

Мелітопольський державний педагогічний університет
ім. Богдана Хмельницького

КОНСПЕКТ
лекцій з дисципліни

**«ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО ВЕЛИКОЇ
БРИТАНІЇ»**

для студентів спеціальності 013 Початкова
освіта

Мелітополь, 2019

УДК 811.111:39+811.111:908

Рекомендовано до друку рішенням навчально-методичної комісії ННІ СПМО Мелітопольського державного педагогічного університету ім. Богдана Хмельницького.

Протокол № від

Рецензенти:

Ю. А. Лобода, канд. філол. наук, доцент кафедри теорії та практики перекладу з англійської мови Інституту філології Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка.;

Т. В. Караєва, канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Таврійського державного агротехнологічного університету.

Конспект лекцій з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство Великої Британії» для студентів спеціальності 013 Початкова освіта / Уклад. Л. О. Калужська. – Мелітополь: МДПУ ім. Богдана Хмельницького, 2019. – 28 с.

Конспект лекцій з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство Великої Британії» рекомендовано для студентів спеціальності 013 Початкова освіта.

Лінгвокраїнознавство – галузь лінгвістики, основне завдання якої полягає у виявленні зв'язків між мовою і культурою народу, що є носієм цієї мови. Лінгвокраїнознавство співвідноситься із загальним краєзнавством як систематизованою сукупністю наукових знань. Студенти оволодівають знаннями про географію, історію та особливості культури країни, мова якої вивчається. Процес має за мету оволодіння фоновими знаннями про країну та практичне оволодіння мовою.

Конспект лекцій містить матеріал, який висвітлює наступне:

- особливості фізичної та економічної географії Великої Британії;
- особливості політичного устрою Великої Британії;
- стислий виклад історії Великої Британії із 700 року до н.е. до теперішнього часу;
- ономастикон Великої Британії.

Лекція № 1

Тема лекції: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: General Outline

План лекції

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: General information.
2. Political system of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3. Symbols of Great Britain

Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

Зміст лекції

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: General information.

Lying off the north-west coast of Europe , there are two large islands and several much smaller ones. They are known as The British Isles. The largest island is called Great Britain. The other large one is called Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on these islands. The country consists of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. England, Scotland, Wales are situated on the largest island. Northern Ireland and The Republic of Ireland are on smaller island. The Republic of Ireland is an independent state. London is the capital of the country. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.

The people in Ireland , Wales and highland Scotland are of the Celtic origin; those in England and low land Scotland are mainly of Germanic origin. This difference was reflected in the languages they spoke.

2. Political system of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The UK is a constitutional monarchy (with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state) and a parliamentary democracy (with parliament as the legislative organ). The country it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. The Parliament of Great Britain consists of 2 chambers. The upper chamber is the House of Lords, and the lower chamber is the House of Commons.

The powers of monarch are not defined precisely. Everything is done in the Queen's name – it is her government, her armed forces, her law courts and so on. She appoints all the Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Everything is done, however, on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision-making process.

Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. The process of decolonization began in 1947 with the independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. An association of former members of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949. It is called the Commonwealth of Nations (the Commonwealth). The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth.

3. Symbols of Great Britain

The main symbols of the United Kingdom are:

- its flag which is called “Union Jack”, a combination of the three crosses – the cross of the patron saint of England, St George; the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, St Andrew; the cross of the patron saint of Ireland, St Patrick;
- the Royal coat of arms;
- the anthem “God Save the Queen” (alternatively “God Save the

King”), which is also used as an anthem in a number of Commonwealth realms and British Crown Dependencies.

Контрольні питання

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
2. What are the names of the biggest islands?
3. What countries are situated on the British Isles?
4. What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
5. What kind of state structure does the UK have?
6. Who is the Head of the State?
7. What’s the role of the Queen?
8. What are the main symbols of Great Britain?

Список рекомендованих джерел

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Лекція № 2

Тема лекції: Geography of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

План лекції

1. Physical geography and Climate.
2. Economic geography.
3. London.

Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

Зміст лекції

1. Physical geography and Climate.

Britain has mountains, but none of them are very high; it also has flat land, but you cannot travel far without encountering hills; it has no really big rivers; it doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very hot in the summer; it has no active volcanoes.

The main mountain ranges are Scottish Highlands The Cheviots the Cumbrian the Cambrian the Pennines.

