretive bird, few New Zealanders have seen their national bird in the wild.

The kiwi is the sole survivor of an ancient order of birds including the now extinct moas. A flightless bird about the size of a domestic fowl, kiwis have coarse, bristly, hair-like feathers. Females are larger than males.

Kiwis grow to about the size of a chicken and weigh between 1.5 and 2.5 kilograms. They have no tail and tiny two inch wings which for all practical purposes, are useless. Despite its awkward appearance, a kiwi can actually outrun a human and have managed to survive because of their alertness and their sharp, three-toed feet, which enable them to kick and slash an enemy.

The kiwi's long slender bill has nostrils at the lower end, which is unusual but the strangest fact about kiwis is that although the size of a chicken, they lay eggs the size of those laid by an ostrich. Kiwi eggs are proportionately larger compared to the size of the adult female than the eggs of any other bird. An egg may reach one-quarter of its mother's weight.

Kiwis have been known to live up to twenty years.

Before the coming of the Maori, the kiwi had no predators. Although the Maori valued kiwi feathers for making cloaks, the number of birds killed by Maoris was probably insignificant. During the latter part of last century, many thousands of kiwis were captured by Europeans for zoos, museums and private collections. Bush clearing, introduced predators, opossum traps and motor vehicles have all contributed to the reduction in the kiwi population.

The Kiwi as an emblem first appeared late last century in New Zealand regimental badges. Badges of the South Canterbury Battalion in 1886 and the Hastings Rifle Volunteers in 1887 both featured kiwis. Later, kiwis appeared in a great number of military badges. In 1887 the new Auckland University College (opened 1883) featured on their Coat of Arms three kiwis, symbolising the confinement of the kiwi to the islands of New Zealand. Students of the University in 1905, began publishing a magazine called "The Kiwi" which survived until the mid 1960s.

The Kiwi symbol began to be recognised internationally in 1906 when Kiwi Shoe Polish was launched in Melbourne by a man with a New Zealand born wife. The polish was widely marketed in Britain and the USA during World War I and later. By 1908, kiwis were appearing in numerous sporting, political, and other newspaper cartoons. The shoe polish has been freely available in Kyiv since the early 1990s.

Today, New Zealanders overseas (and at home) are still invariably called "Kiwis". The Kiwi is still closely associated with the Armed Forces. The New Zealand dollar is often referred to as the "The Kiwi".

Sheep

Sheep are extremely characteristic of New Zealand. In an economy still strong in agriculture there remain at least 40 million sheep on the islands. Ten sheep for each head of population Lamb is an extremely popular meat in Europe and young lamb remains one of the most expensive and desirable of meat products, excluding the exotic. Export of young lamb has always been a key revenue earner for New Zealand.

## National Personalities

### Sir Edmund Hillary

Sir Edmund Hillary is remembered for being the first man to climb Everest, but the lanky New Zealand beekeeper who ascended the world's highest mountain on 29 May, 1953 could quite easily have vanished into obscurity. Ferrying loads on John Hunt's 1953 expedition with Sherpa Tenzing Norgay who was to accompany him on the famous ascent, Sir Edmund made an good impression. But Englishmen Charles Evans and Tom Bordillon got the first shot at the summit. However, they were thwarted at 28,700 feet by diminishing oxygen, fatigue and a vertical rock step that they considered perhaps impossible to climb.

Tenzing and Sir Edmund launched the second assault after a night's rest. The New Zealander led the way up the 40-foot spur that became known as the Hillary Step. Tenzing followed close behind with much of the 30-foot rope coiled in his hands. Together they walked up the final ridge to the snowy dome of the summit.

Later the world demanded to know which man had stood on the summit first. Both dismissed the question as foolish, and to defuse controversy they signed a statement: "We reached the summit almost together".

Born 19 July, 1919, in Auckland, New Zealand, Sir Edmund served as a pilot during World War II and earned renown as an ice climber.

Sir Edmund's trust, the focus of his activity since Everest, has founded around 30 schools. The climber says he considers the trust's work to be his greatest achievement. "I believe that of all the things I have done, exciting though many of them have been, there's no doubt in my mind that the most worthwhile have been the establishing of schools and hospitals, and the rebuilding of monasteries in the

mountains." His humble, direct and unaffected manner is what has endeared "Sir Ed", as he is known to New Zealanders.

#### Dame Kiri Te Kanawa

Dame Kiri Te Kanawa born in 1944, is a well-known New Zealand opera singer of Maori ancestry. In 1981, she was seen and heard around the world by an estimated 600 million people when she sang Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim" at the wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

Te Kanawa was born in Gisborne. She was adopted as an infant and little is known about her birth parents. She began her singing career as a mezzo-soprano but later developed into a soprano.

In her teens and early 20s, Te Kanawa was a popular entertainer in New Zealand. Her recording of the "Nuns' Chorus" from the Strauss's operetta 'Casanova' was New Zealand's first-ever gold record.

Dame Kiri Te Kanawa has performed at the Lyric Opera of Chicago, Paris Opera, Sydney Opera House, the Vienna State Opera, La Scala, San Francisco Opera, Munich and Cologne.

Te Kanawa has been overwhelmed with honours. She was created Dame Commander of The Order of the British Empire in 1982, invested with the Order of Australia in 1990 and awarded the prestigious Order of New Zealand in the 1995 Queen's Birthday Honours List. She has also received honorary degrees from universities all over the world.

## Sample tests

## Билет № 1

1. What is the name of the British national flag?
a) the Union Jack
b) the Saint Andrew's Cross
c) the Saint David's Cross
d) the Saint Jack

2. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
a) the Senate and the House of Representatives
b) the House of Lords and the House of Commons
c) the Cabinet of Ministers and the Shadow Cabinet
d) the House of Commons and Ministers Cabinet

3. Who presides in the House of Lords?
a) the Lord Chancellor
b) the Speaker
c) the Prime-Minister
d) the Queen

4. Who presides in the House of Commons?
a) the Lord Chancellor
b) the Speaker
c) the Chancellor of the Exchequer
d) the Queen

5. What is the most important airport in Great Britain?
a) Heathrow Airport
b) Gatwick Airport
c) Stansted Airport
d) Birmingham Airport

6. _____ became the Patron Saint of England in the 13th century.
a) St. Patrick
b) St. George
c) St. Andrew
d) St. August

7. The Tower of London used to be:
a) a museum
b) the Queen's home

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| c) a prison        |
| d) a military fort |

- |   |
|---|
| 8. Who works in the Houses of Parliament? |
| a) the Royal Family                       |
| b) the Horse Guards                       |
| c) the MPs                                |
| d) Scotland Yard                          |

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| 9. Who built the Tower of London? |
| a) Henry VIII                     |
| b) Maria Stuart                   |
| c) Oliver Cromwell                |
| d) William the Conqueror          |

- |  |
|--|
| 10. What is the name of the guards in the Tower of London? |
| a) Beefeaters  |
| b) Castle Guards   |
| c) Security Guards   |
| d) Tower Guards  |

- |   |
|---|
| 11. Which two animals can you see on the Australian coat of arms? |
| a) kangaroo and dingo   |
| b) koala and parrot   |
| c) kangaroo and emu   |
| d) koala and kangaroo   |

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| 12. Australia is not a (an)? |
| a) country                   |
| b) island                    |
| c) city                      |
| d) continent                 |

- |  |
|--|
| 13. What country does the island Tasmania belong to? |
| a) Great Britain                                     |
| b) New Zealand                                       |
| c) The USA   |
| d) Australia   |

- |   |
|---|
| 14. Which four provinces first formed Confederation in Canada?                  |
| a) Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia                                  |
| b) Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island                         |
| c) Newfoundland and Labrador , Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island |
| d) Quebec, Ontario  |

- |   |
|---|
| 15. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada? |
|---|

a) George Washington
b) Sir John A. Macdonald
c) Lester B. Pearson
d) Sir Wilfrid Laurier

16. When is Canada day, and what do we celebrate?
a) June 24th when we celebrate multiculturalism
b) May 21st when we celebrate the Queen's birthday
c) July 4th when we celebrate the anniversary of Confederation each year
d) July 1st when we celebrate the anniversary of Confederation each year

17. Who are the Aboriginal peoples in Canada?
a) United Empire Loyalists
b) M?tis
c) The first inhabitants of Canada
d) Immigrants from Australia

18. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada?
a) First Nations, Inuit, M?tis
b) Acadians, Inuit and M?tis
c) First nations, French and Inuit
d) First Nations, Inuit and Acadians

19. Why did the early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?
a) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to fish and trade with the Aboriginal peoples.
b) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to acquire more land.
c) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to take up farming.
d) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to build a new railway.

