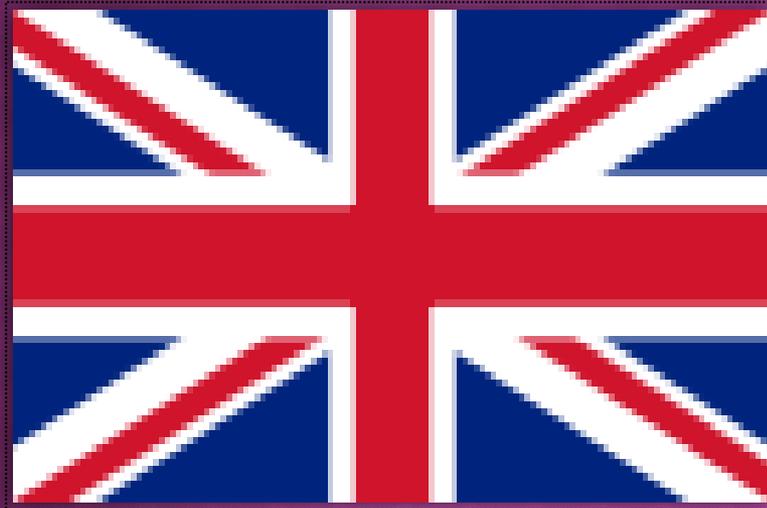


# PRESENTATION: GREAT BRITAN

Atamirzayeva E`zoza

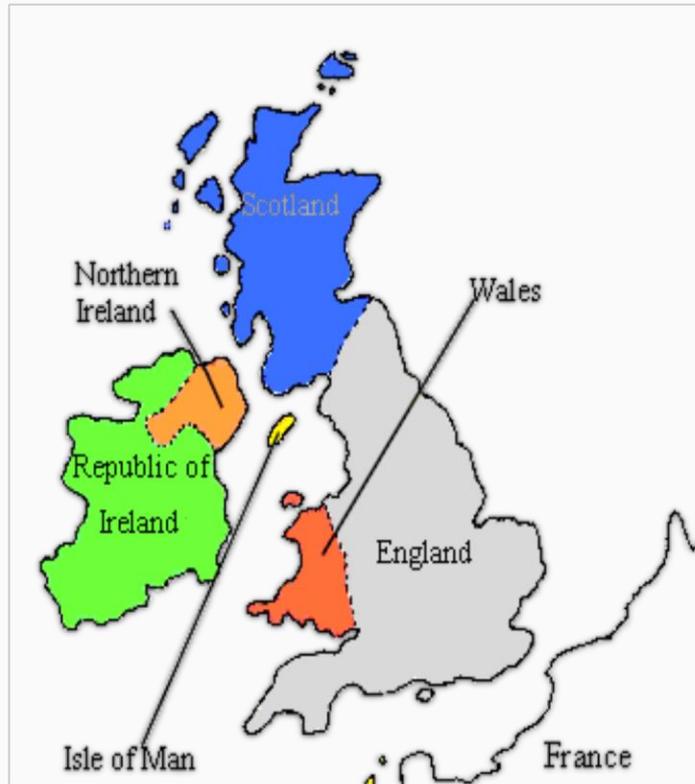


Namangan -2017

# GREAT BRITAIN



Channel tunnel.