The Cheviots separating England from Scotland, the Pennines going down England like a backbone and the Cumbrian mountains of the Lake District, one of the loveliest (and the wettest) parts of England. In the west are the Cambrian mountains which occupy the greater part of Wales. The highest mountain in the British Isles, is Ben Nevis. It is in Scottish Highlands. It is 1,345 metres high.

Rivers

The main rivers are the Severn and The Thames. The longest river is the Severn (354 Km). The Thames flows through London. The Avon is in the centre of England. The town, where W. Shakespeare was born is Stratford-upon-Avon. It is on the River Avon.

Great Britain has a very long coastline and a lot of seaports.
E.g. Bristol, Dover.

Climate

In general they have warm summers and cool winters. British summers are cooler than those on the continent, but the winters are milder. The overall climate in England is called temperate maritime. This means that it is mild with temperatures not much lower than 0°C in winter and not much higher than 32°C in summer. One of the greatest influences on the climate of the UK is the Atlantic Ocean and especially the Gulf Stream, which carries warm water up from lower latitudes and modifies the high latitude air masses that pass across the UK.

2. Economic geography.

Great Britain has the third largest economy in Europe. The majority of the UK's and Great Britain's economy is within the service and industrial sectors but there is also a small amount of agriculture.

The main industries of GB are machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper products, food processing, textiles, and clothing. Agricultural products include are cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables, cattle, sheep, poultry, and fish.

The main industrial centres are Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol.

Typical industry of these cities include: digital and creative, financial, legal and business services, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing, environmental technologies, tourism, global sports brands, media and real estate.

Coal mining in the United Kingdom dates back to Roman times and occurred in many different parts of the

country. After 1970, coal mining quickly collapsed and practically disappeared in the 21st century.

While the United Kingdom (UK) produces just 1 percent of the global oil supply, the industry remains a key economic contributor in the UK. The UK oil and gas fields are in the North Sea.

3. London.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben.

Main London attractions are Buckingham Palace, The Tower of London and Tower Bridge, Big Ben and Parliament., Trafalgar Square.

London is one of the largest financial centres of the world. A financial centre is a location that is home to a national or international financial services such as banks, investment managers, or stock exchanges.

Контрольні питання

- 1) What is the highest mountain in Great Britain?
- 2) What are chief rivers in Great Britain?
- 3) What are the main industrial centres in Great Britain?
- 4) What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
- 5) What do you know about London?

Список рекомендованих джерел

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Лекція № 3

Тема лекції: Lecture 3 England from 700 BC to Reformation.

План лекції

1. Early periods of history
2. England in Middle Ages
3. Henry VIII and the Reformation
4. Elizabeth I

Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

Зміст лекції

1. Early periods of history.

The Celts. Around 700 BC, another group of people began to arrive. Many of them were tall, and had fair or red hair and blue eyes. These were the Celts, who probably came from central Europe. The Celts were technically advanced. They knew how to work with iron, and could make better weapons than the people who used bronze. In the Celtic society the tribal form of government prevailed. People lived in clans, clans were united into large kinship groups, groups were united into tribes. A tribe was governed by a council of elders, later they were chaired by the so-called kings or queens. The women in the

tribe had the rights equal with the men's. As all the tribesmen became warriors in wartime, women could join the fighters also.

The Roman period (43-410). In 55 BC Julius Caesar landed in Britain won a battle and left the island. In 43 AD the Romans come to stay. The Roman province of Britannia covered most of present-day England and Wales. The Romans imposed their own way of life and culture, making use of the existing Celtic aristocracy to govern and encouraging this ruling class to adopt Roman dress and the Roman language (Latin). It was the kind of colonial control.

The remarkable thing about the Romans is that, despite their long occupation of Britain, they left very little behind. They built Hadrian's Wall in order to protect their territory from attacks by the Scots and the Picts.

The Anglo-Saxons. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes were conquering the country for more than a hundred and fifty years. While other Roman provinces were conquered by Germanic tribes without resistance, Britain held the longest. Only at the beginning of the 7 century the invaders managed to settle the greater part of the land.

These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The Anglo-Saxons lived mainly in villages, which consisted of about 20 to 30 families faithful to their leader. These village communities were based on the open field system (common field). Each peasant family had a land piece.

