

• The UK= _____ + _____

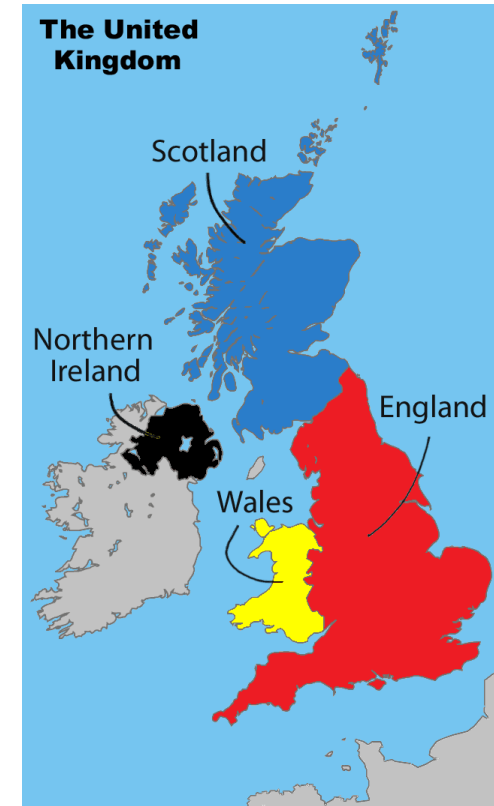
• Great Britain= _____ + _____ + _____

• The British Isles= _____ + _____

- The UK = Great Britain + Northern Ireland
- Great Britain = England + Wales + Scotland
- The British Isles = the UK + Ireland

The UK = Great Britain + Northern Ireland

- **United Kingdom**, island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain—which contains England, Wales, and Scotland—as well as the northern portion of the island of Ireland. The capital is **London**, which is among the world's leading commercial, financial, and cultural centres. Other major cities include:
 - Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester in England,
 - Belfast and Londonderry in Northern Ireland,
 - Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland,
 - Swansea and Cardiff in Wales.



Great Britain = England + Wales + Scotland

- **Great Britain**, also known as **Britain**, is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, off the north-western coast of continental Europe.
- It is the ninth largest island in the world and the largest island in Europe.
- With a population of about 62 million people in mid-2010, it is the third most populous island in the world, after Java (Indonesia) and Honshū (Japan).
- It is surrounded by over 1,000 smaller islands and islets.
- Politically, *Great Britain* refers to the island together with a number of surrounding islands, which constitute the territory of England, Scotland and Wales.
- The island is part of the sovereign state of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, constituting most of its territory: most of England, Scotland and Wales are on the island of Great Britain, with their respective capital cities, London, Edinburgh and Cardiff.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain



The British Isles

- **British Isles**, group of islands off the northwestern coast of Europe. The group consists of two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and numerous smaller islands and island groups, including the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands, the Orkney Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. Some also include the Channel Islands in this grouping. Although the term British Isles has a long history of common usage, it has become increasingly controversial, especially for some in Ireland who object to its connotation of political and cultural connections between Ireland and the United Kingdom.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1346048/British-Isles>



Great Britain vs. The United Kingdom vs. The British Isles

Geographic Island Group

British Isles

Geographic Islands

Great Britain

Ireland

Isle Of Man

Channel Islands

Sovereign States

United Kingdom

Republic Of Ireland

Administrative Countries

England

Scotland

Wales

Northern Ireland

Crown Dependencies

Isle Of Man

Channel Islands

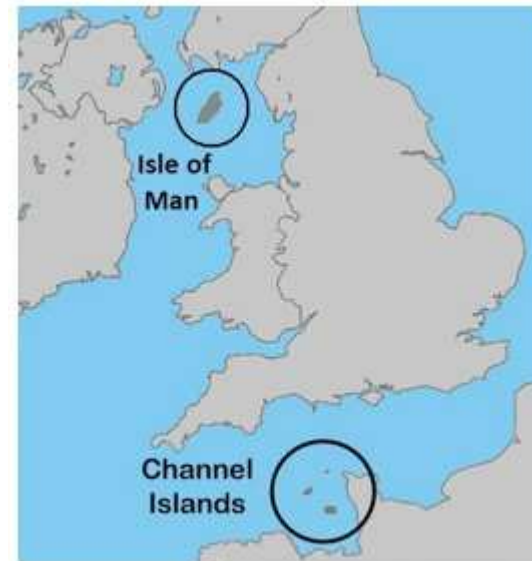


- **The expression "British Isles" is geographical and not political.** They are a group of islands off the northwest coast of Europe consisting of Great Britain, the whole of Ireland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Isle of Man, the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the Isle of Wight, the Scilly Islands, Lundy Island, the Channel Islands and many other smaller islands.