20. What is the capital of Canada?
a) Ottawa
b) Toronto
c) Victoria
d) London

21. What is the largest state in the USA?
a) Colorado
b) California
c) Michigan
d) Alaska

22. Who is the head of the US state and government?
a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Tsar
d) Queen

23. What is the largest city in the USA?
a) Washington D.C.



b) Chicago
c) New York
d) San Francisco

24. What state does the capital of the USA Washington, D.C. belong to?
a) none
b) Washington
c) Columbia
d) Texas

25. In the north the USA borders on
a) Mexico
b) Alaska
c) Canada
d) France

26. The American Congress consists of the Senate and
a) the House of Lords
b) the House of Commons
c) the Council of Federation
d) the House of Representatives

27. The highest building in Washington D.C. is
a) the White House
b) the Capitol
c) the Washington Monument
d) the Empire State Building

28. Department of Defense of the USA is called:
a) White House
b) The Pentagon
c) Empire State Building
d) the Capitol

29. What singer was called 'the King of rock-n-roll'?
a) Bob Dylan
b) Freddy Mercury
c) Elvis Presley
d) John Lennon

30. What is the American flag known as?
a) Union Jack
b) Stars and Stripes
c) Tricolour
d) Royal Standard

1. Which island lies between England and Ireland?
a) Isle of Man
b) Isle of Skye
c) Jersey
d) Sheltand Islands

2. Where in the UK is the Lake District?
a) England
b) Northern Ireland
c) Scotland
d) Wales

3. In which town is Hyde Park?
a) Dublin
b) London
c) New York
d) San Francisco

4. Her Majesty is the Head of ...
a) Army
b) Navy
c) Air Forces
d) All those mentioned

5. The oldest university in Britain is...
a) London
b) Cambridge
c) Oxford
d) Edinburgh

6. Where is the centre of cinema production in the USA?
a) Las Vegas
b) San Francisco
c) Hollywood
d) Los Angeles

7. What are the five Great Lakesin Canada?
a) Ontario, Michigan, Hudson's Bay, Huron, Superior
b) Erie, Ontario, Simcoe, Michigan, Superior
c) Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Huron, Superior
d) Erie, Ontario, Niagara, Huron, Superior

8. How many provinces and territories is Canada made up of?
a) 10 provinces and 3 territories
b) 11 provinces and 2 territories

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| c) 10 provinces and 2 territories |
| d) None of the above              |

9. What three oceans border on Canada?

- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| a) Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic    |
| b) Atlantic, Antarctic, Pacific |
| c) Atlantic, Hudson, Pacific    |
| d) Atlantic, Pacific, Bering    |

10. Who is Canada's Head of State?

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| a) The Prime Minister             |
| b) The Governor General           |
| c) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II |
| d) The Senate                     |

11. Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| a) The Prime Minister's spouse    |
| b) The Prime Minister             |
| c) The Premier                    |
| d) The Governor General of Canada |

12. What are the three levels of government in Canada?

- |  |
|--|
| a) Federal, provincial or territorial, municipal |
| b) Federal, provincial, county                   |
| c) Federal, state, municipal                     |
| d) Federal, provincial, rural                    |

13. How is Canada's system of government called?

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| a) Parliamentary government |
| b) Monarchy                 |
| c) Democratic process       |
| d) Benevolent dictatorship  |

14. What are the three parts of Parliament in Canada?

- |   |
|---|
| a) The Prime Minister, Premiers, House of Commons |
| b) The Queen, Governor General, Prime Minister    |
| c) Prime Minister, House of Commons, Senate       |
| d) The Queen, House of Commons, Senate            |

15. Who has the right to vote in federal elections in Canada?

- |   |
|---|
| a) Canadian citizens and landed immigrants  |
| b) Canadian citizens who are over 21 years old                                    |
| c) Canadian citizens or anyone at least 18 years old who works for the government |
| d) Canadian citizens who are at least 18 years old                                |

16. Who discovered Australia?

- |                         |
|-------------------------|
| a) Christopher Columbus |
| b) James Cook           |

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| c) AfanasyNikitin  |
| d) Miklukho-Maklay |

17. What oceans wash Australia?

- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| a) The Pacific and the Atlantic |
| b) The Atlantic and the Indian  |
| c) The Pacific and the Indian   |
| d) no oceans, only seas         |

18. When the first British colony was settled in Australia?

- |         |
|---------|
| a) 1438 |
| b) 1778 |
| c) 1899 |
| d) 1917 |

19. Who is the official head of Australia?

- |                         |
|-------------------------|
| a) Australian President |
| b) Australian Monarch   |
| c) British Monarch      |
| d) Governor             |

20. Which of the geographical places is situated in Australia?

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| a) the Victoria Desert   |
| b) The Sahara Desert     |
| c) The Niagara Waterfall |
| d) The Alps              |

21. When is St. Valentine's Day?

- |                     |
|---------------------|
| a) On February 28th |
| b) On February 14th |
| c) On February 4th  |
| d) On February 24th |

22. What day is celebrated the Guy Fawkes Night?

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| a) The 4th of January  |
| b) The 5th of November |
| c) The 12th of April   |
| d) The 12th of May     |

23. What happens on December 25th?

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| a) St. Valentine's Day |
| b) Christmas Day       |
| c) Halloween           |
| d) Easter              |

24. Who is commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces?

- |                   |
|-------------------|
| a) vice-president |
|-------------------|

b) senators
c) the Queen
d) president

25. When is Independence Day celebrated?
a) 4th April
b) 4th June
c) 4th July
d) 4th August

26. What colour is the Canadian Flag?
a) Red and white
b) Green and white
c) Red and blue
d) Blue and white

27. What are the two official languages of Canada?
a) English and Italian
b) Italian and French
c) English and Scottish
d) English and French

28. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?
a) The Moose
b) The Bear
c) The Beaver
d) The Wolf

29. Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?
a) Ontario
b) British Columbia
c) Quebec
d) Manitoba

30. Name the most eastern province of Canada with its own time zone
a) Prince Edward Island
b) Newfoundland and Labrador
c) Nova Scotia
d) New Brunswick

### Білет № 3

1. How many stars are there on the American flag?
a) 45
b) 50
c) 13
d) 55

2. How many stripes are there on the American flag?
a) 10
b) 50
c) 30
d) 13

3. How many oceans wash the USA?
a) 3
b) 2
c) 4
d) 1

4. When was America discovered?
a) 1492
b) 1468
c) 1620
d) 1640

5. How do people call New York?
a) a melting pot
b) a big pot
c) a big apple
d) a big mug

6. What is a national symbol of the USA?
a) the rose
b) the Cherokee rose
c) the Statue of Liberty
d) the bald eagle

7. America was discovered by
a) Amerigo Vespucci
b) Christopher Columbus
c) George Washington
d) Thomas Jefferson

8. What is the largest river in the USA?
a) the Mississippi
b) the Amazon
c) the Missouri
d) the Rio Grande

9. What money is used in Australia?
a) pounds
b) euro
c) American dollar
d) Australian dollar

10. What is the full name of Australia?
a) The United States of Australia
b) The United Kingdom of Australia
c) The Australian Union
d) The Commonwealth of Australia

11. Australia is...?
a) the first largest country in the world
b) the second largest country in the world
c) the fourth largest country in the world
d) the sixth largest country in the world

12. Who of the Russian boxers has Australian citizenship?
a) Alexandr Povetkin
b) Konstantin Dziu
c) Nikolay Valuev
d) Natalia Ragozina

13. Which province is Canada's main producer of pulp, paper and hydroelectricity?
a) Ontario
b) Quebec
c) British Columbia
d) New Brunswick

14. In Canada's justice system, what does "presumption of innocence" mean?
a) Everybody is guilty until proven innocent
b) Everyone is innocent until proven guilty
c) The judge can determine who is guilty without evidence
d) The Prime Minister can determine who is innocent in a court

15. How are Cabinet Ministers chosen in Canada?
a) Appointed by the Prime Minister
b) Elected by Canadian citizens
c) Appointed by the Queen
d) Elected by the Provincial Ministers

