

**МАМЛАКАТШУНОСЛИК ФАНИДАН МАЪРУЗАЛАР МАТНИ**  
**(The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, USA.)**

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**LECTURE - 1**

**G R E A T   B R I T A I N**

**THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NOTHERN  
IRELAND, ITS GEOGRAPHY.**

**Problems for discussion.**

- 1 .Geography of Great Britain
  2. The population of G.B.
  3. The climate of G.B,
- Status-Constitutional Monarchy – Тузум – Конституцион Монархия  
 It has a queen. The queen Elizabeth II reigns (хукмронлик қилади) the country.  
 Parliament rules (боуикар£Н) the country.  
 Parliamentary Monarchy.  
     Area 244100 square kilometers.  
     Population - 57,5 mln.  
     Capital - London.  
     It's population - 7840760.  
     Parliament is the group of people who makes the laws  
     (қонунлар чиқаради).  
 Some people call the country Britain or Great Britain, others call it England and there is another name, the official one - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Which name is correct? Well, all of them are correct, but we must use each of them differently, because they mean different things. Let's try to explain everything. You know from your geography lessons - a group of islands called the Britain Isles. This group of this isles consists of two large islands Great Britain and Ireland and a lot of smaller islands.

Now we come to the main question. Great Britain is the largest of the British Isles. It is divided into three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. Here some people male the mistake. When they think about Great Britain, they call it England. We hope you don't make mistake now.

Don't forget England is one of the parts of Great Britain consists of three parts: England, Wales, Scotland. And what is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Here is the answer. The United Kingdom is that part of the British Isles, which consists of Scotland, Wales, England (the whole of Great Britain) and Northern Ireland.

The isles lie off the north west coast of Europe. The two largest islands are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain and Ireland form the greater part of the British Isles, comprises England, Wales, and Scotland. Ireland comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the northwest, north and south-west. It is separated from Europe by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English channel or La Manche - a French name which means «a sleeve» (alhorn).

The North Sea and the English Channel are often called the «Narrow Seas». On the west Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel. The seas around Britain are shallow and provide good fishing grounds.

The flag of the Great Britain. (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Union Jack or united Flag is the flag of the United Kingdom. This is the flag of the United Kingdom since Ireland and Britain were united in 1801. It consists of the red cross that can symbolize Saint George. It is on the white ground and the white diagonal cross (of Saint Andrew) on a blue ground. White ground symbolizes England and the blue means Scotland. Besides them there is one more red cross of Saint Patrick on a white ground which is a symbol of Ireland but Wales is not symbolizes on the flag. There was another flag long time ago, which was much simpler than the present one. But that flag symbolized only England and Scotland. The flag Jack was the flag of Britain during all the time when Britain was a queen of the seas. Jack is the nautical term for a flag.

Britain constitutes the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain. The next largest comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Western Scotland is grimed by the large archipelago known as the Hebrides and to the north-east of the Scottish mainland are the Orkney and the Shetland. All these have administrative ties with the mainland, but the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, and the Channel Islands, between Great Britain and France, are largely self-governing and are not part of the United Kingdom.

With an area of some 228,400 sq. Km. Great Britain is just under 1000 from the south coast to the extreme north of Scotland, and just under 500 km across in the widest part.

The climate is generally mild and temperature. Prevailing winds are south-westerly; temperature is rarely above 32 C or below - 10 ' C . The average annual rainfall is more than 1600 mm in the mountainous areas of the west and north, but less than 800 mm over central and eastern parts. Rain is fairly well distributed throughout the year, but, on average, March to June are the driest months and September to January the wettest.

During May, June and July - the months of longest daylight -the mean daily duration of sunshine varies from five hours in northern Scotland to eight hours in

the Isle of Wight; during the months of shortest daylight - November, December and January -sunshine is at a minimum, with an average of an hour a day in northern Scotland and two hours a day on the south coast of England.

The chief agricultural products of Britain are wheat barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet, milk, beef, mutton and lamb.

A high level of agricultural productivity enable to provide about half of the food, the other half is imported. Britain usually imports meat, butter, wheat, tea, fruit, tobacco and wool.

Britain has a long tradition of sheep production and can boast of more than 30 breads. Pig production is to be found in most parts of Britain especially in the east and south of England and in Northern Ireland.

The British poultry industry is growing rapidly. The agriculture of Britain produces a wide variety of fruits vegetables and flower crops. Flowers are grown in many parts of Britain.

The estimated woodland area in Great Britain is 4,9 million (1,98 million hectares). Privately owned woods comprise nearly 60% of the total forest area.

Now a few words about British transport. The passenger and freight traffic of it is carried mainly by road. Private cars become predominant since World War II. The railway using fell much.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTION:**

- 1.What kind of country is Britain?
- 2.Where is England situated?
- 3.What parts do Great Britain and the United Kingdom include?
- 4.How can you define the climate of Great Britain?
- 5.What are the chief agricultural problems?

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### **KEYWORDS:**

to make the law-конун чиқаради

lie off- жойлашмоқ

to be washed by-ювилмоқ

sleeve-тармоқ

Constitutional Monarchy- Конституцион Монархия

## LECTURE – 2

### THE STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **Problems for discussion.**

##### **1.Elections.**

##### **2.Election fever.**

##### **3.The cabinet.**

Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London. This is also known as the Houses of the Parliament. It's made up of two chambers - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of House of Lords are not elected. They qualify to sit in the House because they are bishops of the Church of England. Aristocrats, people with the titles, they have inherited their seats from their fathers. There has been talk of reform this century because many Britains think this system is undemocratic. The seats are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs), who are elected by the British public. The United Kingdom is divided into constituencies each of which are elected MP in the House of Commons.

Each of the major political parties are points representative (candidate) to compete for each seat. Smaller parties may have a candidate in only few constituencies. There may be five or more parties fighting for one seat. Only one person, the candidate who gets the greatest number of votes - can take the seats. Some parties win a lot of seats and some win very few or none at all.

The queen, who is the head of States opens and closes Parliament. All new laws are debated (discussed) by MPs and Commons, then debated in the Lords, and finally signed by the Queen. All three are parts of Parliament in Britain.

The House of Commons.

There are 651 MPs in Britain, but the Chamber of the House of Commons is quite small. It has seats for only 437, when is something important to discuss. It can become very crowded and MPs squeeze on to the benches set on the steps. The House of Commons has a chairman, called the Speaker. Whose job is to keep the House in order, a little like a referee at a football match. He or she shouts «Order - Order». When MPs start shouting at each other or when discussion gets out of control, The Speaker sits in the center at the back on a high chair and see the whole Chamber from this position. The most important MPs sit on the front benches and are therefore called front benchers.

Younger and less experienced MPs sit on the back benches and known as back benches. The ministers of the Government sit on the front benches to the right, whilst the Opposition front benchers sit on the left. When the Prime Minister makes a speech, he stands at the table in the center below the Speakers chair. This seating arrangements have existed for hundreds of years.

The Houses of Parliament are among the most admired buildings in Europe. They are also called the Palace of Westminster. The Palace of Westminster includes the House of Lords, the House of Commons, Westminster Hall, The Clock Tower, the Victoria Tower, various committee rooms, residences, offices, etc.

The Famous clock Tower houses «Big Ben» - the clock named after Sir Benjamin Hall under whose direction the construction of the clock was conducted. People call the clock Big Ben, but the name really belongs to the bell on which the clock strikes the hours. A light at the top of the clock Tower shows when Parliament is sitting at night.

The most important part of a Prime Minister's job is Cabinet-making. The Prime Minister has considerable individual power to introduce and control policies and to change the Cabinet by appointing new ministers.

## **ELECTIONS**

In the United Kingdom general elections are held every five years. Voting takes place in all of the 651 areas or constituencies into which the country is divided. A member of Parliament is elected to represent each area.

Voters learn about candidates through the local newspapers and through leaflets which give their background, their views and the policies of their party.

## **ELECTION FEVER**

During a General Elections campaign the media and people in the street talk of little else. Candidates visit their constituent and speak to people at home, in the streets and at public meetings. Candidates from the major parties often take famous people with them to help persuade voters. Rock groups hold special concerts for the party they support. The most important of party and party leaders are on TV day and night. Some pay public relations experts to help them project the right image for the TV cameras. The best clothes- the most convincing smile or the best way to present their policies to the voters.

