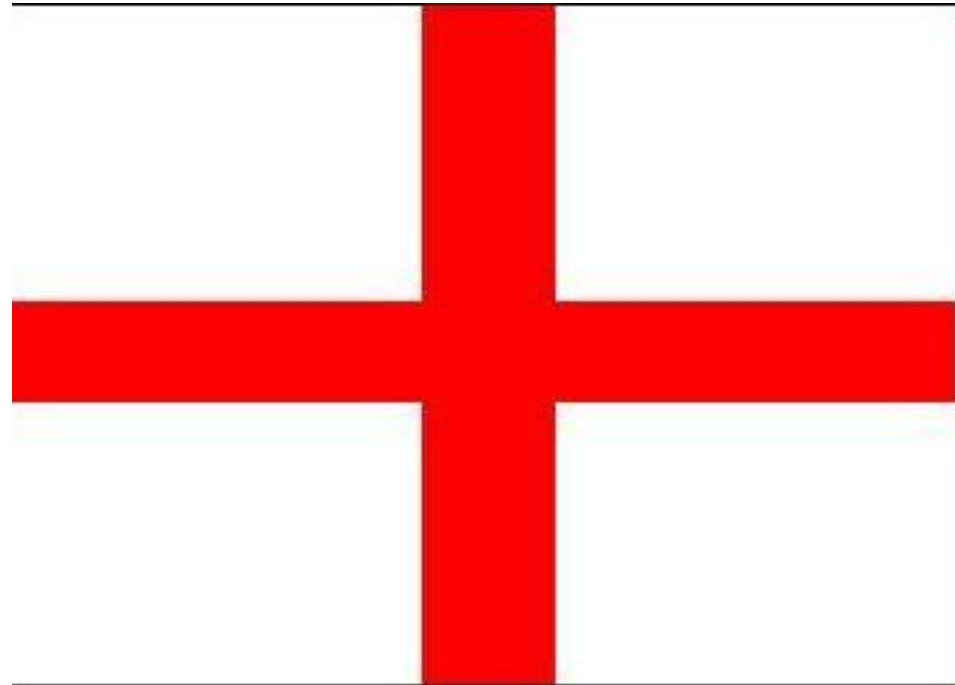


ENGLAND

- The original name *Englaland* ("land of the Angles") derives from a Germanic tribe *Angles* who settled the area in the 5th-6th century
- another, less official name *Albion* comes from the Latin word *albus* ('white') and was given to the country by the Romans



the Royal Arms of England
(the main heraldic symbol of England)



St George's cross (the official flag of England)

- Plant symbol – rose
- Colour symbol – white
- Patron saint – St George (Saint's day: April, 23)



THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DEVELOPING INTO THE UK:

- 927–1707 the Kingdom of England (from 1284 including Wales)
- 1707 – Act of Union (with Scotland) = the Kingdom of Great Britain (until 1801)
- 1801 – Act of Union (with Ireland) = the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (until 1927)
- 1927–now – Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act = the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:

■ 9 traditional regions:

East Midlands
East of England
Greater London
North East England
North West England
South East England
South West England
West Midlands
Yorkshire and the Humber



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:

- **48 (ceremonial) counties** - "used primarily as a geographical frame of reference and have developed gradually since the Middle Ages. They are areas to which a Lord Lieutenant is appointed. Legally, they are defined by the Lieutenancies Act 1997 as counties and areas for the purposes of the lieutenancies in Great Britain in contrast to the areas used for local government. They are also informally known as geographic counties, to distinguish them from counties which have an administrative function."¹
- **83 metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties (shires)** - correspond to areas used for the purposes of local government and may consist of a single district or be divided into several.
- **London and London boroughs (32 altogether)** - (*borough* /'bʌrə/ = an administrative division of a town/city)

THE CEREMONIAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND



Bedfordshire
Berkshire
Bristol
Buckinghamshire
Cambridgeshire,
Cheshire,
City of London
Cornwall,
Cumbria
Derbyshire,
Devon,
Dorset,
County Durham,
East Riding of Yorkshire,
East Sussex,
Essex,
Gloucestershire,
Greater London,
Greater Manchester
Hampshire,
Herefordshire
Hertfordshire
Isle of Wight
Kent