http://www.know-britain.com/general/great_britain.html

British Crown Dependencies

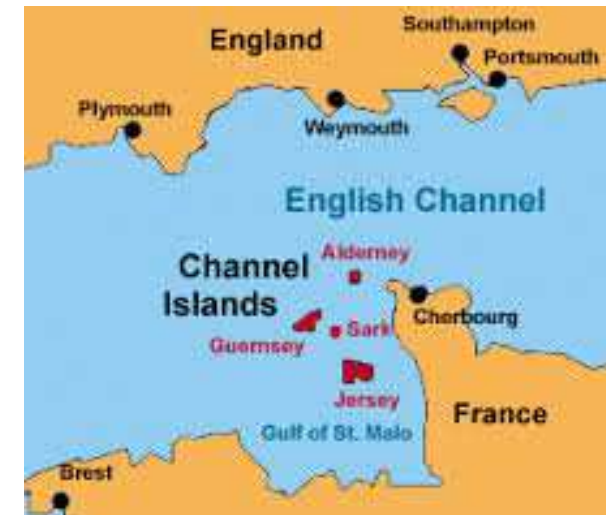
- **The Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey /'dʒɜːrzi/ and Guernsey /'gɜːnzi/ are not part of Great Britain, they are not part of the United Kingdom and neither are they part of the European Union. They are self-governing British Crown dependencies.**



Courtesy of TomPhil

- The **Channel Islands** are an archipelago of British Crown Dependencies in the English Channel, off the French coast of Normandy. They include two separate bailiwicks (**közigazgatási terület**) /**UK: beilíwík**/: the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey. They are considered the remnants of the Duchy of Normandy, and are not part of the United Kingdom. They have a total population of about 168,000 and their respective capitals, Saint Peter Port and Saint Helier, have populations of 16,488 and 33,500. The total area of the islands is 194 km².

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channel_Islands



St Peter Port in Guernsey:

The Isle of Man

- The **Isle of Man**, otherwise known simply as **Mann**, is a self-governing British Crown Dependency, located in the Irish Sea between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland.
- The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, who holds the title of **Lord of Mann**. The Lord of Mann is represented by a Lieutenant Governor, but its foreign relations and defence are the responsibility of the British Government.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isle_of_man



The wide sweeping bay around Peel Town is among the Isle of Man's scenic highlights

Crown Dependencies

- The **Crown dependencies** are self-governing possessions of the British Crown. They are distinct from the overseas territories of the United Kingdom.
- As of 2013, three jurisdictions held this status: the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey in the English Channel and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.
- Being independently administered jurisdictions, none forms part of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Nations, or the European Union.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_dependencies

British Overseas Territories

- The fourteen **British Overseas Territories** are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom. They do not, however, form part of it. Instead, they are those parts of the former British Empire that have not acquired independence, or, unlike the Commonwealth realms, have voted to remain British territories. While each has its own internal leadership, most being self-governing, they share the British monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) as head of state.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Overseas_Territories

Wikipedia Map of British Overseas Territories



Commonwealth Realms

- A **Commonwealth realm** is a sovereign state that is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, has Queen Elizabeth II as its reigning constitutional monarch, and has a royal line of succession in common with the other realms. Since 1992, there are sixteen Commonwealth realms.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_realm#Current_Commonwealth_realms

The Crown

British Isles

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England
Scotland
Wales

Northern
Ireland

Ireland
Republic
of Ireland

Crown Isle of Man,
Dependencies Guernsey, Jersey

British Overseas Territories

Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Gibraltar,
British Virgin Islands, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Anguilla, Saint Helena,
Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, Montserrat, British Indian Ocean
Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Falkland
Islands, British Antarctic Territory, Pitcairn Islands