## **THE CABINET**

The party which wins the most seats in the General Elections forms the government. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. The cabinet works as a team and all ministers must accept the decisions of the group. The team of ministers must always agree in public because they are all collectively responsible for the decisions they make. If a minister cannot agree with all the others he usually resigns from the cabinet. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. It has been argued that Margaret Thatcher tried to change her style of cabinet. She was forced to resign when the other Ministers could not agree with her.

The prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. All the affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the queen but as a matter of fact the Prime Minister is responsible for everything. When once a party has won a majority of votes it forms the government and may hold office for five years. The leader of the winning party in votes becomes the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister forms his Cabinet. The Prime Minister solves all problems with his cabinet. His house is at number 10, Downing street. It is near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster in London.

The power of the Cabinet is controlled by the Parliament. The Houses sits for only thirty six weeks a year, with a break for two and a half months from August till middle October.

It sits from 2.30 p.m. to 10.30. ( or later) from Mondays to Thursdays and 11.00 a.m. to 4.30 on Fridays P.M.-post meridian (12 тушдан кейин).

Antimeridium (соат 12 гача бўган вақт – лотинча сўзлар)

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

- 1.What kind of country is Britain?
- 2.Who is the Supreme legislative authority in Great Britain?
- 3.Who is the Prime Minister?
4. What does the Prime Minister do?

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### **KEY WORDS:**

1. election- сайлов
2. election fever- қизғин сайлов
3. the power of the Cabinet- Кабинет бошқаруви
4. Parliament- хокимият
5. to be responsible for- жавобгар бўлмоқ

## LECTURE – 3

### THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. The roman times in British history.**
- 2. The English Kingdoms.**
- 3. King Alfred the Great.**
- 4. Kingdom under foreign kings.**

About 5 000 years B.C. (before Christ) a tribe called the Indo-Europeans lived in Central Europe. They were farmers they had their own language. They discovered the wheel around 3000 years B.C. And then they were able to travel. Some went East and others West. The Indo-Europeans, who traveled to Britain were the Celts. Today the people of Wales, Western Ireland, Scotland, Cornwall and Brittany (in Northern France) still called themselves Celts. The Celts were the only people in Britain for over 2000 years. Then the Romans arrived. Julius Caesar and his army brought a new language - Latin. But the Romans lived in England and the Celts lived in Scotland and Wales. Only a few Latin words entered the Celtic language. The Romans left Britain in 410 after four years later. After Romans new group of invaders arrived.

These were the Angels and Saxons. They came from Holland, Denmark, and Germany. The language of the Angels and Saxons was Old English. They were farmers and many of their words are still in the dictionary, today. There are some examples - sheep, earth, dog, work and field. Words like the «is» and «your» are Anglo-Saxon too. Latin appeared again in 597 AD. (Anno Domini). That's when Augustine brought Christianity to Britain. This time hundreds of Latin (and Greek) words entered Old English. The next important step in the history of English people came between the years of 750 and 1050. That's when the Vikings began to attack Britain. They came from Scandinavia and their language was Norse. It sounded like modern Swedish, Norse words in English include get, wrong, leg, want skin, same and low.

One of the most important dates in the British history is 1066. That's when the French duke William won the English King Harold at the Battle of Hasting. As a result of it French words became an important part of English. In the next 200 years, Old English was changed. In the period of Middle English, writer Geoffrey Chaucer was born. His most famous book is the Canterbury Tales. In the next century William Caxton printed the Canterbury Tales on a new machine. It was called a printing press. Printing was very important for English because it fixed the grammar and spelling. Thanks to William Caxton, English became clearer and stronger language.

Elizabeth 1 - was 4 win of England from 1558 to 1603. This 45 years are sometimes called «The Elizabeth Age». Two famous Elizabethans - sir Francis Drake and sir Walter Raleigh. Were sailors and explorers. Their journeys to the new world (America) and the West Indies were very important for two reasons. First, they brought England a lot of land, money and power. Second, they began something that is still happening today - export of the English Language. But perhaps the most famous Elizabethian of all was William Shakespeare (1564-1616). At the period of W.Shakespeare the English language as it was had became to use. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and wrote many of his 37 plays there. Today they're still popular in Stratford. That's because it's now the home of Britain's most famous theatre group - The Royal Shakespeare Company. The first English dictionary appeared in 1775. It contained more than 40000 words. The man who wrote it, was called Dr. Samuel Johnson. It took him thirty years.

Another important date in history of England is 1807. That's when the «Slave trade» stopped. For 150 years before British ships took West African people to America and the West Indies. There they sold them to rich farmers. These West African slaves were the first black Americans. Between 1800 and 1900 Britain became the richest country in the world. It was powerful too. Queen Victoria (she was queen from 1837 to 1901) controlled an empire of foreign countries. These included India, Canada, New Zealand, Negeria and South Africa. Because of the British Empire English was now an important language in every continent. But many people in Australia, Africa, Asia and North America didn't speak the official «Queen's English». Their accents and vocabulary were very different from hers. Britain kept its empire until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Then one by one countries like India, Kenya, Canada and New Zealand became independent. For 150 years before 1776 America was a British colony. At that time British and American English were almost exactly the same. In 1776 there was a war between Britain and America. It was the War of first President was George Washington. In 1802 U.S. leaders began to talk about the American language. At that time there were 41,5 millions Americans, 90% of them came from the families of British settlers.

## **THE ROMAN TIMES IN BRITISH HISTORY.**

In early days of history (50-450) England was known as Britain and the people lived there were Britons. There were no big towns on the British Isles at that time.

People lived in small villages along the rivers or near the sea. The Britons caught fish, grew wheat and had many pigs, cows and sheep in the meadows near the rivers and on the sides of the mountains. Later they learned to make things of wool and metals and sold them to the people who came across the sea.

The Romans with Julius Caesar at the head invaded the British Isles and forced the population to pay tribute.



The Romans kept their armies in Britain. They built roads and had the country under the control.

The protected themselves from the attacks of the Britons by the walls, built across Britain.

You can see the Roman walls in Britain even now. It's Hadrian's Wall, wall built by the emperor Hadrian in the year 122.

The Romans left the country only in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Roman armies were called back to Italy where they defended the country from barbaric peoples.

## **THE ENGLISH KINGDOMS.**

The Britons could not keep their land free for a long time. The Germanic tribes from Western Europe.

The Angels, Saxons and Jutes attacked the coasts of Britain. After long wars with the Britons they settled on the British Isles. The Britons fought bravely against the enemies and defended their land. But the enemies were stronger. They took houses, fields, and cattle from the Britons. The Angels got most of the land and became the strongest tribe. The Britons went to the mountains in the west of the Isles and settled there. This part of Britain is called Wales now. Later the two peoples - the Angels and the Saxons -grew into one and were called Anglo - Saxons. They called their speech English and their country England - that is, the Land of the English. The Anglo - Saxons formed many Kingdoms - Kent, Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, Sussex, Northumbria, Mercia. They are counties of Great Britain. These kingdoms were at war with another. The stronger kings took the land from the smaller kingdoms.

## **KING ALFRED THE GREAT**

For two hundred years the English people were at war with the Danes who came from Denmark and the North men who came from Scandinavian.

King Alfred when he was a boy of sixteen took part in the battles with the enemies. At twenty he became king of Essex and began to prepare for the defense of the country. He built a fleet of ships and fortifications on the coasts. The small kingdoms were united to fight against the invaders. After the victory over the Danes, King Alfred did much for his people. He opened schools, asked scholars to translate into English the best works of world literature and worked out the English code. The English people named him Alfred the Great.

## **KINGDOM UNDER FOREIGN KINGS**

The Danes returned again and again to attack England. After many battles they took the crown away from the English. They kept the crown for 24 years. Three Danish kings ruled the England. The rule of the Danish kings over England

came to an end soon after Cantu's death in 1035. Then the Normans began to attack England from Normandy. It was in France.