The Anglo-Saxons had some small kingdoms.

2. England in Middle Ages.

Norman Conquest

On the 28th of September, 1066, the Saxon England was invaded by Norman troops under the command of William of Normandy – William “the Conqueror”. And two weeks later, on October the 14th, 1066, the Normans fought and won the Battle of Hastings. The Saxon king Harold was killed.

The Saxon lords, who ruled England before the Conquest, they built their manor houses down there amongst the villagers; there wasn't the same sense of tension. Ruler and ruled, they were all Saxon alike; they had lived together for generations. The Normans started to build big castles and the separation between ruler and ruled was so much more visible. Saxons fight back. But resistance was suppressed. William was cruel. England had never seen a King as powerful as William the Conqueror. This was a new kind of absolute royal control: control of people, and control of land.

In 1086, a year before he died, William the Conqueror commissioned a survey of the land of England, the Domesday Book. It listed the contents of every acre in the kingdom: all the people, every house, every barn, every sheep, every cow, every pig. William wanted to know the worth of his kingdom. The book is an invaluable source for modern historians and historical economists.

This period shows that the Norman Conquest brought some progress into the Anglo-Saxons lives. The Normans strengthened and organized the feudal system of the Anglo-Saxon society. The Norman soldiers who had been part of the invading army were given the ownership of land- and of the people living on it. A strict feudal system was imposed. Great nobles ,or barons, were responsible directly to the king. The strong system of government which the Normans introduced meant that theAnglo-Norman kingdom was easily the most powerful political force in the British Isles.

In Middle Ages there were three royal houses. William the Conqueror became the founder of the House of Normans. Then England was ruled by monarchs from the Houses of

Plantagenet and Tudor. They didn't always become kings in a peaceful way. It means, that England saw a lot of wars between different groups of lords. One of the wars was called The War of Roses.

Wales.

When England was safely under their control, the Normans started the conquest of Wales. The conquest was completed by William the Conqueror's son. There were a few years of independence in the 12th and 13th centuries, but since 1284 the rulers of England have also ruled in Wales.

3. Henry VIII and the Reformation.

Henry VIII and the Reformation

On 22 August, 1485, a new dynasty was born. Henry Tudor, the victor at Bosworth Field, became King Henry VII of England. His son Henry VIII was king of England in the early 16th century. He was handsome and clever. He loved sport, music and dance. No king was ever more popular with his people.

But he was worried. He didn't have a son to follow him as King.

. In the half-century before Henry's rule, England suffered terribly as two families fought for control of the country. Now these wars were finished and Henry's family, the Tudors, were in control. But the wars could easily start again after his death. For Henry, a son was very important - more important even than his people's religion.

Catholic Britain

From the 7th century, almost everyone in Britain was a Roman Catholic. By the time of Henry VIII, the Catholic Church was very powerful and rich. Henry VIII and his wife Katharine of Aragon had been married for 20 years and had only one child - a daughter, Mary. Henry fell completely in love with a young Englishwoman, Anne Boleyn. She was much younger than

Katharine. She was clever and funny and maybe she could give Henry a son.

Henry wanted to divorce Katharine of Aragon but the Pope didn't give him permission. Henry the 8th decided to close the Catholic Church in England. He started a new church, the Church of England, with a new head – the king. It was English Reformation.

The Church had land and money. The king took them all. The Reformation was the greatest land grab since the Norman Conquest.

And another thing that happened with the Reformation: Bibles, for the first time, were printed in English. Before then they'd all been in Latin. People could read the Bible. The Church started using English. But the severe Confrontation of Religious groups began after Henry 8 death.

Anne Boleyn delivered a daughter, Elizabeth. Anne Boleyn she could not give Henry a son. Henry ordered to execute her. Then he had four more wives. One of them Cathrine was executed too. Jane Seymour gave Henry a son. But his son was in poor health and died very young. Anne Boleyn's daughter became one of the greatest English monarchs.