16. How are Members of Parliament chosen in Canada?
a) Appointed by the Prime Minister
b) Elected by Canadian citizens
c) Appointed by the Queen
d) Elected by the Provincial Ministers

17. What are the Atlantic provinces of Canada?
a) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario
b) Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
c) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec
d) Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec

18. How are Senators chosen in Canada?
a) Chosen by the Governor General of Canada
b) Chosen by the Premiers of all provinces
c) Appointed by the Queen
d) Appointed on advice of the Prime Minister

19. The great majority of Canadians identify as:
a) Christians
b) Muslims
c) Buddhists
d) Hindus
20. Which is the most populous province in Canada?
a) British Columbia
b) Quebec
c) Alberta
d) Ontario

21. What university is the oldest in the USA?
a) Princeton
b) New York
c) Washington
d) Harvard

22. What's the name of the main document in the USA?
a) the US Constitution
b) the Declaration of Independence
c) the Emancipation Proclamation
d) none of them

23. How are the native Americans called?
a) Maori
b) aborigines
c) Indians
d) Eskimo

24. Which is the largest state in the USA?
a) Colorado
b) California
c) Michigan
d) Alaska

25. Which is the most famous botanic garden in Britain?
a) Kew Gardens (Richmond)
b) Revack Estate
c) The Pines garden.
d) none of them



26. The UK is bordered by
a) four seas
b) three seas
c) two seas
d) one sea
27. The biggest city of England is
a) Sheffield
b) London
c) Liverpool
d) Leeds

28. Queen Elizabeth II ascended the throne on
a) 1953
b) 1950
c) 1952
d) 1951

29. Who is the United Kingdom's Head of State
a) Queen Elizabeth II
b) Congress
c) Parliament
d) President

30. England is divided into...
a) Eight government regions
b) Nine government regions
c) Ten government regions
d) Seven government regions

### Білет № 4

1. The official state church in England is
a) The Protestant Church
b) The Catholic Church
c) The Christian Church
d) The Muslim Church

2. Bank Holidays in England include...
a) Christmas Day, Easter Monday, May Day, New Year's Day.
b) Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, New Year's Day, Boxing Day.
c) Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, New Year's Day.
d) Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day.

3. How many states are there in the USA?
a) 13
b) 15

c) 50

d) 18

4. How long are terms for members of the House of Representatives in the USA?

a) 3 years

b) 2 years

c) 4 years

d) 5 years

5. Which president's face is not part of Mt. Rushmore?

a) Thomas Jefferson

b) George Washington

c) Franklin D. Roosevelt

d) Theodore Roosevelt

6. How long are terms for Senators?

a) 6 years

b) 3 years

c) 4 years

d) 2 years

7. America was discovered by

a) Amerigo Vespucci

b) Christopher Columbus

c) George Washington

d) Thomas Jefferson

8. Americans celebrate Flag Day on

a) June, 14

b) July, 4

c) June, 24

d) July, 14

9. The first President of the USA was

a) Lincoln

b) Washington

c) Bush

d) Obama

10. What is the full name of Australia?

a) The United States of Australia

b) The United Kingdom of Australia

c) The Australian Union

d) The Commonwealth of Australia

11. The symbol of the US Democrats is

a) Donkey

b) Elephant

c) Hen
d) Shark
12. The symbol of the US Republicans is
a) Donkey
b) Elephant
c) Hen
d) Shark

13. Which province is Canada's main producer of pulp, paper and hydroelectricity?
a) Ontario
b) Quebec
c) British Columbia
d) New Brunswick

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b) Muslims
c) Buddhists

d) Hindus

20. Which is the most populous province in Canada?

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b) Quebec

c) Alberta

d) Ontario

21. What university is the oldest in the USA?

a) Princeton

b) New York

c) Washington

d) Harvard

22. What's the name of the main document in the USA?

a) the US Constitution

b) the Declaration of Independence

c) the Emancipation Proclamation

d) none of them

23. How are the native Americans called?

a) Maori

b) aborigines

c) Indians

d) Eskimo

24. Which is the largest state in the USA?

a) Colorado

b) California

c) Michigan

d) Alaska

25. Which is the most famous botanic garden in Britain?

a) Kew Gardens (Richmond)

b) Revack Estate

c) The Pines garden.

d) none of them

26. The UK is bordered by

a) four seas

b) three seas

c) two seas

d) one sea

27. The biggest city of England is

a) Sheffield

b) London

c) Liverpool
d) Leeds

28. Queen Elizabeth II ascended the throne on
a) 1953
b) 1950
c) 1952
d) 1951

29. Who is the United Kingdom's Head of State
a) Queen Elizabeth II
b) Congress
c) Parliament
d) President

30. England is divided into...
a) Eight government regions
b) Nine government regions
c) Ten government regions
d) Seven government regions

### Білет № 5

1. In the north the USA borders on
a) Mexico
b) Alaska
c) Canada
d) France

2. The American Congress consists of the Senate and
a) the House of Lords
b) the House of Commons
c) the Council of Federation
d) the House of Representatives

3. The highest building in Washington D.C. is
a) the White House
b) the Capitol
c) the Washington Monument
d) the Empire State Building

4. Department of Defense of the USA is called:
a) White House
b) The Pentagon
c) Empire State Building
d) the Capitol

5. What singer was called 'the King of rock-n-roll'?
a) Bob Dylan
b) Freddy Mercury
c) Elvis Presley
d) John Lennon

6. What is the American flag known as?
a) Union Jack
b) Stars and Stripes
c) Tricolour
d) Royal Standard

7. When is Independence Day celebrated?
a) 4th April
b) 4th June
c) 4th July
d) 4th August

8. What colour is the Canadian Flag?
a) Red and white
b) Green and white
c) Red and blue
d) Blue and white

9. What are the two official languages of Canada?
a) English and Italian
b) Italian and French
c) English and Scottish
d) English and French

10. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?
a) The Moose
b) The Bear
c) The Beaver
d) The Wolf

11. Which province has the most bilingual Canadians?
a) Ontario
b) British Columbia
c) Quebec
d) Manitoba

12. Name the most eastern province of Canada with its own time zone
a) Prince Edward Island
b) Newfoundland and Labrador
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b) Sydney
c) Perth
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b) Christopher Columbus
c) George Washington
d) Thomas Jefferson

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b) the Amazon
c) the Missouri
d) the Rio Grande

23. What money is used in Australia?
a) pounds
b) euro
c) American dollar
d) Australian dollar

24. What is the full name of Australia?
a) The United States of Australia
b) The United Kingdom of Australia
c) The Australian Union
d) The Commonwealth of Australia

25. Australia is...?
a) the first largest country in the world
b) the second largest country in the world
c) the fourth largest country in the world
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a) Alexandr Povetkin
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b) Elected by Canadian citizens
c) Appointed by the Queen
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30. How are Members of Parliament chosen in Canada?
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b) Elected by Canadian citizens
c) Appointed by the Queen
d) Elected by the Provincial Ministers

### Білет № 6

1. What is the American flag known as?
a) Union Jack
b) Stars and Stripes
c) Tricolour
d) Royal Standard

2. What singer was called 'the King of rock-n-roll'?
a) Bob Dylan
b) Freddy Mercury
c) Elvis Presley
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a) White House
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a) the House of Lords
b) the House of Commons
c) the Council of Federation
d) the House of Representatives
6. In the north the USA borders on
a) Mexico
b) Alaska

c) Canada
d) France

7. What state does the capital of the USA Washington, D.C. belong to?
a) none
b) Washington
c) Columbia
d) Texas
8. What is the largest city in the USA?
a) Washington D.C.
b) Chicago
c) New York
d) San Francisco

9. Who is the head of the US state and government?
a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Tsar
d) Queen

10. What is the largest state in the USA?
a) Clorado
b) California
c) Michigan
d) Alaska

11. What is the capital of Canada?
a) Ottawa
b) Toronto
c) Victoria
d) London

12. Why did the early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?
a) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to fish and trade with the Aboriginal peoples.
b) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to acquire more land.
c) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to take up farming.
d) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to build a new railway.