In 1066 they won the victory. William, Duke of Normandy was crowned as king of England. The invaders burnt houses and killed people.

They took lands from English and gave them to the Normans. The invaders spoke French. So the French language was the upper classes' language and the government's, English was the language of the lower classes.

The struggle of the Parliament against the king began in England in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Each king wanted to rule over the country without any parliament.

King Charles I was at war with Spain and France and wanted money for it. The Parliament refused to give the money. King Charles I dismissed the Parliament (1629) and for eleven years ruled over the country without the council of the people.

The Parliament assembled again only in 1640 and opposed the king. The parties began to prepare for war. The king and his soldiers were in Oxford. The soldiers of Parliament with Oliver Cromwell at the head were in London. In the Civil War which lasted for twelve years the Parliament won the victory.

King Charles I was executed as enemy of the country. The Commonwealth was proclaimed and Oliver Cromwell became the Protector of the new republic. The end of the Commonwealth came after Cromwell died (1658). England was at war with Spain at that time. The government was too weak and the new Parliament decided to have a king.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What people lived on the British Isles in the early days of history?
2. How did Anglo-Saxons call their language?
3. What did King Alfred do for defence of the country?
4. When was the Parliament dismissed and why?

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### **KEY WORDS**

Before Christs- эрамиздан олдин

Celts- келт кабиласи

Anno Domini- бизнинг эрамиз

duke- герцог

bravely- жасур

scholar- олим

lower classes- куйи синф

## LECTURE – 4

### HOLIDAYS

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. Penny for the guy.**
- 2. Valentines day.**
- 3. April fool.**

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated. Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down with toys and sweets. Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26<sup>th</sup> of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5<sup>th</sup> of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a «guy» (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5<sup>th</sup> of November saying, «Penny for the guy» if they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks. There are also smaller, local festivals in Britain.

Haloween is both a Britain and an American holiday. In Britain it is celebrated in Scotland and Wales. In the United States it is celebrated in many towns and villages. It is a holiday for children and young people.

In the evening of October 31 boys and girls «Dress up» in different old clothes and wear masks. As the night is usually quite dark they take with them a lantern made from a pumpkin. On an empty pumpkin they cut out slits for two eyes, a nose and a mouth and put a lighted candle inside. The pumpkin then looks like a jeering face with burning eyes. The children go from house to house and knock at the doors, calling «trick or treat». This means that they will pay no tricks on you «treat» them - ask them in and give them sweets and fill their bags with fruit and cakes or anything else they like.

In England and in the United States February 14 is St.Valentine's Day. Boys and girls send «Valentines» to their friends. A Valentine is a little poem or some kind of words on it:

I'll be your sweetheart, if you are mine. All of my life I'll be your Valentine. Schoolchildren enjoy buying or making Valentines for their friends and teachers; very often they write on the Valentine «From guess who», and the person who recieves it must guess the name of the sender . In schools boys and girls make a gaily decorated box with a slit on the top where they can «post» their Valentines. Usually each classroom has such a box, at the end of the school day they open the box, take out the Valentines than the other children fell very happy.

For very many centuries the first of April was a day of laughing and jokes. The day is kept in many countries, not only in Britain and the USA. This is a day to play jokes and make people laugh. Nobody knows when was the beginning of this custom.

Some people connect it with made people merry and ready to play jokes.

In Scotland young people were sent for hen's teeth or bird's milk and everybody laughed when the couldn't find such things. In the USA and British someone could place a sign on a person's back with words "push me". Children often tell a grow up that his sock is turn or he has something black on his face, and then shout "April Fool" There *It* also the old pursue trick. A purse is string luring in the street, but when someone wants to take it, it is quickly pulled back by a string, which the hidden joker holds in his hand. Or the purse may be filled with stones.

Sometimes invitations are sent to people asking them to come and visit somebody, but when they come they see that nobody expects them. Some people like to telephone to the Zoo on that day and ask for Mr. Fish, Miss Fox or Mrs. All these jokes are very old but still they make people laugh.

In some places tricks are played only in the morning of April. Then if anyone tries to fool someone later that day or on the next, he is met with these words: "April Fool is past, And you are the biggest Fool at last".

**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the most popular holiday in Britain and when is it celebrated?
2. What do the British do on Boxing Day?
3. What is the name of New Year's Eve in Scotland?
4. When is Guy Fauves Night celebrated?
5. What do you know about Guy Fakes?

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**KEY WORDS**

- 1.Amusement parks- кўнгил очиш парклари
- 2.prefer- афзал
- 3.keep up-сақламоқ
- 4.leading- бошқарув
- 5.colourful-ранг-баранг

## LECTURE – 5

### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN BRITAIN

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. Schools.**
- 2. Colleges.**
- 3. Universities and institutes.**

English children must go to school when they are five, first to infant schools where they learn the first steps in reading, writing and using numbers. Young children are divided into two groups according to their mental abilities. The curriculum for «strong» and «weak» groups is different which is the beginning of future education contrasts.

When children leave infant schools, at the age of seven, they go to junior schools until they are about eleven years of age. Their school subjects include English, arithmetic, history, geography, nature study, swimming, music, art, religious instruction and organized games.

The junior classroom often looks rather like a workshop, especially when the pupils are working in groups making models or doing other practical work.

When pupils come to the junior school for the first time, they are still often divided into three «streams» - A, B and C - on the basis of their infant - school marks or sometimes after a special test. The brightest children go to the A-stream and the least gifted to the C-stream.

Towards the end of their fourth year in the junior school, a certain percentage of English schoolchildren still have to write their Eleven Plus Examinations, on the results of which they will go the following September to a secondary school of a certain type. Usually these examinations should reveal not so much what a child has learned at school, but his mental ability.

About 5% of elementary school - leavers in Britain go to secondary modern schools. Modern schools do not provide complete secondary education. As the pupils are considered to be interested in «practical» knowledge only, study programmes are rather limited in comparison with other secondary schools. Some modern schools do not teach foreign languages. In modern schools pupils are also streamed according to their «intelligence».

The secondary technical school, in spite of its name, is not a specialized school. It teaches many general subjects. Boys and girls in technical schools study such practical subjects as woodwork, metalwork, needlework, shorthand (stenography) and typing. Not more than two per cent of schoolchildren in Britain go to technical schools. The grammar school is a secondary school taking about 3% of children offering a full theoretical secondary education including foreign languages and students can choose which subjects and languages they wish to study. In most of them there are food, chemistry and physics laboratories. The

majority (80-85%) of grammar school students, mainly children of poorer families, leave the school after taking a five year course. Then they may take the General Certificate of Secondary Education at the ordinary level. The others continue their studies for the another two or three years to obtained the General Certificate of Secondary Education at the advanced level, which allows them to enter university.

The comprehensive school combines in one school the courses of all three types of Secondary schools so the pupils can stud} <sup>7</sup> in any subject which is taught in these schools. Their number is growing there are more than two thousand of them now. They are of different types. All of them preserve some form of streaming. But pupils may be moved from one stream to another.

There are many schools in Britain which are not controlled, financially by the state. There are Private Schools, separate for boys and girls. The doors of Oxford and Cambridge the best English universities are open to the public school leavers. Other non-state schools which charge fees are independent and preparatory schools. Most of the independent schools belong to the churches. Schools of this type prepare the pupils for public schools.

Of the full - time students now attending English Universities three quarters are men, and one quarter women. Nearly half of them are engaged in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are studying pure or applied sciences such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance, includes internal and external students, the latter coming to London only to sit for their examinations. Actually most external students at London University are living in London. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, providing instruction chiefly *by* means of lectures, which are yielded mainly by day students. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, however, are essentially residential institutions and they mainly use a tutorial method which brings the tutor into close and personal contact with the student. These colleges, being residential, are necessarily far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields.

The three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly 8 to 10 weeks. Each term is crowded with activity and vacations between the term a month at Christmas a month at Easter. And 3 or 4 month are mainly periods of intellectual digestion and private study. A person study for a degree at a British University is called a graduate.

The most interesting time of year in which to visit Cambridge is during May Week. This is neither in May nor a week. For some seasons which nobody remembers. May week is the name given to the first two weeks in June, the very end of the university year.