4. Elizabeth I.

Elizabeth I was a daughter of Henry VIII

During her long reign she established, by skillful diplomacy, a reasonable degree of internal stability in a firmly Protestant England, allowing the growth of a spirit of patriotism and general confidence. Some see Elizabeth's 45 year reign as a golden age of English history. She was a shrewd and intelligent woman who was fluent in six languages. The economy, foreign trade and arts quickly developed. The golden age of exploration began in the 15th century and lasted more than 200 years. During the reign of Elizabeth 1, many sailors went in search of unknown lands. There were two main reasons: one was adventure and the other was money. Portugal and Spain led the

way, exploring the coasts of Africa, Asia and the 'New World' of the Americas. England and Spain were at war. Elizabeth I encouraged exploration and pirate raids of the English sailors on Spanish ships. The most famous of queen Elizabeth pirates were Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake. Walter Raleigh led many expeditions to America and introduced tobacco and the potato into England. Francis Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world.

Контрольні питання

1. When did the Celts come to the British Isles?
2. What do you know about the Roman period in the British history?
3. Who conquered England in 1066?
4. How did the Norman Conquest change England?
5. What is the Domesday Book?
6. Why did Henry the 8th decide to close the Catholic Church in England?
7. Who started a new church, the Church of England?
8. Why was Elizabeth I important for England?

Список рекомендованих джерел

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Лекція № 4

Тема лекції: England in the 17th century

План лекції

1. Civil war in England
2. The Restoration of the monarchy
3. The rise of Parliament
4. The Cultural changes in the 17th century

Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

1. Civil war in England

In 1625 Charles from the House of Stuart became king. Charles I had the problems with the parliament. He believed in what he called his divine right to rule, and Parliaments, for Charles, were an irritation. He started a very unsuccessful war against the Catholic countries Spain and France. Parliament tried to stop Charles's unfair taxes for the war, so Charles closed Parliament. He ruled without it for the next eleven years. But without a parliament, Charles couldn't have his people's tax money. So he had to have a parliament again. This new parliament didn't act as the king wanted.

In 1642 Charles I tried to arrest some members of Parliament but could not do it. Then he left Parliament and never came back as a king. Members of the Parliament decided to build up an army to fight against the king and gave their money to teach the soldiers. The Parliamentary army was soon formed and the Civil War between the king and Parliament began. Oliver Cromwell led the Parliamentary army. Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599 in a family of a rich landowner. Cromwell was well-educated. He had studied math, history and languages at Cambridge university. He introduced new ideas to his army and turned his men into excellent professional soldiers.

In 1648 Charles I and his army was defeated by Parliamentary army. Parliament couldn't agree what they

should do next. But in the end a court of law decided that Charles was an enemy of the people. In 1649, he was killed in front of a large crowd. His son, Charles II, was made king in Scotland, but Parliament soon defeated the Scots. Charles II had to escape to the Netherlands, leaving Parliament and the officers of its army in control of Britain.

At the end of the war, Oliver Cromwell was the most powerful man in Britain. Cromwell has become known as a symbol of the struggle against the absolute power of kings. In 1653 the Council of State asked Cromwell to be Lord Protector of the Commonwealth and rule over the country by the advice of the Council and a written Constitution. Cromwell agreed and for five years, till he died, headed the government of the Commonwealth. A constitution was written. It protected the rights of the landowners against the peasants. The members of Parliament had long discussions. Cromwell did not like the discussions and dismissed the Parliament. During the last years of his life he became a dictator who ruled over the country without the council of the people. The English Commonwealth, the first republic in Europe, did not justify the hopes of the people.

2. The Restoration of the monarchy

When Cromwell died, his son became Lord Protector. But he wasn't a strong ruler and he couldn't control the army. So a group of politicians invited Charles II to return home.

Most people were very pleased to have Charles II as king. But Charles didn't like Parliament, and for most of his time as king he ruled without it. That meant no tax money, so he used money from the King of France.

3. The rise of Parliament

George I was born in Hanover and he was German Duke. He didn't speak English and he didn't like Britain. In 1714 he became King George I. For Parliament, George I was the

perfect king. He wasn't interested in Britain, so Parliament was left in control *of* the country. And Parliament was careful that it never lost its power again. After 1714, the important decisions were made by politicians.

4. The Cultural changes in the 17th century

During the 17th century, Europe experienced a series of changes in thought, knowledge and beliefs that affected society, influenced politics and produced a cultural transformation. It was a revolution of the mind, a desire to know how nature worked, to understand the natural laws. The advances in knowledge resulted in a powerful wave that, emerging from astronomy and mathematics, swept the habits, the culture, and the social behaviour of an era. This period in the history of Europe is known as the Scientific Revolution. Francis Bacon set the foundation of a pragmatic view of the world and its knowledge. The scientific societies and academies were founded in England. The scientific societies and academies gave the opportunity to scientists to exchange ideas, disclose theories and communicate results. The most famous English scientist of this period is Isaac Newton.