Commonwealth Realm

Canada, Australia, Papua
New Guinea, New Zealand,
Jamaica, Solomon Islands,
Belize, The Bahamas,
Barbados, Saint Lucia,
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines, Grenada,
Antigua and Barbuda, Saint
Kitts and Nevis, Tuvalu

The Commonwealth of Nations

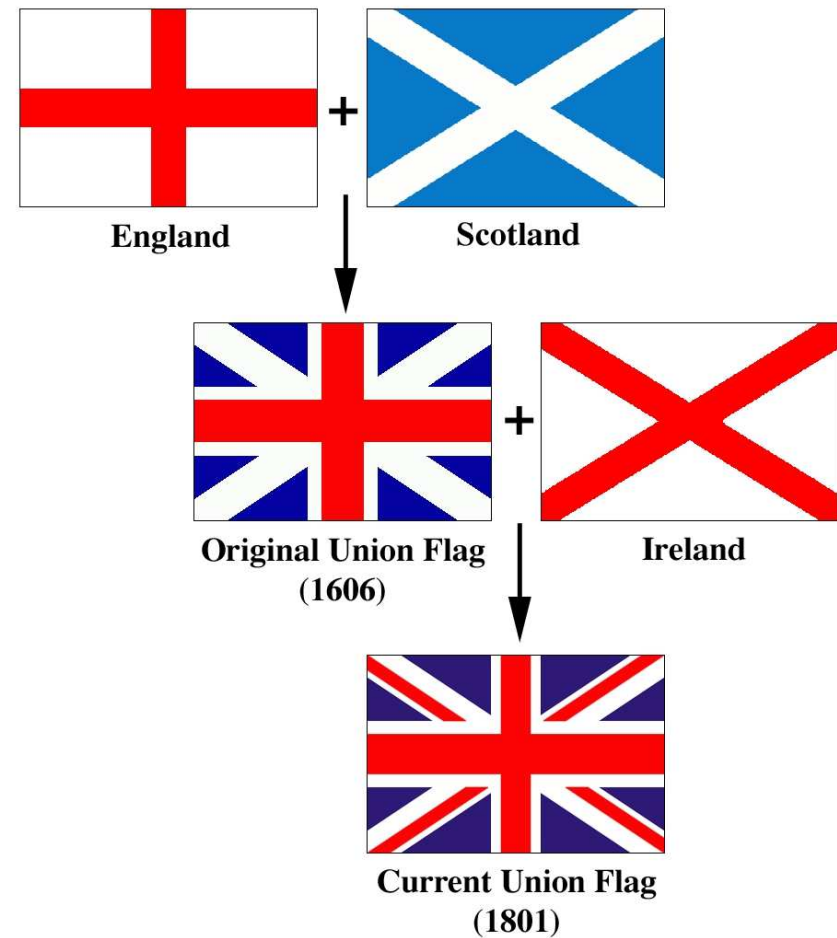
- The **Commonwealth of Nations**, commonly known as **the Commonwealth** (formerly, the **British Commonwealth**), is an intergovernmental organisation of 53 member states that were mostly territories of the former British Empire. The Commonwealth operates by intergovernmental consensus of the member states.
- Member states have no legal obligation one to another. Instead, they are united by language, history, culture, and their shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. These values are enshrined in the Commonwealth Charter and promoted by the quadrennial Commonwealth Games.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations



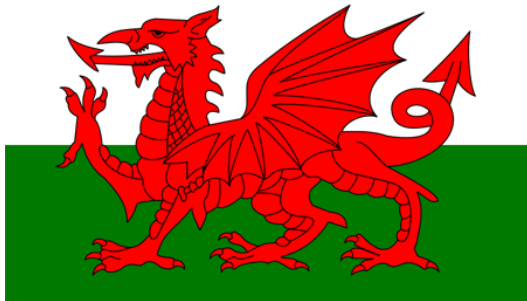
The Union Jack

- Red, white, and blue flag in which are combined the Crosses of St. George (England), St. Andrew (Scotland), and St. Patrick (Ireland).
- Initially the flag was called a jack only when it was flown at the bowsprit of British naval vessels. It was commonly called the Union Jack by the late 17th century, and that name became official in the late 19th century.
- The Union Jack is flown on land for government and military purposes, and at sea it serves as a flag for the Royal Navy. The general public uses it unofficially as a civil flag. Its width-to-length ratio is 1 to 2.