May week denotes not so much a particular period of time as the general atmosphere of relaxation at the end of the year's work. It starts for each

undergraduate when he finishes his examinations. Everything as far as possible has to happen in the open air parties, picnics, concerts and plays. Music and drama also have a part to play in the festivities. Nearly every college in the University holds May Week concert or presents, a play in the open air. But the most important events are the May Balls. Some girls do their best for month in advance to get invitations. College May Balls are the climax of Mae Weeks and for many undergraduates are the final event of the university life. When the river is lit with coloured lights, ballrooms orchestra plays for dances and punts glide romantically downed the river.

Cambridge is the second oldest university city after Oxford. It lies on the river Cam and takes its name from this river. Cambridge was founded in 1284. Now there are twenty two colleges in Cambridge. But only three of them are women's colleges. The first women's college was opened in 1869. The ancient buildings , chapels libraries and colleges are in the center in the of the city. There are many museums in the old university city. Its population consists mostly of teachers and students. All students have to live in the college during their course.

In the old times the students' life was very strict (Эски вақтда талабчан). They were not allowed to play games, to sing, to hunt, to fish or even to dance. They wore special dark clothes which they continue to wear in our days. In the streets of Cambridge you can see young people wearing dark, blue or black clothes. The squares - the academic caps.

Many great men have studied at Cambridge. Among them Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Darwin. The great Russian scientist Pavlov came to Cambridge to receive the degree of the Honorary Doctor of Cambridge. The Students presented him with a toy dog then. Now Cambridge is known all over the world as a great center of science. Many scientists such as Rutherford, Kapitza and others worked there.

Education is compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen. Compulsory schooling is divided into a primary and secondary stage. The Transition from the primary to secondary school is normally made at the age of eleven.

Over 90% of children attend schools at which no fees are charged. The education of about 5% of the population is financed mainly by parents. The schools have state and independent system. Parents pay the fees for the schools. Fees are based on a scale related to the parents income. Independent schools do not receive grants from public funds. But 10% of the places in independent schools are paid by the government local examination authorities.

Primary education includes three age ranges: nursery for child under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7 or 8, and juniors from 7 or 8 to 11 or 12 years. Attendance is voluntary. The children may attend nursery schools, an independent nursery school, a pre school pay-group or a nursery class attached to a primary school. Maximum class sizes, as laid down by the secretary of state, are 30 for nursery and 40 for infant and junior classes.



## **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. How many types of education are there in England?
2. When was Cambridge founded?
3. What kind of center is Cambridge?
4. Are education in England similar to those in our country?

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## **KEY WORDS:**

1. Intellegence testing-ақлий қобилиятни текшириш тести
2. Test paper- тайёргарликни текшириш варағи
3. Limited- чекланган
4. Final examinations- сўнги босқич имтихонлари

## LECTURE – 6

### ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL LIFE IN BRITAIN

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1.Arts and culture.**
- 2.W.Shakespeare.**
- 3.Cinema films.**
- 4. Theatres.**

Artistic and cultural life in Britain is rather rich. It passed several main stages in its development. The Saxon King Alfred encouraged the arts and culture. The chief debt owed to him by English literature is for his translations of and commentaries on Latin works.

Art, culture and literature flowered during the Elizabethan age, the reign of Elizabeth I; it was the period of English domination of the oceans. It was at this time that William Shakespeare lived.

The empire, which was very powerful under Queen Victoria saw another cultural and artistic hey-day as a result of industrialization and the expansion of international trade.

But German air raids caused much damage in the First World War and then during the Second World War. The madness of the wars briefly interrupted the development of culture.

Immigrants who have arrived from all parts of the Commonwealth since 1945 have not only created a mixture of nations, but have also brought their cultures and habits with them.

Monuments and traces of past greatness are everywhere. There are buildings of all styles and periods. A great number of museums and galleries display precious and interesting finds from all parts of the world and from all stages in the development of nature, man and art.

London is one of the leading world centers for music, drama, opera and dance. Festivals held in towns and cities throughout the country attract much interest. Many British playwrights, composers, sculptors, painters, writers, actors, singers and dancers are internationally famous.

The British Council promotes knowledge of British culture and literature overseas, organizing British participation in international exhibitions and encouraging professional interchange in all cultural fields between Britain and other countries.

London is full of cinemas and cinema clubs, some of them showing a large number of continental films. Cinema-going is a regular habit for a considerable number of people in London; the number of cinema-goers is much larger than that of theatre-goers. Unfortunately, the cinema in Britain is looked upon as rather an entertainment than «the arts». As a result, comparatively few films of international

standard of quality are shot in Britain, and if they are, they are often a commercial failure.

If you want to know which films are on, there are many publications to help you. Any daily newspaper will have a short list of films and shows; some newspapers on sale in the middle of the day give the full list of films supplied with the hour when the hour when they begin.

Some cinemas show films in the afternoon, early evening and late evening; others have continuous programs from about two o'clock in the afternoon till late night.

In case you want to watch a film which is a hit of the season, with a popular actor or actress starring and can't get to the cinema early enough to get tickets, you can buy them in advance in most large stores and hotels.

Theatres are much the same in London as any where else; the chief theatres, music-hallstand cinemas are in the West End.

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything - an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience.

Though classical music is a minority interest in Great Britain, London is said to be a very musical capital. Every evening you can see or hear opera or classical music, ballet or rock music. The Royal Opera House, also known, from its location, as Covent Garden, is internationally known for its opera and ballet productions, as well for its dancers and singers. During the perdomances the house is always full though seat prices are comparatively high. There are three concert halls near the National Theatre in the South Bank area of London: the Queen Elizabeth Hall, used chiefly for performances of classical music, Royal Festival Hall and the smaller Percell Room, used mainly for performances of chamber music. In the summer, there are sometimes one or two open - air rock concerts in Hyde Park where an audience of a quarter of a million people is a usual thing.

Every summer, from July to September, concerts are held in the Royal Albeit Hall, including the famous Promenade concerts where serious music-lovers stand in the arena or in the top gallery. In fact, you don't have to stand because there are plenty of seats but this is a kind of tradition dating back to the first concerts held in 1895.

The national museums and art galleries in London contain collections of objects of artistic, archaeological, scientific, historical and general interest. They are the British Museum, the Science Museum, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery and many others. Most cities and owns have

museums devoted to art, archaeology and natural history. There are national museums and art galleries in Edinburgh (Scotland), in Cardiff (Wales), in Belfast (Northern Ireland). There are also many private art collections.

The British Museum contains the most important collections in Britain. It is officially described as being the National Library and Museum of History, Archeology, Art and Ethnography. One of the most interesting rooms is the one where the Elgin Marbles are exhibited. These marbles are parts of the Parthenon in Greece. Greek statues of men and of horses are beautifully arranged in this room, and in a smaller room next to it is a model of the Parthenon as it was in its original beauty.

A room is devoted to Egypt and has enormous statues and sphinxes; in another room there are Egyptian mummies in painted cases. Then there are exhibits of Roman sculpture.

The first stamp in the world was an England stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

A stamp-collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Stamp-collecting helps people from all continents to become friends and get know each other better.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. Will you describe the Royal Opera House in London ?
2. What London concert halls can you tell us?
3. Can you name some prominent British actors?
4. What are the chief theatres in the city?
5. Which of them do you mostly enjoy going to?

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### **KEYWORDS**

1. Entertainment- развлечение
2. to star- играть главную роль
3. to be shot - сниматься
4. screen- экран

## LECTURE – 7

### CITIES AND TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

#### **Problems for discussion.**

1. Cities in Great Britain.
2. Cambridge.
3. Edinburgh.
4. Manchester

London is the capital of England and of Great Britain. It is situated on the Thames. In Roman times it was named Londinium and was already a center. Today it has about 8 million people.

There are several London the first is the city of London. It is about one square mile in area and only a few thousand people live there. It contains the Bank of England, The Stock Exchange. Then there is the Country of London. But London has many other-faces.