The Great Fire **of** London started at the bakery (or baker's house) of Thomas Farriner on Pudding Lane shortly after midnight on Sunday, 2 September, 1666 and spread rapidly west across the City of London. It was stopped on Thursday, 6 September. The Great Fire of London destroyed most of the city, made 80,000 people homeless. After the Great Fire of London, in 1666, new Building Regulations were imposed and they, repeatedly updated, have governed London building ever since. The face of London was changed forever. From a wooden City it became a brick one. All houses were to be in brick or stone. Fire of London Building Regulations transformed London. A new style of building was born.

Контрольні питання

1. What was the cause of the Civil War?
2. How did the war start?
3. Who led the Parliamentary army?
4. Who won the war?
5. Who ruled the country after the war?
6. What happened after Oliver Cromwell's death?
7. What are the main cultural changes in the 17th century?

Список рекомендованих джерел

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Лекція № 5

Тема лекції: Great Britain in the 18th century

План лекції

1. King and the Parliament in the 18th century
2. Scotland in the 18 century
3. British Economy in the 18th century
4. The British Empire
Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

Зміст лекції

1. King and the Parliament in the 18th century

Politically, this century was stable. Monarch and Parliament got on quite well together. One reason for this was that the

monarch's favourite politicians, through the royal power of patronage (the ability to give people jobs), were able to control the election and voting habits of a large number of Members of Parliament (MPs) in the House of Commons.

The modern system of an annual budget drawn up by the monarch's Treasury officials for the approval of Parliament was established during this century. So, too, was the habit of the monarch appointing one principal, or 'Prime', Minister from the ranks of Parliament to head his government.

2. Scotland in the 18 century

At the beginning of the century, by agreement, the Scottish Parliament joined with the English and Welsh Parliament at Westminster in London. However, Scotland retained its own system of law, more similar to continental European systems than to that of England. It does so to this day. The highlanders of northern Scotland were composed of the clans – powerful aristocratic landowners and their families and peasants such as the Macdonalds and Campbells, who practically ruled their respective territories from large houses and manors and who had great influence in the towns which they oversaw. The only part of Britain to change radically as a result of political forces in this century was the highlands area of Scotland. This area twice supported failed attempts to put a (Catholic) Stuart monarch back on the throne by force.

In 1746 at the Battle of Culloden, a government army of England and lowland Scots defeated the highland army of Charles Edward, who as grandson of the last Stuart king, claimed the British throne.

After it, many inhabitants of the highlands were killed or sent away from Britain and the wearing of highland dress (the tartan kilt) was banned. The Celtic way of life was effectively destroyed.

3. British Economy in the 18th century

Britain gradually expanded its empire in the Americas, along the west African coast and in India. The increased trade which resulted from the links with these new markets was one factor which led to the Industrial Revolution. The many technical innovations in the areas of manufacturing and transport during this period were also important contributing factors. In 1782 James Watt invented the first steam engine. In 1790 Thomas Saint invented the sewing machine. Smallpox vaccine, the first successful vaccine to be developed, was introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796.

In England, the growth of the industrial mode of production, together with advances in agriculture, caused the greatest upheaval in the pattern of everyday life since the Anglo-Saxon invasions. Areas of common land, which had been available for use by everybody in a village for the grazing of animals since Anglo-Saxon times, disappeared as landowners incorporated them into their increasingly large and more efficient farms. (Some pieces of common land remain in Britain today, used mainly as public parks. They are often called 'the common'.) Hundreds of thousands of people moved from rural areas into new towns and cities. Most of these new towns and cities were in the north of England, where the raw materials for industry were available. In this way, the north, which had previously been economically backward compared to the south, became the industrial heartland of the country. The right conditions for industrialisation also existed in lowland Scotland and south Wales, which accentuated the differences between those parts of these countries and their non-industrialised areas.

In the south of England, London came to dominate, not as an industrial centre but as a business and trading centre. By the end of the century, it had a population close to a million.