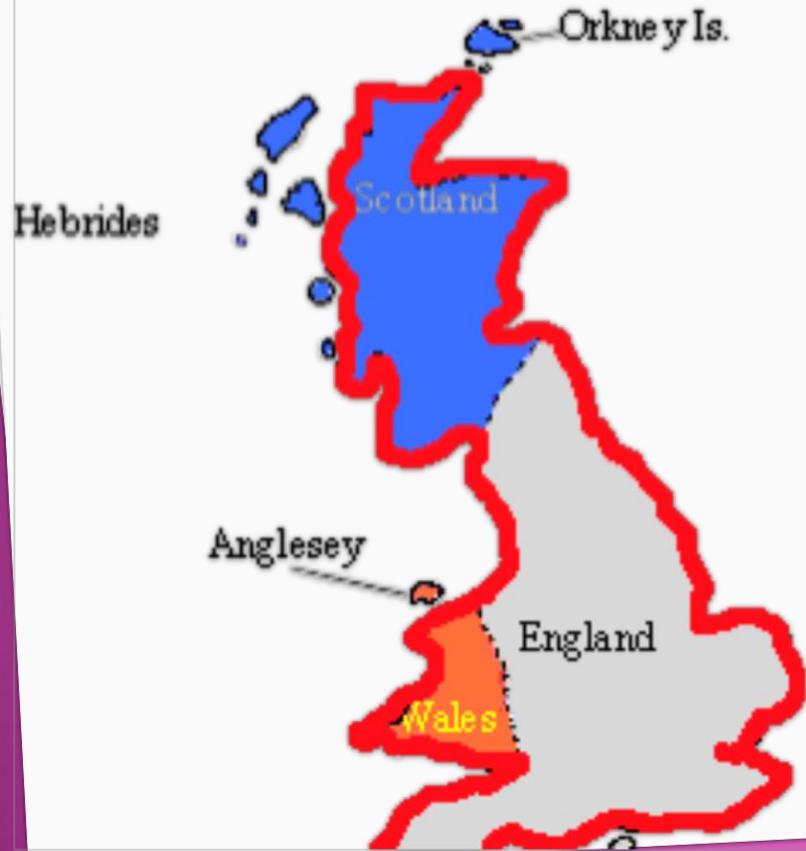


PEOPLE OFTEN HAVE DIFFICULTY IN DECIDING WHICH WORDS TO USE TO DESCRIBE VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA KNOWN AS THE BRITISH ISLES (INCLUDING IRELAND). THERE ARE MANY PITFALLS IN THE TERMINOLOGY, WHICH CAN BE POLITICALLY SENSITIVE. THE FOLLOWING AIMS TO REDUCE THE CHANCE OF UNWITTINGLY OFFENDING NATIVES OF THE AREA.

**BRITISH ISLES.** A geographical term referring to the islands off the north-west coast of continental Europe, including the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, groups such as the outer and inner Hebrides, Shetlands and Orkneys, and countless others. The southernmost islands are the Channel Islands (though these are not universally regarded as belonging to the group), and the northernmost the Shetlands.

Geographically the Faeroes (which belong to Denmark) might be regarded as part of the archipelago, but from an English usage standpoint they are not generally included in the term. The use of "British" in this context does not indicate that all the islands now belong to Britain, any more than the phrase "Irish Sea" implies Irish sovereignty over that stretch of water. Many people in Ireland nevertheless dislike the phrase; unfortunately there is no alternative term likely to be widely understood.

# GREAT BRITAIN.



Used by cartographers to denote the biggest of the British Isles, containing most but not all of England, Wales and Scotland. The usage goes back to Roman times ("Britannia Major", distinguished from "Britannia Minor", ie Brittany in France). It also forms part of the official title of the United Kingdom, in which case it means the political entities of England, Scotland, Wales, including the offshore islands which belong to those countries. Because of the possible confusion between these two usages, "the British mainland" has been suggested as the least ambiguous term for the major island itself.

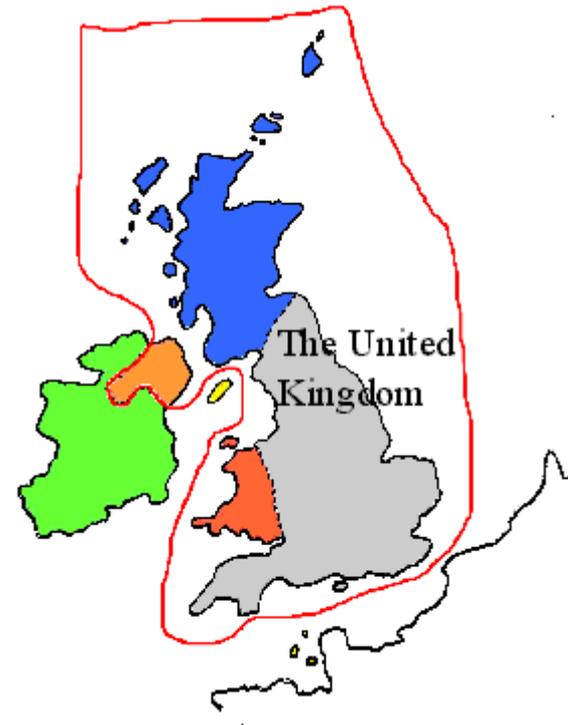
BRITAIN. THE INFORMAL NAME FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE OED GIVES THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE USAGE: "AFTER THE OLD ENGLISH PERIOD, BRITAIN WAS USED ONLY AS A HISTORICAL TERM, UNTIL ABOUT THE TIME OF HENRY VIII AND EDWARD VI, WHEN IT CAME AGAIN INTO PRACTICAL POLITICS IN CONNEXION WITH THE EFFORTS MADE TO UNITE ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND; IN 1604 JAMES I WAS PROCLAIMED 'KING OF GREAT BRITAIN'; AND THIS NAME WAS ADOPTED FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, AT THE UNION IN 1707."

BRITISH IS THE FORMAL DESIGNATION OF THE NATIONALITY OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND OF CERTAIN OTHERS. UNEXCEPTIONABLE WHEN USED TO DESCRIBE THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH OR WELSH, BUT NOT TO BE USED ABOUT THOSE REFERRING TO THEMSELVES AS IRISH. SEE ALSO NORTHERN IRELAND. BRITON, BRITISHER, BRIT. NONE OF THESE NOUNS IS UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTABLE. THE FIRST IS NOW RARELY HEARD, AND VERGES ON THE ARCHAIC; THE SECOND IS WIDELY PERCEIVED AS A NON-NATIVE USAGE; THE THIRD IS COLLOQUIAL, AND LIKE THE SECOND MAY BE REGARDED AS DISPARAGING BY SOME.