There is the West End. It is the shopping and entertaining center. Here you can see the Houses of Parliament, built in 13<sup>th</sup> century on the Banks of the Thames. The other part of the city is the East End. Working class is centered there. It is industrialized and there are many docks there. One can see 10, Downing Street there, the official residence of the Prime Minister. Close to the House of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey, built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It is an old fine building. Many kinds and queens were crowned there and many great men, writers, scientists, explorers were buried.

#### **EDINBURGH**

Edinburgh is the old capital of Scotland and one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It is situated on the seven hills.

From the streets in the center of the city you can see the ships coming to Edinburgh from different countries of the world. The highest hill, called «King Arthur's Chair», is 300 metres above the sea level. In the «Old Town» the narrow houses with narrow windows are climbing up by narrow streets toward a the ancient Edinburgh castle. This building on the Castle Rock 150 metres high is one thousand years old.

The modern town is in the valley. The streets are straight and well planned, so that you can easily go about the town. Scotchmen say that Leningrad and Edinburgh are the only cities in the world with such a splendid layout. The main street, Princess Street, is a mile long with beautiful houses and a monument to Walter Scott.

## MANCHESTER

Manchester is the biggest city in Lancashire after Liverpool. It is the industrial capital of the North of England. Its climate is neither cold nor hot. Manchester is the fifth largest port in Great Britain although it is 56 km. Away from the sea. It is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal. The city was founded in the Roman times. In later history Manchester was the center of the cotton trade not only in Great Britain but in all the world. At present its mills and factories produce different electronic machines, chemical and plastic materials, raincoats and other things. Manchester has a large and rich industry, it also produces different foods, clothes, soap and perfumes.

The population of Manchester is about 680000 people. It was the first city in England which built its own airport in 1919. Now the Manchester airport connects the city with different foreign countries. Manchester is also important cultural center. It is famous for publishing book and magazines and it has many libraries, museums and art galleries. The famous Hall Orchestra is in Manchester and it gives concerts two times a week. Manchester has good theatres and they often invite Royal Ballet from London and the Royal Shakespeare Company from Stratford-on-Avon to come and perform in Manchester. The city has many parks and sport grounds. Their people go in for sports. Manchester is the twin city of Saint-Peterburg.

## OXFORD

There are about 90 Universities in Great Britain. The biggest one being London University and the oldest ones Oxford and Cambridge. Oxford was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The cost of studies is comparatively high. Students have to pay for using libraries and laboratories as well as for taking examinations. The University is a collection of 35 colleges: two for women, the rest is for both men and women. Each college is a world of its own which gives students a specialized training in arts, law, medicine and science. The largest college has over 500 students, and the smallest college has 100 students.

The University is an administrative center which arranges lectures for all students of the colleges holds examinations and gives degrees.

The tutorial system of education used both in Oxford and Cambridge is one of the ways in which they differ from other Universities.

Every student has a tutor in charge for planning his work and discussing its results with the student. The student's duty is to regularly see his tutor and submit papers and essays. The tutorial system of education brings the student into personal contact with his tutor. The tutor tries to influence the social and political life of the student.

The academic year in England has three times. Each term last from 8 to 10 weeks. Terminal examinations take place at the end of the autumn, spring and summer terms.

There are other Universities in Great Britain. They are Glasgow, Newcastle, Darlington, Cardiff, Birmingham and others. Each of them is a political and administrative center of the United Kingdom.

Birmingham is situated in the heart of England. About 112 mile north-west of London. This is a city with over a million inhabitants. The biggest town in the United Kingdom after London. The growth of this city during the last century has been very rapid. Iron industry is developed here. Most of the goods manufactured in Birmingham are transported to London and then distributed to different parts of the world. Birmingham is also known for its jewelry factories. Birmingham is usually called simply Brum. There are a lot of immigrants in the city. Birmingham is known not only for its industry but for its agriculture too. The city has a modern library. There are two Cathedrals in the Birmingham-st. Phillips and Bernd Jones's. Birmingham has more canals than Venice Does, there are a lot of sport buildings, 20 swimming pools and the artificial lake. It also has 2 Universities.

## **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. When was Manchester founded and what kind of centre is it?
2. When was Cambridge founded? Describe fully the old city Edinburgh?

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## **KEYWORDS**

1. The tower- минара
2. Traffic- йўл ҳаракати
3. In the old times- эски пайтда
4. Above sea level-денгиз сатҳидан балан

## LECTURE – 8

### TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

#### **Problem for discussion.**

- 1. The names of the months.**
- 2. The days of the week.**
- 3. Greenwich mean time.**
- 4. English character.**

London has preserved its old ceremonies and traditions to a greater extent than any other city in England. Most of these traditions have been kept up without interruption since the thirteenth century. Foreigners coming to London are impressed by quite a number of ceremonies, which seem to be incompatible with the modern traffic and technical conditions of a highly developed country. Uniforms are rather characteristic of this fact. When one sees the warders at the Tower of London with their funny hats and unusual dresses with royal monograms, one feels carried back to the age of Queen Elizabeth I. Even in the unromantic everyday life of English businessmen we can see the same formal traditions. In the city of London there may be seen a number of men in top-hats. These are the bank messengers who had to put on these hats according to traditions. The same tradition makes the Eton boys (the boys of Eton college which was founded in 1440 by Henry IV) put on a silk hat, a very short jacket and long trousers.

All of you, of course, have seen English films and noticed official black dresses and white wigs of judges and advocates, though wigs have not been used for nearly a hundred years in other countries. One of the most impressive and popular ceremonies is «Changing the Guard», which takes place at Buckingham Palace every day, including Sunday, at 11.30. The uniform of the guards is extremely colored - red tunics, blue trousers and bearskin caps, and they always attract London sightseers. Another formal display is the «Ceremony of Keys» which takes place every night at 9.53 p.m. when the Chief Warder of the Tower of London lights a candle lantern and carrying the keys makes this way with the Escort to the gates of the Tower and locks them. This ceremony takes place every night without interruption. It is said that on the night of April 16, 1941 air bombing stopped the ceremony, knocking out members of the Escort. Despite this the duty was completed. Strange as they may seem to a modern European or American, nobody in London sees anything remarkable in these old traditions which mix harmoniously with the city everyday life. Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on



Sundays. No letters are delivered only a few Sunday papers are published. Up to this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens. Sometimes the gardens in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a box of flowers.

Holidays are especially rich in old tradition and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it's not kept at all, except by clerks in banks; all the shops, mills and factories are looking. But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scots begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Year Day. People invite their friends to their houses and «sit the Old Year out and the New Year in». When the clock begins to strike twelve the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in. Now greetings are offered. A new national tradition was born in Britain. Every year a large number of ancient motor-cars. Veteran cars are those which were made before 1940. Some cars look very funny, some are steered by a bar, like a boat. Some cars are driven by steam-engines by boiling water and not by petrol. This run from London to Brighton is a colorful demonstration. People are dressed in the clothes of those times. The cars start from Hyde Park early in the morning, the oldest cars are leading. It is not a race and most of the cars come to Brighton, which is sixty miles from London, only in the evening. This demonstration takes place on the day of the announcement of the law in 1896 which said that a man with red flag must walk in front of every motor car when it moved along the streets. These were early days of motor cars and people were afraid of them. The royal theatre in Drury Lane is one of the oldest theatres ([dru:rilein]). It was opened on May 7, 1663. King Charles II was present at the first performance and he was the first British King who attended a public theatre. Since that time the theatre is called Royal and the actors are the King's company. Some times Drury Lane is called the theatre of traditions. One of them — dating back to 1795 is kept each twelfth night (January 6<sup>th</sup>), when Baddley cake is offered to every member of the Company with a glass of wine. Baddley was a pastry cook. He became an actor and joined the King's company at the Royal theatre. After a successful stage career he left money to give cake and wine for the company every twelfth night. After the evening performance the actors and actresses come off the stage in their costumes, make-ups, go to the hall to eat the Baddley cake.

There is a large stone in Westminster Abbey. It has an interesting history, a legend says the stone was brought from Scotland. It was for a long time the seat on which the kings of Scotland sat when they were crowned. Duncan, Macbeth and Malcolm sat on this stone at their coronations. Edward I of England invaded Scotland many times and once he brought the Stone of Destiny to England. The legend says wherever this stone goes, a Scottish king rules. The kings and queens of Britain still sit on this, but not on it alone. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century king

Edward I ordered to make an lack chair. As a throne for the English coronations. The stone of Destiny was fitted into the seat of the same time. This stone now in Westminster abbey.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. What do you know about English ceremonies?
2. What is the "Ceremony of keys"?
3. What do you know about J. Caesar's calendar?
4. What is the Greenwich mean time?