13. What are the three main groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada?
a) First Nations, Inuit, M?tis
b) Acadians, Inuit and M?tis
c) First nations, French and Inuit
d) First Nations, Inuit and Acadians

14. Who are the Aboriginal peoples in Canada?
a) United Empire Loyalists
b) M?tis
c) The first inhabitants of Canada

d) Immigrants from Australia

15. When is Canada day, and what do we celebrate?

a) June 24th when we celebrate multiculturalism

b) May 21st when we celebrate the Queen's birthday

c) July 4th when we celebrate the anniversary of Confederation each year

d) July 1st when we celebrate the anniversary of Confederation each year

16. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

a) George Washington

b) Sir John A. Macdonald

c) Lester B. Pearson

d) Sir Wilfrid Laurier

17. Which four provinces first formed Confederation in Canada?

a) Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia

b) Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island

c) Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island

d) Quebec, Ontario

18. What country does the island Tasmania belong to?

a) Great Britain

b) New Zealand

c) The USA

d) Australia

19. Australia is not a (an)?

a) country

b) island

c) city

d) continent

20. Which two animals can you see on the Australian coat of arms?

a) kangaroo and dingo

b) koala and parrot

c) kangaroo and emu

d) koala and kangaroo

21. What is the name of the guards in the Tower of London?

a) Beefeaters

b) Castle Guards

c) Security Guards

d) Tower Guards

22. Who built the Tower of London?

a) Henry VIII

b) Maria Stuart

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| c) Oliver Cromwell       |
| d) William the Conqueror |

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| 23. Who works in the Houses of Parliament? |
| a) the Royal Family                        |
| b) the Horse Guards                        |
| c) the MPs                                 |
| d) Scotland Yard                           |

- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 24. The Tower of London used to be: |
| a) a museum                         |
| b) the Queen's home                 |
| c) a prison                         |
| d) a military fort                  |

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|---|
| 25. _____ became the Patron Saint of England in the 13th century. |
| a) St. Patrick  |
| b) St. George   |
| c) St. Andrew   |
| d) St. August   |

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| 26. What is the most important airport in Great Britain? |
| a) Heathrow Airport                                      |
| b) Gatwick Airport                                       |
| c) Stansted Airport                                      |
| d) Birmingham Airport                                    |

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| 27. Who presides in the House of Commons? |
| a) the Lord Chancellor                    |
| b) the Speaker                            |
| c) the Chancellor of the Exchequer        |
| d) the Queen                              |

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| 28. What are the three parts of Parliament in Canada?            |
| a) The Queen, the House of Commons and the Senate                |
| b) The Queen, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate            |
| c) The Sovereign, Governor General and Prime Minister            |
| d) The House of Commons, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate |

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| 29. Which province is the largest producer of oil and gas in Canada? |
| a) Alberta   |
| b) Saskatchewan  |
| c) Ontario   |
| d) Manitoba  |

30. What do we celebrate on Canada Day?
a) Celebration of the Queen's birthday
b) Celebration of multiculturalism
c) Celebration of the Aboriginal People's of Canada
d) Commemoration of the day Canada became a self-governing dominion

**Білет № 7**

1. When did the aboriginal peoples come to Canada?
a) Many thousands of years ago from Asia
b) Less than 1,000 years ago
c) 100 years ago
d) They were always here

2. What are the three branches of government in Canada?
a) Executive, Legislative and Judicial
b) The Sovereign, Governor General and Prime Minister
c) Federal, provincial or territorial and municipal
d) The House of Commons, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate

3. In which town is Hyde Park?
a) Dublin
b) London
c) New York
d) San Francisco

4. Her Majesty is the Head of ...
a) Army
b) Navy
c) Air Forces
d) All those mentioned

5. The oldest university in Britain is...
a) London
b) Cambridge
c) Oxford
d) Edinburgh

6. Where is the centre of cinema production in the USA?
a) Las Vegas
b) San Francisco
c) Hollywood
d) Los Angeles

7. What are the five Great Lakes in Canada?
a) Ontario, Michigan, Hudson's Bay, Huron, Superior
b) Erie, Ontario, Simcoe, Michigan, Superior
c) Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Huron, Superior

d) Erie, Ontario, Niagara, Huron, Superior

8. How many provinces and territories is Canada made up of?

- a) 10 provinces and 3 territories
- b) 11 provinces and 2 territories
- c) 10 provinces and 2 territories
- d) None of the above

9. What three oceans border on Canada?

- a) Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic
- b) Atlantic, Antarctic, Pacific
- c) Atlantic, Hudson, Pacific
- d) Atlantic, Pacific, Bering

10. Who is Canada's Head of State?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Governor General
- c) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
- d) The Senate

11. Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?

- a) The Prime Minister's spouse
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Premier
- d) The Governor General of Canada

12. What are the three levels of government in Canada?

- a) Federal, provincial or territorial, municipal
- b) Federal, provincial, county
- c) Federal, state, municipal
- d) Federal, provincial, rural

13. How is Canada's system of government called?

- a) Parliamentary government
- b) Monarchy
- c) Democratic process
- d) Benevolent dictatorship

14. What are the three parts of Parliament in Canada?

- a) The Prime Minister, Premiers, House of Commons
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- c) Prime Minister, House of Commons, Senate
- d) The Queen, House of Commons, Senate

15. Who has the right to vote in federal elections in Canada?

- a) Canadian citizens and landed immigrants
- b) Canadian citizens who are over 21 years old
- c) Canadian citizens or anyone at least 18 years old who works for the government

d) Canadian citizens who are at least 18 years old

16. Who discovered Australia?

- a) Christopher Columbus
- b) James Cook
- c) AfanasyNikitin
- d) Miklukho-Maklay

17. What oceans wash Australia?

- a) The Pacific and the Atlantic
- b) The Atlantic and the Indian
- c) The Pacific and the Indian
- d) no oceans, only seas

18. When the first British colony was settled in Australia?

- a) 1438
- b) 1778
- c) 1899
- d) 1917

19. Who is the official head of Australia?

- a) Australian President
- b) Australian Monarch
- c) British Monarch
- d) Governor

20. Which of the geographical places is situated in Australia?

- a) the Victoria Desert
- b) The Sahara Desert
- c) The Niagara Waterfall
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21. When is St. Valentine's Day?

- a) On February 28th
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22. What day is celebrated the Guy Fawkes Night?

- a) The 4th of January
- b) The 5th of November
- c) The 12th of April
- d) The 12th of May

23. What happens on December 25th?

- a) St. Valentine's Day

b) Christmas Day
c) Halloween
d) Easter

24. Who is commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces?
a) vice-president
b) senators
c) the Queen
d) president

25. When is Independence Day celebrated?
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30. Name the most eastern province of Canada with its own time zone
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1. What is the name of the guards in the Tower of London?
a) Beefeaters
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2. Which two animals can you see on the Australian coat of arms?
a) kangaroo and dingo
b) koala and parrot
c) kangaroo and emu
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3. Australia is not a (an)?
a) country
b) island
c) city
d) continent

4. What country does the island Tasmania belong to?
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b) New Zealand
c) The USA
d) Australia

5. Which four provinces first formed Confederation in Canada?
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d) Quebec, Ontario

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a) The United States of Australia
b) The United Kingdom of Australia
c) The Australian Union
d) The Commonwealth of Australia

20. The symbol of the US Democrats is
a) Donkey
b) Elephant
c) Hen
d) Shark

21. The symbol of the US Republicans is
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### Білет № 9

1. Why did the early explorers first come to Atlantic Canada?
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b) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to acquire more land.
c) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to take up farming.
d) Early explorers first came to Atlantic Canada to build a new railway.

2. What is the capital of Canada?
a) Ottawa

- |             |
|-------------|
| b) Toronto  |
| c) Victoria |
| d) London   |

3. What is the largest state in the USA?

- |               |
|---------------|
| a) Clorado    |
| b) California |
| c) Michigan   |
| d) Alaska     |

4. Who is the head of the US state and government?

- |                   |
|-------------------|
| a) President      |
| b) Prime Minister |
| c) Tsar           |
| d) Queen          |

5. What is the largest city in the USA?

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| a) Washington D.C. |
| b) Chicago         |
| c) New York        |
| d) San Francisco   |

6. Who is the official head of Australia?

- |                         |
|-------------------------|
| a) Australian President |
| b) Australian Monarch   |
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| d) Governor             |

7. Which of the geographical places is situated in Australia?

- |                          |
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| a) the Victoria Desert   |
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8. When is St. Valentine's Day?