Despite all the urban development, social power and prestige rested on the possession of land in the countryside. The outward sign of this prestige was the ownership of a country

seat - a gracious country mansion with land attached. More than a thousand such mansions were built in the eighteenth century.

4.The British Empire

From 17th century till 1947 England controlled a lot of colonies and states in Europe, America, Asia, Africa, Australia. About a quarter of the world's population was ruled by the British.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the crown exercised control over its colonies chiefly in the areas of trade and shipping. In accordance with the mercantilist philosophy of the time, the colonies were regarded as a source of necessary raw materials for England and were granted monopolies for their products, such as tobacco and sugar, in the British market. In return, they were expected to conduct all their trade by means of English ships and to serve as markets for British manufactured goods. The British Empire was very rich. The wealth of The British Empire was built on colonies' exploitation. In 18-19 centuries the British Empire companies sold opium in China. The Chinese Emperor didn't like it. As the result the British Empire and China had 2 opium wars. England won both of the wars. The treaty committed the Chinese to free trade, including the trade in opium. Hong Kong became a part of the British Empire.

In the 18th century there were 13 British colonies in North America. During the 1760s and early 1770s, relations between the Thirteen Colonies and Britain became strained. The American Revolution began with rejection of Parliamentary authority and moves towards self-government. In response, Britain sent troops to reimpose direct rule, leading to the outbreak of war in 1775. The following year, in 1776, the United States declared independence. American independence was acknowledged at the Peace of Paris in 1783.

After the Second World War, Britain couldn't keep control of its empire. India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, and most other countries in the empire soon followed. Hong Kong stayed British for a much longer time, but in 1997 it became part of China.

Контрольні питання

1. How did the Battle of Culloden defeat influence Scotland?
2. What do you know about technical innovations in Great Britain in the 18th century?
3. What was the British empire?
4. How big was the British empire?

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Лекція № 6

Тема лекції: Great Britain in the 19th century

План лекції

1. Queen Victoria
2. Victorian values
3. Factories and workers' life in the 19th century
4. Australia
Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

1. Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901. During her reign, although the modern powerlessness of the monarch was confirmed (she was often forced to accept as Prime Ministers people she personally disliked), she herself became an increasingly popular symbol of Britain's success in the world. As a hard-working, religious mother of nine children, devoted to her husband Prince Albert, she was regarded as the personification of contemporary morals. The idea that the monarch should set an example to the people in such matters was unknown before this time and created problems for the monarchy in the twentieth century.

2. Victorian values

There were great changes in social structure. Most people now lived in towns and cities. They no longer depended on country landowners for their living but rather on the owners of industries. These factory owners held the real power in the country, along with the new and growing middle class of tradespeople. As they established their power, so they established a set of values which emphasized hard work, thrift, religious observance, family life, an awareness of one's duty, absolute honesty in public life. This is the set of values which is called Victorian.

3. Factories and workers' life in the 19th century

A lot of people lived and worked in terrible conditions. In the 18th century, there were changes in the cloth-making business. New machines helped to make cloth much faster than before. The machines were too big to keep at home. The world's first factories were built.

These factories employed many of the farmers who lost their land to the big landowners. Soon large towns grew around the factories. Manchester and Leeds, for example, grew in this way.

Many factory owners in the late 18th and early 19th century controlled their workers' lives in a similar way to the Norman lords 700 years earlier. Workers weren't paid with money, but with cards that were only accepted in the factory shop. Adults were paid too little to feed a family. So their children worked in the factory too

The factory owners grew richer and richer. But their workers got no more money when the factory was successful. If workers started a trade union, they lost their jobs. If they refused to work, they weren't paid. Then their families had no food.

Workers became very angry. There were a lot of demonstrations. It was difficult for workers to change things in any other way. Politicians didn't want a revolution, so they slowly gave workers more control over their lives. After a change in the law in 1825, workers could finally form trade unions. In 1832, the new cities got their own politicians and more men could vote. Children's hours of work were also controlled in the 1830s, and the Government offered children a few hours a day of free school lessons. From 1870, all children had to go to school. Child workers disappeared from British factories.

4. Australia

The Dutch were the first explorers to find Australia, but they didn't think the land was worth much. The history of Australia from 1788–1850 covers the early colonial period of Australia's history, from the arrival in 1788 of the First Fleet of British ships at Sydney, New South Wales, who established the penal colony, the scientific exploration of the continent and later, establishment of other Australian colonies. In 1770, Lieutenant James Cook charted the east coast of Australia for Great Britain and returned with accounts favouring colonisation at Botany Bay (now in Sydney), New South Wales.