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### **KEY WORDS**

1. To rotate - вращаться
2. National standard time – национальный стандарт времени
3. Simultaneous- одновременный
4. Average - средний
5. To be out of step – не совпадать

## LECTURE – 9

### USA

#### THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA

##### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. European place names in America.**
- 2. New England.**
- 3. Great lakes.**
- 4. The midwest.**
- 5. The south.**

European place names appeared in America beginning with the 16<sup>th</sup> century, then Europeans came to inhabit the New World. The names were brought by the new inhabitants, who moved from the East Coast to the west, as more and more people arrived from Europe. Some of the names that appeared on the map at that time were those of English and French kings and queens. Many place names were taken from history and literature. There were names taken from geology, others were contested with important events in the life of the people. Here and there, we find a name that was given simply as a joke, but for some reason was never changed.

The first people to arrive in America from Holland built a town which they named New Amsterdam, in honour of the capital of their country in Europe. But forty years later, when Holland was at war with England, English fleet under the command of the Duke of York appeared before New Amsterdam. The town had to army; the English occupied the town and renamed it New York. And this, as we know, is the name that has remained to this day.

The first people who came to America did not try to invent new names for the settlements and towns they built, but often gave the new place the same name as the place they had come from. Along the coast of the United States, we find such English names as Plymouth, Cambridge, London, Boston. English names often appear with the word new as a prefix: New York, New Britain.

When the first English inhabitants, or their children left their homes on the East Coast and moved to the tremendous forests and rich lands in the west, they continued the tradition of giving the new places the same names as those they had left behind. As a result, there are twenty-two towns in the United States that are called London or New London, eighteen towns named Bristol, many named Chester, Windsor or New Wind so. It is easy to imagine the difficult conditions this created for the postal service. There are towns named Philadelphia that is the largest city in the state of Pennsylvania. This explains the American tradition of writing the name of the state when addressing letters. If the sender does not write

the name of the state, he can never be sure that his letter will go to the right address.

Over 350 years ago the first settlers arrived from Europe. The first settlers landed on the East Coast. They began clearing the forests and ploughing the soil. Settlers moved Westward, ever seeking better land and greater opportunities. In this way the frontier moved across the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The eastern part of the United States was covered with a great forest - one of the largest and densest in the world. The Appalachian highlands also acted as a barrier to slow the westward movement of settlers. But once across the highlands, a great fertile land of plains invited rapid settlement.

The northeast is where American manufacturing began. The first factories were in New England. They produced cotton cloth. Power and raw materials are the basic ingredients of industry. Both are available in the Northeastern States. Coal, natural gas, oil, and of course, water power have long kept the Northeast well supplied with power.

But some of the Northeast's greatest industries depend on raw materials that must be imported. Almost all of the cotton, wool, silk, iron, copper, lead, zinc, rubber, and leather that flow into the Northeast's mills and factories are shipped into this region. Fishing has been important in the Northeast. Many towns on the New England coast began as a fishing community. Boston, Portland, New Bedford, and Gloucester all were early fishing centers.

The Northeast is usually thought of as an industrial workshop of the United States.

American flag has historical relevance. The colours of the USA flag are red, white and blue. Red stands for courage, white for truth and blue for justice. There are 13 stripes on the flag. They are symbolized the original states. They were: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Origin. The horizontal red and white stripes represent the original thirteen American states that declared they would no longer be colonies of Great Britain. The stars in the flag white on a deep blue background represent the number of states making up the United States. From 1912 until 1958 number of stars were forty eight. The Alaska was joined to the United States and forty ninth star appeared on the flag. In the next year Hawaii became the fifties state of America.

During the civil war which began in 1862 the states of the North and the South, the soldiers of the South states had their own flag. The North won the war and so once again the country had only one flag the stars and Stripes.

There are 50 stars in the American flag. Each represents one of the present fifty states. Americans think about and treat their flag with respect. Nobody is allowed to use stars and stripes in such things as advertisements and in American schools the day begins with the solemn ceremony of raising the flag.

North America has many climates. There are places that are warm all the year round, and there are places covered with ice and snow where summer never comes,

The United States occupies a large area in the central part of the North American Continent. Winters in the northern part of the country are long and cold. In the South, winters are much shorter. Average temperature in January is mild. As the northern part of the country has such long winters, the growing season is quite short.

In the South the growing season is much longer. In fact, in some of the states it is nine months long. The climate of these places is affected by other things besides the distance from the Equator. Landforms also affect climate. Summer days are often bright and warm in the mountains, but the nights are cold. The growing season is far shorter than in the lowlands.

Oceans also affect climate. Winters are colder in the interior than along the coasts, and summers are warmer.

Parts of the Pacific Coast are very wet. The high mountains of this region are responsible for all this rain. They catch the moist air that blows in from the Pacific Ocean.

To the east, beyond the mountains, there is a vast dry region. This dry land extends from Canada to Mexico. But still farther east, in the South-eastern United States, you can find another wet region. Here warm, moist air blows inland from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This air brings plenty of rain to the South-eastern States. The Northern States east of the Mississippi also receive ample moisture.

## ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What part of the USA is often called the Corn Belt?
2. What states are included into in the Corn Belt?
3. What is the Midwest leading industry?
4. What city is a milling centre of the Midwest?
5. What area does the United States occupy?

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## KEY WORDS

1. Entertainment-развлечение
2. To star- играть главную роль
3. To be shot - сниматься
4. Screen- экран

## LECTURE – 10

### HISTORY OF THE USA

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. North America's first settlers.**
- 2. Christopher Columbus.**
- 3. Exploration of the American continent.**
- 4. The states of the USA.**

North America's first settlers were the ancestors of the Indians. They came from Asia, across the Bering Strait, many thousands years ago. By the time the first white men sailed westward from Europe and discovered North America, Indian people had spread across the continent.

The newcomers landed on a variety of casts, from the sandy pains to rocky cliffs. Inland they found rolling hills and fertile valleys. Beyond the hills rose mountains, some old, with forests covering their slopes, and others young with barren, rocky peaks. In the central basin of the continent lay prairie deep in long grass. Farther west, where the land was higher and drier, the pains were covered with a carpet of short grass, over which the mighty herds of buffalos roamed.

Almost all of the crops grown in the Old World felt well in the New World. People from northern Europe brought their grains, fruit trees, vegetables, and livestock.

The Indians' food plants made a very important contribution toward helping the white men settle in North America. Although many white men came to North America seeking riches in gold and furs, the Indian food plants they discovered soon proved more valuable than these. From the Indians the newcomers got many plants which are still important.

The most important Indian food plant was corn. But the Indians also gave the white men sweet potatoes, squash, several kinds of beans, pumpkins, and many other foods. Without these foods many of early settlers would have starved. Soon they became important in many other parts of the world as well. Another important Indian plant was tobacco.

Christopher Columbus, as well as some learned men of his time, had decided that the eastern coast of Asia could be reached by sailing westward across the Atlantic. Columbus thought, also, that Asia was no farther from Europe on the west than we know now America to be. He thought the East Indies were directly west from the Canary Islands. In these far-away lands men thought they should find honour, welth, and fame.

Such an enterprise would require the equipment of vesels at much expense. Money and influence were essential. Columbus had neither. He sent his brother to England and to France. Then went to Spain again. Finally, after seven years of

waiting, Columbus found success. Isabella, Queen of Spain, agreed to aid him in carrying out his plans. Three small vessels, only one of which had a deck, were fitted out. The largest of these, the Santa Maria, was commanded by Columbus. The others were the Nina and the Pinta. Before sunrise, August 3, 1492, this little fleet, with one hundred and twenty men and provisions for a year, sailed out of the port Palos.

At last, after a voyage of ten weeks, land was discovered on October 12, 1492. Columbus had discovered one of the Bahama Islands which he called San Salvador. He coasted along the shores of Cuba and Haiti.