- |                     |
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| a) On February 28th |
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- |                        |
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d)	Easter

11. The great majority of Canadians identify as:	
a)	Christians
b)	Muslims
c)	Buddhists
d)	Hindus

12. Which is the most populous province in Canada?	
a)	British Columbia
b)	Quebec
c)	Alberta
d)	Ontario

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b) island
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d) Tower Guards

29. Who built the Tower of London?
a) Henry VIII
b) Maria Stuart
c) Oliver Cromwell
d) William the Conqueror

30. Who works in the Houses of Parliament?
a) the Royal Family
b) the Horse Guards
c) the MPs
d) Scotland Yard

### Билет № 10

1. _____ became the Patron Saint of England in the 13th century.
a) St. Patrick
b) St. George
c) St. Andrew
d) St. August

2. The Tower of London used to be:
a) a museum
b) the Queen's home
c) a prison
d) a military fort



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8. How many provinces and territories is Canada made up of?
a) 10 provinces and 3 territories
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c) 10 provinces and 2 territories
d) None of the above

9. What three oceans border on Canada?
a) Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic
b) Atlantic, Antarctic, Pacific
c) Atlantic, Hudson, Pacific
d) Atlantic, Pacific, Bering

10. Who is Canada's Head of State?
a) The Prime Minister
b) The Governor General
c) Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

d) The Senate

11. What is a national symbol of the USA?

a) the rose

b) the Cherokee rose

c) the Statue of Liberty

d) the bald eagle

12. America was discovered by

a) Amerigo Vespucci

b) Christopher Columbus

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d) Thomas Jefferson

13. What is the largest river in the USA?

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b) euro

c) American dollar

d) Australian dollar

15. What is the full name of Australia?

a) The United States of Australia

b) The United Kingdom of Australia

c) The Australian Union

d) The Commonwealth of Australia

16. How long are terms for Senators?

a) 6 years

b) 3 years

c) 4 years

d) 2 years

17. America was discovered by

a) Amerigo Vespucci

b) Christopher Columbus

c) George Washington

d) Thomas Jefferson

18. Americans celebrate Flag Day on

a) June, 14

b) July, 4

c) June, 24

d) July, 14

19. The first President of the USA was

- a) Lincoln
- b) Washington
- c) Bush
- d) Obama

20. What is the full name of Australia?

- a) The United States of Australia
- b) The United Kingdom of Australia
- c) The Australian Union
- d) The Commonwealth of Australia

21. What is the American flag known as?

- a) Union Jack
- b) Stars and Stripes
- c) Tricolour
- d) Royal Standard

22. When is Independence Day celebrated?

- a) 4th April
- b) 4th June
- c) 4th July
- d) 4th August

23. What colour is the Canadian Flag?

- a) Red and white
- b) Green and white
- c) Red and blue
- d) Blue and white

24. What are the two official languages of Canada?

- a) English and Italian
- b) Italian and French
- c) English and Scottish
- d) English and French

25. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?

- a) The Moose
- b) The Bear
- c) The Beaver
- d) The Wolf

26. In the north the USA borders on

- a) Mexico
- b) Alaska
- c) Canada
- d) France

27. What state does the capital of the USA Washington, D.C. belong to?

- a) none
- b) Washington
- c) Columbia
- d) Texas

28. What is the largest city in the USA?

- a) Washington D.C.
- b) Chicago
- c) New York
- d) San Francisco

29. Who is the head of the US state and government?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Tsar
- d) Queen

30. What is the largest state in the USA?

- a) Clorado
- b) California
- c) Michigan
- d) Alaska

**КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ**  
**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ**  
**ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ**  
**ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ**  
**Кафедра романо-германських мов і перекладу**

**“ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ”**

**Декан педагогічного  
факультету**

**к. т. н., доц.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Р. О. Тарасенко**

"\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ **2012 р.**

**НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС**

дисципліни

**“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”**

**III курс**

**для підготовки фахівців**

ОКР «Бакалавр» галузі знань 0203 «Гуманітарні науки»

напряму підготовки 6.020303 «Філологія (переклад)»

## **СТРУКТУРА**

навчально-методичного комплексу дисципліни

### **“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”**

1. Анотація навчальної дисципліни.
2. Робоча програма навчальної дисципліни.
3. Критерії оцінки знань студентів.
4. Структурно-логічна схема викладання дисципліни.
5. Протокол погодження навчальної дисципліни з іншими дисциплінами.
6. Календарний план навчальних занять.
7. Зразок тестових завдань для підсумкового контролю знань студентів.

## **АНОТАЦІЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

### ***“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”***

Навчальна дисципліна “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови” викладається згідно робочої навчальної програми, укладеної відповідно до модульно-рейтингової системи. Програма “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови” призначена для студентів III курсу, які навчаються за напрямом підготовки «Філологія (переклад)». Програму розроблено з урахуванням принципів гуманізації та демократизації освіти та укладено відповідно до Рекомендацій Ради Європи в галузі вивчення і навчання сучасних мов та оцінювання рівнів володіння ними. Програма передбачає послідовність та наступність у вивченні матеріалу протягом семестру. Програма зорієнтована на формування лексичної, граматичної, соціокультурної компетенції студентів, а також передбачає формування стійкої мотивації до вивчення мови та іномовної культури.

Особлива увага приділяється суто лексичним, граматико-стилістичним і перекладацьким компонентам навчання англійської мови, наявним у матеріалі відповідних підручників.

## **АННОТАЦІЯ УЧЕБНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

### ***“ЛІНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ СТРАН ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА”***

Учебная дисциплина “Лингвострановедение стран основного иностранного языка” преподаётся на основе рабочей учебной программы, выполненной в соответствии с модульно-рейтинговой системой. Программа «Лингвострановедение стран основного иностранного языка» предназначена для студентов III курса, обучающихся по направлению подготовки «Филология (перевод)». Программа разработана с учетом принципов гуманизации и демократизации образования и составлена в соответствии с Рекомендациями Совета Европы в сфере изучения и обучения современным языкам и оценивания уровней владения ими. Программа предусматривает последовательность и преемственность в изучении материала на протяжении семестра. Программа ориентирована на формирование лексической,

грамматической, социокультурной компетенции студентов, а также предусматривает формирование стойкой мотивации к изучению языка и иностранной культуры

Особое внимание уделяется сугубо лексическим, грамматико-стилистическим и переводческим компонентам обучения английскому языку, освещаемых в материалах соответствующих учебников.

## **THE DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION**

### ***“CULTURE-THROUGH- LANGUAGE STUDIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE”***

Educational discipline “Culture-through-language studies of the English language” is taught on the basis of the work training program, compiled in accordance with the module-rating system. The program ‘Culture-through-language studies’ is intended for the third-year students, obtaining the speciality of “Philology (translation)”. The program is written taking into account the principles of humanizing and democratization of education. It is made in accordance with Recommendations of the European Council on studying and teaching modern languages and evaluating the levels of their knowledge. The program foresees consistency and succession in studying the material through the semester. The program is oriented to the forming of lexical, grammatical, sociocultural competencies of students.

Special attention is paid to purely grammatical, contextual-grammatical, grammatical-stylistic and translating components of teaching English, given in the materials of the corresponding textbooks.



**КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ**  
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**к. т. н., доцент**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Р. О. Тарасенко**

"\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ **2012 р.**

**РОБОЧА ПРОГРАМА**  
**дисципліни**

**“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ  
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**III курс**

**для підготовки фахівців**

ОКР «Бакалавр» галузі знань 0203 «Гуманітарні науки»

напряму підготовки 6.020303 “Філологія (переклад)”

2012

Робочу програму навчальної дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови” складено **Монашненко Анною Миколаївною**, асистентом кафедри романо-германських мов і перекладу, обговорено та схвалено на засіданні кафедри романо-германських мов і перекладу від “24” квітня 2012 р., протокол № 9 .

Завідувачка кафедри  
романо-германських мов і перекладу,  
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент \_\_\_\_\_ А. Г. Ніколенко

Робочу програму навчальної дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови ” розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні вченої ради педагогічного факультету від «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2012 р., протокол № \_\_\_\_ .

Голова вченої ради  
педагогічного факультету,  
кандидат технічних наук, доцент \_\_\_\_\_ Р. О. Тарасенко

Секретар вченої ради,  
кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент \_\_\_\_\_ С. В. Виговська

## **ЗМІСТ**

### **Передмова**

Актуальність вивчення дисципліни.