A First Fleet of British ships arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788 to establish a penal colony. The British chose to send all of their convicts, or prisoners, to Australia. This was not a new

practice for the British, who had been sending their convicts to America, but after losing the American Revolutionary War, they needed a new place. The colony of New South Wales became home to 160,000 men and women convicts and they were not treated well. In the century that followed, the British established other colonies on the continent, and European explorers ventured into its interior. The Aborigines in the area were pushed out. They were greatly weakened and their numbers diminished by introduced diseases and conflict with the colonists during this period.

Gold rushes and agricultural industries brought prosperity. Autonomous Parliamentary democracies began to be established throughout the six British colonies from the mid-19th century. The colonies voted by referendum to unite in a federation in 1901, and modern Australia came into being.

January 26, 1788 is the official day Australia was founded. The anniversary of this date is still celebrated and called *Australia Day*. This day serves as a remembrance of the founding of the British settlement and a day of mourning for the Aborigines whose lives quickly changed due to colonization.

Контрольні питання

1. When did Queen Victoria reign?
2. What set of values is called Victorian?
3. Why weren't the workers' lives easy in the 18-19 th centuries?
4. Did children work in the factories in the 18-19 th centuries?
5. What do you know about British trade unions?
6. Who discovered Australia?
7. Who charted the east coast of Australia for Great Britain in 1770?
8. When did the First Fleet of British ships arrive at Botany Bay to establish a penal colony ?

9. How did British colonization influence the life of the Aborigines?

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Лекція № 7

Тема лекції: **Great Britain in the 20th century**

План лекції

1. Great Britain in the First World War
2. Great Britain in the Second World War
3. Great Britain after the Second World War

Словник (за необхідністю), карта Великої Британії

Зміст лекції

1. Great Britain in the First World War

By the early years of the 20th century, Germany, not France, was Britain's biggest enemy. German factories were becoming more successful than British ones, and the Germans were starting to build a lot of warships. The British didn't want to lose their control of the seas. They started a race to build more warships.

In 1914-1918 Great Britain took part in WWI France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, the United States fought against Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. It ended with the

defeat Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. But there were no real winners in this terrible war.

2. Great Britain in the Second World War

In 1939 WWI began and British soldiers went to France, but they were soon pushed out again by the powerful German army. By 1940, France was under German control. Hitler was making plans to invade Britain.

First, he had to win control of the skies above Britain. The Battle of Britain was the first real air battle in history. German and British planes fought for three months, but the Germans couldn't defeat the British airmen.

On 6 June 1944 US and British armies landed in Normandy (France) and liberated France. Soviet Union, Great Britain and the USA won the war.

3. Great Britain after the Second World War

Britain couldn't keep control of its empire. India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, and most other countries in the empire soon followed. Hong Kong stayed British for a much longer time, but in 1997 it became part of China.

When the countries of the Empire became independent, many of them joined the Commonwealth. This is a group of states that work together on many important matters, like business, health and the fight against poverty. The British queen is still the head of the Commonwealth.

Britain is part of the Commonwealth and, as a result of its history and language, it works closely with the US too. Britain's days of world power have ended, but it is still richer and more powerful than most countries in the world.

Now there are many people of all colours and races in the UK. These are mostly former inhabitants of the former British colonies. These people, called “the coloureds”, came to the UK in search of better living standards. Among the ethnic minority population the largest group is Indian, followed by West

Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi. About 9% of the people in Britain are non-white. London has the highest proportion of minority ethnic communities. 50% of the population of London describe themselves as white British; others are: white Irish, white other (Europeans, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, etc.), Africans, black Caribbeans, Asians. The government encourages the immigrant communities to continue speaking their own languages as well as English. There is still a serious problem of racial tension and racial prejudice in Britain today.

Контрольні питання

1. What countries were the enemies of Great Britain in the First World War?
2. What countries were the allies of Great Britain in the First World War?
3. What was the Battle of Britain?
4. When did US and British armies landed in Normandy?
5. When did the British Empire collapsed?
6. How did the population of Great Britain change after the fall of the British Empire?

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