He didn't find the cities of Asia as he had expected, but he had no doubt that he was in the East Indies, and therefore called the natives Indians.

When Columbus returned to Spain with the news of his discovery the people were enthusiastic with delight. Men were now eager to go where they expected to find all kinds of wealth. Four voyages were made in all, but when adventurers reached the land of their hopes and found no silks, no spices, no precious stones, no gold, they reproached Columbus. The Court of Spain, also, finding no return for the great expense of fitting out these expeditions, censured him. His enemies increased, and his last days were spent in disappointment and neglect. Heart-broken, he died ignorant of the greatness of his own discovery.

Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence and a navigator, was first employed by Spain and later by Portugal, to make explorations. In 1499 he skirted the coast of Venezuela and northeastern South America. During the next four years he made several voyages to Brazil, and explored its coasts as far south as the mouth of the La Plata River. On returning to Europe he wrote a good description of what he had seen. This was published in 1504, and constituted the first printed account of the mainland of the New World. Up to that time Europe, Asia and Africa were known as the three parts of the world, and one distinguished geographer believed there was an unknown southern continent which constituted the fourth part.

It now seemed clear that Amerigo Vespucci proved the existence of the fourth part. In consequence of this belief a German professor, who printed a little treatise on geography a few years later, suggested that the fourth part should be called America, after Amerigo Vespucci. According to this suggestion the name America, and later still to the whole of the New World.

The English had visited America at different times. But they had never stayed very long. John Cabot came to Newfoundland in 1498. In 1577 Sir Francis Drake sailed along the western coast of America on his voyage around the world. In 1583 a few men with Sir Humphrey Gilbert tried to settle in Newfoundland, but they found it too cold. Soon after Gilbert's visit, Sir Walter Raleigh, another Englishman, thought of sending ships to the New World. The first people came over in 1585. They named the land Virginia. A second company came a little later. Neither was successful.

In the year 1606, some English people decided they did not like the way their king, James the first, was treating them. They formed a group which they called the

London Company, and made plans to sail for America. King James gave the company a charter, on the right to build a colony in the new land. The London Company sent three ships to America. For weeks the little boats were tossed about like corks upon the ocean. Then, in April, 1607, the people saw the green shores of Chesapeake Bay. The ships sailed up the river, which the colonists named the James in honor of their king. About thirty miles up the James, the party landed. A fort and a few log houses were built, and the settlement was named Jamestown.

Life was very hard in the little colony. Nearly all of the men had come from the rich or well-to-do families in England, They had never had to work. These people believed the stories of the riches which, they had been told, lay every where in the New World. The Indians gave them some corn, but the colonists never had enough food. Many people died. But in 1610 ships and food came from England and Jamestown was saved.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

- 1.What did the discovery of America result from?
- 2.What did the American colonies produce for Britain?
- 3.What restricted severely colonial self-government?
- 4.How many colonies broke away from Great Britain and when?

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### **KEY WORDS**

- 1 .Skin - тери
2. Out of smth- бирор нарсадан
3. Wigwams- вигвам, индеецлар уйини
4. Bay- курфаз



## LECTURE—11

### EDUCATION IN THE USA

#### **Problems for discussion.**

- 1. General pattern of education in the USA.**
- 2. Elementary schools, high schools and institutions.**
- 3. School curriculum.**

The general pattern of education in the USA is a eight-year elementary school. This has been called 8-4 plan organization. It is proceeded, in many localities, bu nursery schools and kindergartens. It is followed by a four-year college and professional schools. This traditional pattern, however, has been varied in many different ways. The 6-3 plan consists of a six-year elementary school, a three-year junior high school, and a three-year senior high school. Another variation is a 6-6 plan organization, with a six-year elementary school followed by a six-year secondly school.

American education provides a program for children, beginning at the age of 6 and continuing up to the age of 16 in some of the states, and to 18 in others.

The elementary school in the United States is generally considered to include the first six or eight grades of the common-school system, depending upon the organization that has been accepted for the secondary school. It has been called the «grade school» or the «grammar school»).

There is no single governmental agency to prescribe for the American school system, different tapes of organization and of curriculum are tried out.

The length of the school year varies among the states. Wide variation exists also in the length of the school day. A common practice is to have school in session from 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning and from 1:00 to 3:30 in the afternoon, Monday through Friday. The school day for the lower grades is often from 30 minutes to an hour shorter. Most schools require some homework to be done by elementary pupils.

There are eight years of elementary schooling. The elementary school is followed by four years of secondary school, or high school. Often the last two years of elementary and the first years of secondary school are combined into a junior high school.

The school year is nine months in length, beginning early in September and continuing until about the first of June, with a vacation of week or two at Christmas time and sometimes a shorter one in spring. There are slight variations from place to place. Students enter the first grade at the age of six and attendance is compulsory in most states until the age of sixteen or until the student has finished the eighth grade.

The elementary schools turned to be mall. The high schools are generally larger and accommodate pupils from four or five elementary schools. A small town

generally has several elementary schools and one high school. In some rural communities the one-room country school house exists. Here may be found from five to twenty-five pupils in grades one through eight, all taught by the same teacher.

Admission to the American high school is automatic on completion of the elementary school. During the four year high school program the student studies four or five major subjects per year, and classes in each of these subjects meet for an hour a day, five days a week. In addition, the student usually has classes in physical education, music, and art several times a week. If he fails a course, he repeats only that course and not work of the entire year. Students must complete a certain number of courses in order to receive a diploma, or a certificate to graduation.

Institutions of higher learning supported by public funds are not absolutely free. The state colleges and universities charge a fee for tuition or registration. This fee is higher for those who come from outside the state. The way through college is commonplace.

Usually there is no admission examination required by a state university for those who have finished high school within the state. Sometimes a certain scholastic average, or average of high school grades.

Private colleges and universities, especially the larger, well-known ones such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, have rigid scholastic requirements for entrance, including an examination.

It usually takes four years to meet the requirements for Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. A Master of Arts or Master of Science degree may be obtained in one or two additional years. The highest academic degree is the Doctor of Philosophy. It may take any number of years to complete the original research work necessary to obtain this degree.

From Hawaii to Delaware, from Alaska to Louisiana, each of the 50 states in the USA has its own laws regulating education. From state to state some laws are similar, others are not. For example, all states require young people to attend school.

Though there is no national curriculum in the United States, certain subjects are taught across the country. Almost every elementary school provides instruction in these subjects: mathematics, language arts (a subject that includes reading, grammar, composition and literature), penmanship, science, social studies (a subject that includes history, geography, citizenship and economics), music, art and physical education. In many elementary schools, courses in the use of computers have been introduced. And in some cases, a foreign language is offered! in the upper elementary school. Not all schools offer any foreign language course, if they do, it usually lasts for no longer than half a year. In general, it is not necessary to study a foreign language to get a high school diploma. But if one plans to enter a college or university, one should study a foreign language for no less than two years.

It has become common for the college program to be divided into broad fields, such as Ingrates and mathematics, and the fine arts. Many colleges require all freshmen and sophomores to take one or two full-year courses in each of three fields. Certain courses, such as English or history, may be required for all, with some election permitted in the other fields.

Higher educational institutions usually are governed by a board of regents or a board of trustees.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the general pattern of education in the USA?
2. What are the variations of the traditional 8-4 plans?
3. When do children begin to go to school?
4. What is the length of the school year in the USA?

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### **KEY WORDS:**

1. Homeroom- Ўзларининг махсус хонаси
2. pledge allegiance – содиқликка ишонтириш
3. social science – ижтимоий фанлар
4. elective subjects – танлаб ўқиладиган фанлар

## LECTURE – 12

### HOLIDAYS

#### Problems for discussion.

1. New year's day.
2. Independence Day
3. Thanksgiving

Holidays are most widely observed in the United States. In most states banks, post-offices and most places of business are closed on these holidays days.

1. New years day - January 1 - a legal holiday in all states and Districts of Columbia.

2. **Memorial Day** - May 30 is also known as Decoration Day . It is devoted to the memory of the Civil War heroes.

3. **Independence Day** - July 4. The day of the Adoption of Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated in all states and territories.