Місце і роль вивчення дисципліни в освітньо-професійній програмі підготовки фахівців.

Зв'язки з іншими навчальними дисциплінами.

Мета і завдання вивчення дисципліни.

Вимоги до знань і вмінь студентів, набутих внаслідок вивчення дисципліни.

Форми підсумкового контролю.

**Структура програми навчальної дисципліни.**

**Структура навчальної дисципліни.**

**Зміст навчальної дисципліни.**

Лекційні заняття.

Теми семінарських занять.

**Завдання для самостійної роботи студентів.**

**Список рекомендованої літератури.**

## **ПЕРЕДМОВА**

### **Актуальність вивчення дисципліни.**

Дисципліна є однією з профілюючих на факультетах, які готують фахівців напряму «Філологія (Переклад)». Важливість дисципліни в наш час глобалізації, коли Україна у всіх напрямках інтегрується в світовий економічний та політичний простір, а українська освіта – в світовий освітній простір, важко переоцінити. Підписання Україною Болонської декларації відповідає завданням подальшої демократичної трансформації суспільства і затвердженню нового місця України в глобалізованій світовій спільноті, сприяє підтримці високого статусу вітчизняного фахівця в перекладацькій галузі, підвищенню його конкурентоздатності відповідно до сучасних світових стандартів і ставить нові завдання модернізації вітчизняної освіти. Процес входження України в світовий освітній простір та участь її в Болонській конвенції зумовлюють високий рівень володіння іноземними мовами.

Відповідно до концепції модернізації української освіти основною метою професійної освіти є підготовка кваліфікованих фахівців відповідного рівня і профілю, конкурентоздатних на ринку праці, компетентних, відповідальних, таких, що вільно володіють своєю професією і орієнтуються в суміжних сферах діяльності, здатних до ефективної роботи за фахом на рівні світових стандартів, готових до постійного професійного зростання, соціальної та професійної мобільності. Жорстка конкуренція на ринку праці, розвиток наукових і ділових контактів із зарубіжними країнами вимагають того, аби якість знань вітчизняних перекладачів і випускників цього напряму відповідала міжнародним стандартам.

### **Місце і роль вивчення дисципліни в освітньо-професійній програмі підготовки фахівців.**

Під час навчання іноземної мови практичні завдання поєднуються з виховними та загальноосвітніми, а також із завданнями формування особистості. Навчальні матеріали сприяють інтелектуальному розвитку, ідейному та естетичному вихованню студентів, розширенню їх світогляду; а відповідні методи та прийоми – розвитку пам'яті, уваги та логічного мислення. Це досягається в процесі вивчення особливостей використання різних мовних засобів, що збагачують мовлення студентів та дають їм

можливість реалізовувати свої уміння як прояв всіх видів іншомовної комунікативної компетенції.

### **Зв'язки з іншими навчальними дисциплінами.**

“Курс лінгвокраїнознавства країн основної іноземної мови” логічно пов'язаний із загально лінгвістичними курсами історії мови, практики мови, теоретичної фонетики, лексикології, теоретичної граматики, загального мовознавства, стилістики. Курс має за мету закласти ґрунтовний базис знань з англійської мови для подальшої самостійної роботи над їх поглибленням та вдосконаленням, зокрема і для вивчення інших іноземних мов.

### **Мета і завдання вивчення дисципліни.**

**Метою курсу** є вироблення у студентів чіткої уяви про розвиток лінгвокраїнознавства як самостійної лінгвістичної науки, відношення лінгвокраїнознавства до інших наук, опис стилістичних засобів на всіх рівнях мови: фонетичному, морфологічному, лексичному, синтаксичному та семантичному.

Метою курсу є також формування комунікативної, лінгвістичної, соціокультурної та професійної компетенції студентів шляхом їх залучення до виконання професійно орієнтованих завдань, формування інтерактивних навичок і вмінь усного та писемного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності.

Програма курсу ставить завданням досягнення студентом рівнів мовної компетенції, що відповідають міжнародним стандартам, викладеним у Загальноєвропейських рекомендаціях з мовної освіти та в Національній програмі з англійської мови для професійного спілкування:

Елементарний користувач (Basic user)	A1 – Інтродуктивний (breakthrough)
	A2 – Середній (waystage)

Незалежний користувач (Independent user)	B1 – Рубіжний (threshold)
	B2 – Просунутий (advantage)
Досвідчений користувач (Proficient user)	C1 – Автономний (effective operational proficiency)
	C2 – Компетентний (mastery)

Відповідно до Державного стандарту базової та повної середньої освіти від 2004 року, випускники шкіл повинні відповідати рівню B1+. За вимогами Національної програми, бакалаври мають досягати рівня B2, а випускники магістратури опанувати англійську мову на рівні B2+ для спеціальностей, які вимагають менш складної мовної поведінки та C1 – для більш складної лінгвістичної компетенції, залежно від різновиду здійснюваних професійних функцій.

Формування у студентів вмій та навичок іншомовної мовленнєвої діяльності здійснюється на практичних заняттях під керівництвом викладача, під час самостійної роботи студентів, а також на консультаціях і додаткових індивідуальних заняттях з викладачем.

Контроль (поточний, модульний, рубіжний, підсумковий) вмій та навичок студентів в межах програмного матеріалу здійснюється викладачем під час практичних занять, в кінці навчального циклу, який відповідає темі, на контрольних заняттях та іспитах.

До іспиту допускаються студенти, які виконали семестрову програму навчання, контрольні роботи (тести-модулі).

### **Завдання курсу:**

1. Виробити у студентів систематичні знання про місце лінгвокраїнознавства в ряді інших лінгвістичних дисциплін.
2. Озброїти студентів знаннями про реляційно-перекладне використання

мови.

3. Навчити студентів компонентам культури мовленнєвого спілкування та їх адекватного перекладу у певній номенклатурі комунікативних ситуацій:
- а) висвітлення базових понять мови та культури, їх функціонування, взаємодії та поєднання;
  - б) логічність мовлення як компонент культури спілкування;
  - в) оволодіння зразками національного мовленнєвого етикету як необхідною передумовою розвитку культури спілкування в певному англомовному соціумі.

### **Вимоги до знань і вмінь студентів, набутих внаслідок вивчення дисципліни.**

Вивчення дисципліни допомагає студентам оволодіти теоретичними і практичними засадами предмету, більш глибоко сприймати і аналізувати матеріал різних стилів і адекватно його перекладати, сприяє розширенню світогляду, розвитку ерудиції та професіоналізму, заохочує до самостійного мислення, творчості.

*За підсумками вивчення дисципліни студенти повинні знати:*

- основні положення лінгвокраїнознавства;
- фонетичні засоби лінгвокраїнознавства;
- форми встановлення, підтримки та розвитку міжособистісних мовленнєвих відносин та їх адекватного перекладу в певному соціумі (британському, американському, канадському, австралійському, новозеландському);
- фонетичні і лексичні одиниці лінгвокраїнознавчого мінімуму та граматичні розбіжності англійської мови, притаманні певному англомовному соціуму (британському, американському, канадському, австралійському, новозеландському);
- зразки національного мовленнєвого етикету, як необхідна передумова розвитку культури спілкування в певному англомовному соціумі;
- субкультурні лінгвістичні ознаки різних куточків Великої Британії, США, Канади, Австралії, Нової Зеландії.

### **Форми підсумкового контролю.**

Контроль успішності студентів з урахуванням поточного і підсумкового оцінювання здійснюється відповідно до **календарного тематичного плану викладання дисципліни**, де зазначено види і терміни контролю.

Для обліку і реєстрації показників успішності використовується рейтингова відомість успішності студентів.

Виконання тестових завдань здійснюється в режимі комп'ютерної діагностики, або за допомогою роздрукованих завдань. Оцінювання тестів проводиться за власною методикою з приведенням підсумку до встановленої в рейтинговій шкалі балів.