Lancashire,
Leicestershire,
Lincolnshire,
Merseyside
Norfolk
North Yorkshire,
Northamptonshi
Northumberland
Nottinghamshire
Oxfordshire
Rutland
Shropshire
Somerset,
South Yorkshire
Staffordshire,
Suffolk
Surrey
Tyne and Wear
Warwickshire
West Midlands
West Sussex
West Yorkshire
Wiltshire,
Worcestershire

PLACES OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN ENGLAND

- LONDON



DOUBLE-DECKER BUSES



Trafalgar Square





Palace of Westminster ([Houses of Parliament](#))



City of London



[Buckingham Palace](#)



[The Tower of London](#) (+ Tower Bridge)



[St Paul's Cathedral](#)

Westminster Abbey





[30 St Mary Axe](#) (informally known as "the Gherkin")



[Hyde Park](#)



[Piccadilly Circus](#)



[British Museum](#)

- Outside London



Windsor Castle (Berkshire)

The Chapel is the grandest and most beautiful building in Cambridge and ranks amongst the most important examples of perpendicular (late gothic) architecture. Stone, wood and glass combine with music to provide an unforgettable experience under Rubens' Adoration of the Magi. The famous service of the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols has been broadcast on the radio since 1928. The poet Rupert Brooke, and the economist Maynard Keynes are former members of King's. (<http://www.visitcambridge.org>)



King's College Chapel, Cambridge



Oxford



Stratford-upon-Avon



The Clifton Suspension Bridge (Bristol)



York Minster



Bath

ENGLISH PEOPLE/ ATTITUDES/ IDENTITY

- Cockney

The term Cockney has geographical, cultural and linguistic associations. Traditionally, it refers to people born within a certain area, that is covered by "the sound of Bow bells".

Geographically and culturally, it is often used to refer to working-class Londoners, particularly those in the East End. Linguistically, it can refer to the accent and form of English spoken by this group.

"My dad came from Wapping and my mom came from Poplar. My dad was one of 11 kids... and Wapping in them days really was one of the poorest parts of London. I mean they really didn't have shoes on their feet. I'm talking about 70 years ago now. Erm... and Poplar was... sli... just slightly a cut above Wapping; erm... you was either East End respectable or you was sort of East End villain, and my family was respectable on both sides.

But my father had a very tough time because his father died when he was 19, leaving him the only one working to bring up eleven brothers... 10 brothers and sisters and on a Thursday night he'd sometimes go home and the youngest two would be crying in the corner and he'd say "what's the matter with them, ma?" "Oh,well, Harry, you know it's Thursday night, and you don't get paid till' tomorrow" and they literally didn't have any food in the house., [AUDIO](#)

"Rhyming slang is a form of phrase construction in the English language that is especially prevalent in dialectal English from the East End of London; hence the alternative name, Cockney rhyming slang. The construction involves replacing a common word with a rhyming phrase of two or three words and then, in almost all cases, omitting the secondary rhyming word..."²

- "telephone" is replaced by "dog" (= 'dog-and-bone');
- "wife" by "trouble" (= 'trouble-and-strife');
- "eyes" by "minces" (= 'mince pies');
- "wig" by "syrup" (= 'syrup of figs')
- "feet" by "plates" (= 'plates of meat')

- Social classes and tradition



A stereotyped vision of the three classes: the upper, the middle and the working class. (see O'Driscoll, page 50.)

STEREOTYPES?



Go to the [discussion](#) about the stereotypes concerning the English to present your ideas.

FAMOUS ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN

Do you know any of these people? Go to the [discussion](#) to share your information about them...

- King Arthur
- Robin Hood
- Henry VIII
- William Shakespeare
- Oliver Cromwell
- Sir Isaac Newton
- Charles Darwin
- Charles Dickens
- Florence Nightingale
- Sir Winston Churchill
- Sir Charlie Chaplin
- Sir David Attenborough
- Queen Elizabeth II
- Stephen Hawking
- Sir Mick Jagger
- Sir Elton John
- Diana, Princess of Wales
- Sir Paul McCartney
- David Beckham