4. **Labor Day** - is celebrated nationally on the fourth Thursday in November . It was proclaimed a national holiday by president Lincoln in 1863.

5. **Thanksgiving** - December 25, the most widely celebrated holiday . Christmas customs are old. Santa Claus bring souvenirs, gifts for the children.

6. February 12 - Lincoln's Birthday, sixteenth President of the United States.

7. February 22 - Washington's Birthday, the first President of the United States.

8. Independence day 4, July - Commemorating the signing of the American Declaration of Independence on July 4.

9. October 12. Columbus Day - Commemorating the day in 1492. When Christopher Columbus discovered America.

The first of May was coming. This Day of Worker's Solidarity is of great importance to American workers. This holiday was born in 1886 in Chicago, when a mass demonstration was organized in support of an eight-hour working day.

Since 1928 the young pioneers of America also took an active part in the celebration of May 1. They organized school strikes on that day and did not attend lessons. Hundreds of children in many towns and cities on the First of May took part in workers' demonstration and meetings. The young pioneers of school number 61 also decided to hold a meeting before the first of May, but the principal Mr. Arnold called the police which dispersed the meeting. A group of pioneers was arrested and taken away in the police car. Soon the police let them go home. The pioneers promised to stop the activity. But the next day they rode a number of leaflets and hung them in the school corridor. They rode in it not to go on May 1 and come to Madison Square garden to the workers meeting.

Halloween is both a Britain and an American holiday. In Britain it is celebrated in Scotland and Wales. In the United States it is celebrated in many towns and villages. It is a holiday for children and young people.

In the evening of October 31 boys and girls «Dress up» in different old clothes and wear masks. As the night is usually quite dark they take with them a lantern made from a pumpkin. On an empty pumpkin they cut out slits for two eyes, a nose and a mouth and put a lighted candle inside. The pumpkin then looks like a jeering face with burning eyes. The children go from house to house and knock at the doors, calling «trick or treat». This means that they will pay no tricks on you «treat» them - ask them in and give them sweets and fill their bags with fruit and cakes or anything else they like. In England and in the United States February 14 is St. Valentine's Day. Boys and girls send «Valentines» to their friends. A Valentine is a little poem or some kind of words on it:

I'll be your sweetheart, if you are mine. All of my life I'll be your Valentine.

Schoolchildren enjoy buying or making Valentines for their friends and teachers; very often they write on the Valentine «From guess who», and the person who receives it must guess the name of the sender. In schools boys and girls make a gaily decorated box with a slit on the top where they can «post» their Valentines. Usually each classroom has such a box, at the end of the school day they open the box, take out the Valentines than the other children felt very happy.

For very many centuries the first of April was a day of laughing and jokes. The day is kept in many countries, not only in Britain and the USA. This is a day to play jokes and make people laugh. Nobody knows when was the beginning of this custom. Some people connect it with made people merry and ready to play jokes.

In Scotland young people were sent for hen's teeth or bird's milk and everybody laughed when they couldn't find such things. In the USA and Britain someone could place a sign on a person's back with the words «push me». Children often tell a grown up that his sock is torn or he has something black on his face, and then shout «April Fool». There is also the old pursue trick. A purse is string lying in the street, but when someone wants to take it, it is quickly pulled back by a string, which the hidden joker holds in his hand. Or the purse may be filled with stones.

Sometimes invitations are sent to people asking them to come and visit somebody, but when they come they see that nobody expects them. Some people like to telephone to the Zoo on that day and ask for Mr. Fish, Miss Fox or Mrs. Cat. All these jokes are very old but still they make people laugh.

In some places tricks are played only in the morning of April 1. Then if anyone tries to fool someone later that day or on the next, he is met with these words:

«April Fool is past, And you are the biggest Fool at last».

**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the most popular holiday in USA and when is it celebrated?
2. What do the USA do on Boxing Day?
3. What is the name of New Year's Eve in USA?
4. When is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated?

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**KEY WORDS:**

Amusement parks – кўнғил очиш парклари; prefer- афзал; keep up – сасқланмоқ

## LECTURE -14

### CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### Problems for discussion.

#### 1. JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

#### 2. WINSLOW HOMMER (1836-1910)

There are different artists and painters in the culture of United States. One the greatest is Benjamin West (1738- 1820) . Young Benjamin West never saw artists painting, but he learned how to make one. Whenever had a drawing lesson, yet he became American's first important artist.

Benjamin West lived over two hundred years ago, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His family was poor and Benjamin didn't have much change to go to school. One day a wonderful thing happened. A gentlemen gave him a box materials, he soon was painting beautiful pictures. His pictures attracted much attention. A few years later one of his friends sent him to Europe. There he saw some of the greatest pictures in the world. He worked hard and did so well as an artist that King of England made him knight. That was the highest honour the king could pay him. He was called sir Benjamin West. All artists before Benjamin West had painted pictures of people dressed in robes. Benjamin West was the first to paint pictures of people dressed in their own clothes. This attracted a great deal of attention wherever his pictures were exhibited.

Benjamin had many Indian friends. Perhaps his friendship with the Indians caused him to paint one of his most famous pictures. It is sailed Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

#### JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

John Trumbull was the first American artist to produce history paintings dealing with contemporary American events (many of these paintings were begun in England under the guidance of Benjamin West).

Trumbull served in the Continental army from 1775 to 1777. For a brief time he was Washington's aide-de-camp. He ended his military at the age of twenty one. He reverted to his early interest, painting and pursued it for a time in America. Chiefly in Boston and then from 1780, in London.

His studies there with Benjamin West interrupted by his arrest as a suspected spy, followed by an eight-month imprisonment. After he was freed, he returned America. In 1784 Trumbull was back in London, once more studying under West/ He remained there until 1789. It was there that he began to work on his paintings of the great battles. In the twelve battle scenes painted between 1786 and 1794, Trumbull caught with masterly skill the excitement and sweep of the campaigns.

In 1794 Trumbull sailed again for London, this time as secretary to John Jay, he remained abroad until 1804. After one more period in London, 1808-1816, he settled finally in America. In 1818, when he was past sixty and his powers as an artist were on

the wane, Trumbull was finally commissioned to paint a series of Revolutionary War scenes for the Capitol rotunda in Washington.

### **WINSLOW HOMMER (1836-1910)**

Winslow Hammer, one of the greatest American painters, was essentially a self-taught artist. At the outbreak of the Civil War Hammer accompanied the army on several campaigns as a pictorial correspondent. His first important painting *Prisoners from the Front* was finished in 1866 and made him one of the most well-known painters in America. His post-war paintings dealt with American country life: farm scenes, children, pretty girls, summer resorts. His paintings increasingly failed to please the taste of Gilded Age America. His subject matter offended genteel taste. In the eyes of contemporary writer, Henry James, his paintings seemed hopelessly unfinished and ugly. Homer's democratic attitude manifested itself in his interest in the life of the American Negroes whom he painted with rare sympathy.

In the nineties subject matter and his style underwent a change. He concentrated on the elemental in nature and mankind: the mountains, the forest and particularly the sea. He painted woodsmen, fishermen, sailors. His central theme was man's relationship to nature. He was a «pictorial poet of outdoor life of America, of the pioneer spirit that survived in those who lived close to nature» (Lloyd Goodrich). Homer completely ignored the life of the privileged classes of society, and devoted his art to the common people.

The American theatre is over 200 years old, but a distinctly native drama has been in developing. The American theatre reflects the variety of the American scene.

Modern American drama was born in Provincetown in 1915. American principal contributions to theatre are: the development of the musical show. Many thousands performances of old and new plays are presented annually. In New York City alone there are about 150 new professional productions each year. In addition, many performances by professionals and semi-professionals are given in schools, clubs, universities and drama schools.

The centre of the US theatrical World is in a section of New York City on a near Broadway. Only two theatres are to be found in Broadway. Thirty of New York theatre's are on the streets running east and west of Broadway. Success on Broadway is the sweetest thing. The Americans say there is no success like it.

### **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. Who was JOHN TRUMBULL?
2. John Trumbull activity?
3. When WINSLOW HOMMER was born?
4. Winslow's activity?

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