**СТРУКТУРА ПРОГРАМИ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**  
**“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”**

<p>Курс: підготовка бакалаврів</p> <p>Форма навчання <b>денна</b></p>	<p><b>Напря́м,</b> <b>спеціальність,</b> <b>освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень</b></p>	<p>Характеристика навчального курсу</p>
<p>Кількість кредитів: <b>2</b></p> <p>Змістових модулів: <b>2</b></p> <p>Загальна кількість годин: <b>72</b></p> <p>Тижневих годин: <b>2</b></p>	<p><b>0203</b> <b>«Гуманітарні науки»</b></p> <p><b>6.020303</b> <b>«Філологія (переклад)»</b></p> <p><b>бакалавр</b></p>	<p><b>6 семестр</b></p> <p>Лекційні заняття: <b>17 год.</b></p> <p>Семінарські заняття: <b>17 год.</b></p> <p>Самостійна робота: <b>38 год.</b></p>

## СТРУКТУРА НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

№ п/п	Назва теми	Лекційні заняття	Практичні заняття	Самостійна робота студентів
	<b>Змістовий модуль I. Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації</b>			
1.	<b>Тема 1.</b> England: language, history, National Symbols, National Icons and National Personalities.	2	1,5	5
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
2.	<b>Тема 2.</b> The Cities of England.	2	1,5	5
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
3.	<b>Тема 3.</b> The United States of America: language, arts and culture.	2	1,5	5
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
4.	<b>Тема 4.</b> Native Americans.	2	1,5	5
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
	<b><i>Всього за модуль I.</i></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Змістовий модуль II. Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування.</b>			

1.	<b>Тема 1.</b> Canada: language, religion, sport, and National Symbols.	2	1,5	6
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
2.	<b>Тема 2.</b> Australia: language, arts and science.	2	1,5	6
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
3.	<b>Тема 3.</b> Australian Sights.	2	1,5	6
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
3.	<b>Тема 4.</b> New Zealand: language, history, law, and traditions.	2	1,5	6
	Модульна контрольна робота		0,5	
4.	<b>Тема5.</b> The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.	1	1	4
<b><i>Всього за модуль II.</i></b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b><i>Всього за 6 семестр</i></b>		<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>

## **ЗМІСТ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

### **ЛЕКЦІЙНІ ЗАНЯТТЯ**

#### **ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ I. Характеристика англомовних країн,**

#### **їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації**

##### ***Тема 1.1. England: language, history, National Symbols, National Icons and National Personalities.***

Historical and geographical and culturological characteristics of UK. The milestones of England, its political, cultural features, contribution to the world community of life, achievements in science, culture, sports, development of democracy. The formation and development of English in the country.

##### ***Тема 1.2. The Cities of England.***

Historical and geographical and culturological characteristics of the largest cities of England, their political, cultural features. Digression of the prominent places of the city.

##### ***Тема 1.3. The United States of America: language, arts and culture.***

History of origin, geographical location, political system and culture of the United States of America. The milestones of development, the creation of democratic and political system, the contribution to the development of global democracy, development of culture, education, science, sports, religion, etc.

##### ***Тема 1.4. Native Americans.***

The first inhabitants of America, their everyday life, traditions, culture and religion. Grammatical and stylistic peculiarities of language of the first settlements of America.

## **ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ II. Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування.**

### ***Тема 2.1. Canada: language, religion, sport, and National Symbols.***

Historical and geographical and culturological characteristics of Canada. Language, religion, sports of Canada. The development of industry and agriculture in Canada. Linguistic features of English in Canada and its bilingualism.

### ***Тема 2.2. Australia: language, arts and science.***

The role and place of Australia in the world community. History, geography, political system of Australia. The milestones of Australia, its political, cultural features, contribution to the world community of life, achievements in science, culture, sports, development of democracy.

### ***Тема 2.3. Australian Sights.***

The role and place of Australia in the world community. The culture of Australia.

### ***Тема 2.4. New Zealand: language, history, law, and traditions.***

The role and place of New Zealand in the world community. History, geography, political system of New Zealand. The milestones of Australia, its political, cultural features, contribution to the world community of life, achievements in science, culture, sports, development of democracy.

### ***Тема 2.5. The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.***

The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries, its contribution to the world community.

## ТЕМИ СЕМІНАРСЬКИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

### ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ I. Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації

#### **Тема 1.1. England: language, history, National Symbols, National Icons and National Personalities.**

##### План

1. Great Britain and the United Kingdom
2. England: Physical Geography
3. Human Geography and Demographics in England
4. London
5. The British Empire
6. The English language
7. System of Government in England
8. System of Education
9. Religion of England
10. Sport in England
11. Arts and Culture in England

#### **Тема 1.2. The Cities of England.**

##### План

1. The biggest cities of England.
2. Leeds as a cultural, financial and commercial heart of the West Yorkshire.
3. Sheffield as a geographically diverse city.
4. Birmingham as the second populous British city.

#### **Тема 1.3. The United States of America: language, arts and culture.**

##### План

1. Physical Geography of the USA.

2.	Human Geography of the USA.
3.	The American Language
4.	System of Government
5.	System of Education
6.	Religion
7.	Mass media
8.	Arts and Culture:
	• American cinema and Hollywood
	• American literature
	• American music
9.	Traditions, Customs and Public Holidays
10.	National icon: Mount Rushmore

### ***Тема 1.4. Native Americans.***

#### План

1. First inhabitants of America.
2. Culture of Native Americans.
3. Traditions of Native Americans.
4. Language of Native Americans.
5. Religion of Native Americans.

## **ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ II. Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування.**

### ***Тема 2.1. Canada: language, religion, sport, and National Symbols.***

#### План

1. Geographic position of Canada.
2. The history of Canada.
3. Government and law of Canada.
4. Provinces and territories of Canada.

5. Economy of Canada.
6. The Capital of Canada.
7. Language and education in Canada.
8. Religion and culture of Canada.
9. Inventions and Discoveries of Canada.

### ***Тема 2.2. Australia: language, arts and science.***

#### План

10. Geographic position of Australia.
11. The history of Australia.
12. The first people of Australia.
13. The states and territories of Australia.
14. The government of Australia.
15. The flag and emblem of Australia.
16. Australian English.
17. Industry and Agriculture of Australia.
18. The Russians in Australia.

### ***Тема 2.3. Australian Sights.***

#### План

1. The Sydney Opera House
2. The Sydney Harbour Bridge
3. Kakadu National Park
4. Kangaroo Island
5. Uluru
6. The Twelve Apostles
7. Fraser Island
8. The Great Barrier Reef
9. Nitmiluk National Park
10. Katherine Gorge
11. Tasmanian Wilderness

### ***Тема 2.4. New Zealand: language, history, law, and traditions.***

#### План

1. Geographic position of New Zealand.
2. The history of New Zealand.



3. Government and law of New Zealand.
4. Provinces and territories of New Zealand.
5. Economy of New Zealand.
6. The Capital of New Zealand.
7. Language and education in New Zealand.
8. Religion and culture of New Zealand.
9. Inventions and Discoveries of New Zealand.

***Тема 2.5. The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.***

План

1. New Zealand as one of the English-speaking countries.
2. The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.
3. The place of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.

**ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ**  
**ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ I. Характеристика англомовних країн,**  
**їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації**

***Тема 1.1. England: language, history, National Symbols, National Icons and National Personalities.***

Project work:

King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table.

***Тема 1.2. The Cities of England.***

Project work:

The biggest city of England.

***Тема 1.3. The United States of America: language, arts and culture.***

Project work:

National icon: Mount Rushmore

***Тема 1.4. Native Americans.***

Project work:

First inhabitants of America.

**ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ II. Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування.**

***Тема 2.1. Canada: language, religion, sport, and National Symbols.***

Project work:

The history of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada.

***Тема 2.2. Australia: language, arts and science.***

Project work:

Marsupials animals are unique to the Australian continent.

***Tema 2.3. Australian Sights.***

Project work:

Tasmanian Wilderness

***Tema 2.4. New Zealand: language, history, law, and traditions.***

Project work:

The traditional New Zealand attitudes of “she’ll be right, mate” and “can do”.

***Tema 2.5. The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.***

Project work:

The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.

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### Додаткова:

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## КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНКИ ЗНАНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ

На дисципліну відводиться 72 год., що відповідає 2 кредитам. Зміст навчальної дисципліни поділено на 2 змістові модулі.

Рейтинг студента з дисципліни визначається за 100-бальною шкалою. Він складається з рейтингу з навчальної роботи, для оцінювання якої призначається 70 балів, і рейтингу з підсумкової атестації (заліку) – 30 балів.

Кожний змістовий модуль теж оцінюється за 100-бальною шкалою.