ENGLAND. THE BIGGEST AND MOST POPULOUS OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES MAKING UP THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND HISTORICALLY THE MOST POWERFUL. THE MAIN PITFALL WITH THE WORD AND ITS ADJECTIVE, "ENGLISH", IS ITS UNWITTING USE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR "BRITAIN". THIS GIVES OFFENCE TO MOST PEOPLE FROM WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND. "ENGLANDER", EXCEPT IN THE POLITICAL EPITHET "LITTLE ENGLANDER", IS REGARDED AS A NON-NATIVE USAGE.

# THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

- ◉ The official name for the nation informally referred to as **Britain**. Often abbreviated to "the UK". The term "United Kingdom" only became the official title in 1801, when the Act of Ireland united Britain and Ireland. It had however been in use since 1707, when the Act of Union incorporated Scotland with England and Wales into the United Kingdom of Great Britain.



**THE UNITED KINGDOM IS A PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY AND A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY COMPRISING FOUR CONSTITUENT COUNTRIES — ENGLAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES — WITH ELIZABETH II AS HEAD OF STATE. THE CROWN DEPENDENCIES OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS AND THE ISLE OF MAN, FORMALLY POSSESSIONS OF THE CROWN, ARE NOT PART OF THE UK BUT FORM A FEDERACY WITH IT. THE UK HAS FOURTEEN OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, ALL REMNANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WHICH AT ITS HEIGHT ENCOMPASSED ALMOST A QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S LAND SURFACE. HOWEVER, QUEEN ELIZABETH II REMAINS THE HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND HEAD OF STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH REALMS. IT IS A DEVELOPED COUNTRY, WITH THE FIFTH LARGEST ECONOMY IN THE WORLD BY NOMINAL GDP.**

*• Britain was the world's foremost power during the 19th and early 20th century, but the economic cost of two world wars and the decline of its empire in the latter half of the 20th century diminished its leading role in global affairs. The UK nevertheless retains significant economic, cultural, military and political influence and is a nuclear power, with the second highest defence spending in the world. It holds a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, and is a member of the G8, NATO, the European Union and the Commonwealth of Nations.*

*• The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is in Western Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (most of England, Scotland and Wales) and the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland), together with many smaller islands. The Royal Greenwich Observatory, near London, is the defining point of the Prime Meridian. The United Kingdom has a total area of approximately 245,000 square kilometers. The UK lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, and comes within 35 kilometres of the northwest coast of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. Northern Ireland shares a 360 kilometres land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The Channel Tunnel ("Chunnel") now links the UK with France beneath the English Channel.*

*• All parts of the United Kingdom have a temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below 10 C or rises above 35 C. The prevailing wind is from the southwest, bearing frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern parts are most sheltered from this wind and are therefore the driest. Atlantic currents, warmed by the Gulf Stream, bring mild winters, especially in the west, where winters are also wet, especially over high ground. Summers are warmest in the south east of England, being closest to the European mainland, and coolest in the north. Snowfall can occur in winter and early spring, though it rarely settles to any great depth away from high ground.*

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*NICE SIDE-LIGHTING FOR THIS ONE BUT LITTLE ELSE. I SHOULD MENTION THAT WE HAVE SPECIAL AFTER-HOURS PERMITS FOR THESE VISITS TO STONEHENGE, AND ARE A PART OF EACH PHOTO TOUR OF ENGLAND .*

WARM SIDE-LIGHTING AND FOREGROUND 'DEPTH' COMBINE FOR AN UNCOMMON PERSPECTIVE OF THE ANCIENT STONES.





A 'postcard' view of cathedral framed by tree branches from several hundred yards away.



An interior of Gothic magnificence that really isn't done justice by this small low pixel image.



Cathedral in Wiltshire. Gothic and magnificent inside and out. In an effort to cope with the harsh light I placed the old lamp, originally a gas lamp, in the foreground.



This is Gold Hill in Shaftsbury, and I used the rail as a lead-in, but another option is to sit down to the left, include the mosaic of the cobblestones in the foreground, and shoot with a wide-angle



Edward the 1st built most of the English and Welsh castles to keep the locals in order, and today they make great photography subjects. This is a section of castle looking down the River Avon, which I passed every day for five years on my way to school.



Vicar's Close in Wells, , is a fantastic step back in time. It has the oldest original cobbled street in . In the background is the impressive Wells Cathedral.



Cornwall is noted for its tin mines, and although the 'golden era' - or should I say rusty? - of tin mining has passed, there are still photo ops to be had. The figure at right is one of our clients shooting the