Patron saints

- St David is the patron saint of Wales



St. George's Cross
(England)

+



St. Andrew's Cross
(Scotland)



Flag of Great Britain

+



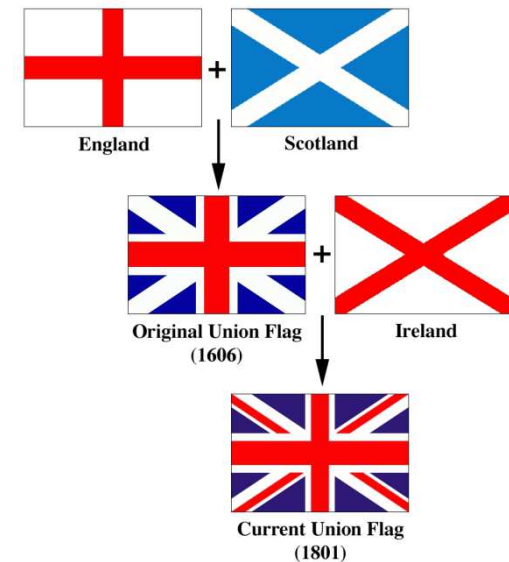
St. Patrick's Cross
(Ireland)



Union Flag of United Kingdom

The UK

- **Laws in Wales Acts 1535–1542**, passed by the Parliament of England, annexing Wales to England, sometimes known as the "Acts of Union"
- **Under Edward I the conquest of Wales was completed and Wales was united to England under Henry VIII, the second monarch descended from the Welsh House of Tudor. This union was ratified by two Acts of Parliament in 1536 and again in 1542**
- The **Union of the Crowns** was the accession of James VI, King of Scots, to the thrones of England and Ireland, and the consequential unification for some purposes (such as overseas diplomacy) of the three realms under a single monarch, in March 1603. The Union of Crowns followed the death of Queen Elizabeth I of England—the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty, who was James's unmarried and childless first cousin twice removed
- **It must be remembered, however, that this was not a political union but merely the union of the crowns of the two countries. Politically, they were still two states, each with its own Parliament**
- **Acts of Union 1707**, passed by both the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland to form the Kingdom of Great Britain
- **Acts of Union 1800**, passed by both the Parliament of Great Britain and the Parliament of Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- The **Irish Free State** (1922–1937) was the state established as a Dominion on 6 December 1922 under the Anglo-Irish Treaty, signed by the British government and Irish representatives exactly twelve months beforehand. On the day the Irish Free State was established, it comprised the entire island of Ireland, but Northern Ireland almost immediately exercised its right under the Treaty to *opt out* of the new state.



The UK

- Through subsequent conquest over the following centuries, kingdoms lying farther afield came under English dominion. Wales, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms lying in Great Britain's southwest, was formally united with England by the **Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542**; Scotland, ruled by an English monarch since **1603**, formally was joined with England and Wales in **1707** to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (The adjective "British" came into use at this time to refer to all the kingdom's peoples.) Ireland came under English control during the 1600s and was formally united with Great Britain through **the Act of Union of 1800**. The republic of Ireland gained its independence in **1922**, but six of Ulster's nine counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland.

Origins of the names

- **Britain** was the name made popular by the Romans when they came to the British islands.
- **England** used to be known as **Engla land**, meaning the land of the Angles, people from continental Germany, who began to invade Britain in the late 5th century, along with the Saxons and Jute.
- The term **Great Britain** was first used during the reign of King James I of England (James VI of Scotland) in 1603, to refer to the separate kingdoms of England and Scotland. on the same landmass, that were ruled over by the same monarch. Despite having the same monarch, both kingdoms kept their own parliaments.
- The '**United Kingdom of Great Britain**' was formed in 1707 by the Act of Union that created a single kingdom with a single Parliament. (Scotland has always retained its own legal system)
- A hundred years later the Act of Union of 1801 joined **Ireland** to '**Great Britain**' and the name "**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**" was first used. (Since 1921 only Northern Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom and so the name changed).

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/britain/names.html>