### Критерії оцінки знань студентів

Назва теми	Кількість балів
<b>Змістовий модуль I. Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації</b>	
<i>Тема 1.</i> England: language, history, National Symbols, National Icons and National Personalities.	20
<i>Тема 2.</i> The Cities of England.	20
<i>Тема 3.</i> The United States of America: language, arts and culture.	20
<i>Тема 4.</i> Native Americans.	20

<i>Модульна контрольна робота 1</i>	20
<b>Всього</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Змістовий модуль II. Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування.</b>	
<i>Тема 5. Canada: language, religion, sport, and National Symbols.</i>	20
<i>Тема 6. Australia: language, arts and science.</i>	20
<i>Тема 7. Australian Sights.</i>	20
<i>Тема 8. New Zealand: language, history, law, and traditions.</i>	10
<i>Тема 9. The role of New Zealand among English-speaking countries.</i>	10
<i>Модульна контрольна робота 2</i>	20
<b>Всього</b>	<b>100</b>

Рейтинг студента з навчальної роботи  $R_{НР}$  визначається за формулою:

$$R_{НР} = \frac{0,7 \cdot (R_{ЗМ}^{(1)} \cdot K_{кр(1)} + R_{ЗМ}^{(2)} \cdot K_{кр(2)})}{K_{кр(заг)}} + R_{др} - R_{штр}$$

де  $R_{ЗМ}^{(1)}$ ,  $R_{ЗМ}^{(2)}$  – рейтингові оцінки відповідно 1-го та 2-го змістового модулів за 100-бальною шкалою;

$R_{др}$ ,  $R_{штр}$  – відповідно рейтинг з додаткової роботи і рейтинг штрафний.

$K_{кр}$  – кількість кредитів із змістових модулів.

На рейтинг з навчальної роботи може впливати рейтинг з додаткової роботи  $\square$  до 20 балів і рейтинг штрафний (з від'ємним знаком)  $\square$  до 5 балів.

Рейтинг з додаткової роботи визначається лектором і надається студентам за рішенням кафедри за виконання робіт, які не передбачені навчальним планом, але сприяють підвищенню рівня знань студентів з дисципліни.

Рейтинг штрафний  $R_{штр}$  не перевищує 5 балів і віднімається від  $R_{нр}$ . Він визначається лектором і вводитьсь рішенням кафедри для студентів, які матеріал змістового модуля засвоїли невчасно, не дотримувалися графіка роботи, пропускали заняття тощо.

Допуском до підсумкової атестації є наявність не менше 60 балів із кожного змістового модуля та загалом із навчальної роботи не менше 42 балів.

Підсумкова атестація проводиться у вигляді складання тестів, максимальна кількість балів за яку становить 100 балів.

Загальний рейтинг із дисципліни визначається за формулою:

$$R_{дис} = R_{нр} + 0,3 \cdot R_{ат}$$

Загальна оцінка з дисципліни визначається за кількістю набраних балів у відповідності до наведеної таблиці:

Оцінка національна	Оцінка ECTS	Визначення оцінки ECTS	Рейтинг дисципліни, бали	3
Відмінно	A	Відмінно	90 – 100	
Добре	B	Дуже добре	82 – 89	
Добре	C	Добре	75 – 81	
Задовільно	D	Задовільно	66 – 74	
Задовільно	E	Достатньо	60 – 65	
Незадовільно	FX	Незадовільно	35 – 59	
Незадовільно	F	Незадовільно	01 – 34	





## Протокол

погодження навчальної дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови”

з іншими дисциплінами напряму підготовки Філологія (переклад)

Дисципліна та її розділи, що передують вивченню дисципліни <u>Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови</u>	Прізвище, ініціали, вчена ступінь та вчене звання викладача, що забезпечує попередню дисципліну	Підпис	Дисципліна та її розділи, в яких використовуються матеріали дисципліни <u>Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови</u>	Прізвище, ініціали, вчена ступінь та вчене звання викладача, що забезпечує наступну дисципліну	Підпис
Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (англійської)(I курс)	А.Г. Ніколенко, к.ф.н., доцент		Практика письмового та усного перекладу	Г.І. Сидорук, к.ф.н., доцент	
Практичний курс основної іноземної	Л. С. Козуб,		Порівняльна лексикологія	А.Г. Ніколенко, к.ф.н., доцент	

мови (англійської)(IIкурс)	к.ф.н., доцент		основної іноземної і української мови		
			Історія основної іноземної мови	О.В. Бабенко, к.ф.н., доцент	

*«Структурно-логічна схема викладання дисципліни»*

Структурно-логічна схема викладання дисципліни

**Лінгвокраїнознавство країн основної іноземної мови**

Номер змістового модуля	Розділ дисципліни	Тема лекції	Тема практичного (лабораторного) заняття	Форма контролю знань
I	Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації	Історико-географічна та культурологічна характеристика Англії.	Англія: мова, історія, національні символи та особистості.	Усне опитування
I	Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій	Досягнення в культурі, науці, спорті. Розвиток міста Лондон.	Найбільші міста Англії.	Усне опитування

	цивілізації			
I	Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації	Історія виникнення, політичний устрій та культура США.	Сполучені Штати Америки: мова, мистецтво та культура.	Усне опитування
I	Характеристика англомовних країн, їх роль і місце у світовій цивілізації	Культура мовлення корінних американців.	Корінні американці.	Модульна контрольна робота № 1
II	Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування	Культурологічна характеристика Канади.	Канада: мова, релігія, культура та національні символи	Усне опитування
II	Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування	Австралія , її роль та місце у світовій спільноті.	Австралія: мова, мистецтво, культура та наука.	Усне опитування
II	Компоненти культури мовленнєвого	Визначні місця Австралії.	Визначні місця Австралії.	Усне опитування

	спілкування			
II	Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування	Мова та культура Нової Зеландії,	Нова Зеландія: мова, історія та культура спілкування.	Усне опитування
II	Компоненти культури мовленнєвого спілкування	Роль Нової Зеландії у світовій спільноті.	Роль Нової Зеландії серед англомовних країн.	Модульна контрольна робота №2

*«Календарний план навчальних занять»*

Національний університет біоресурсів  
і природокористування України

**КАЛЕНДАРНИЙ ПЛАН  
НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

для підготовки фахівців ОКР “Бакалавр”  
галузі знань 0203 “Гуманітарні науки”  
напряму підготовки 6. 020303 “Філологія  
(переклад)”, денна форма навчання

З дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство країн  
основної іноземної мови”

Факультет “Педагогічний”

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**ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ:**  
Декан факультету Р. О. Тарасенко

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
асистент Монашненко А. М.  
*(Звання, ступінь, прізвище та ініціали  
викладача)*

Число тижнів	17
Лекцій	17
Практичні заняття	17
Самостійна робота	38
Всього	72

Тижні	Лекції	Кількість годин	Практичні заняття	Кількість годин	Самостійна робота	Кількість годин
1	Історико-географічна та культурологічна характеристика Англії.	2	Англія: мова, історія, національні символи та особистості.	2	Project Work:King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table.	5
2	Досягнення в культурі, науці, спорті. Розвиток міста Лондон.	2	Найбільші міста Англії.	2	Project Work:Robin Hood and his Merry Men.	5
3	Історія виникнення, політичний устрій та культура США.	2	Сполучені Штати Америки: мова, мистецтво та культура.	2	Project Work:European colonization of America and the impact it had on Native Americans..	5
4	Культура мовлення корінних американців.	2	<i>Модульна робота №1</i>	2	Listening-Comprehension Activities	2
5	Культурологічна характеристика Канади.	2	Канада: мова, релігія, культура та національні символи	2	Project Work:The history of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada.	5
6	Австралія , її роль та місце у світовій	2	Австралія: мова, мистецтво, культура та наука.	2	Project Work:Marsupialsanimals are unique to the Australian continent.	5



	спільноті.					
7	Культура та політичний устрій Австралії.	2	Культура спілкування в Австралії.	2	Project Work:The Culture of the Australia.	5
8	Мова та культура Нової Зеландії.	2	Нова Зеландія: мова, історія та культура спілкування.	2	Project Work:The traditional New Zealand attitudes of “she’ll be right, mate” and “can do”.	4
9	Роль Нової Зеландії у світовій спільноті.	1	<i>Модульна робота №2</i>	1	Listening-Comprehension Activities	2

Викладач \_\_\_\_\_ / Монашненко А. М.

Завідувач кафедри \_\_\_\_\_ / Ніколенко А. Г.

