

ENGLAND – country facts

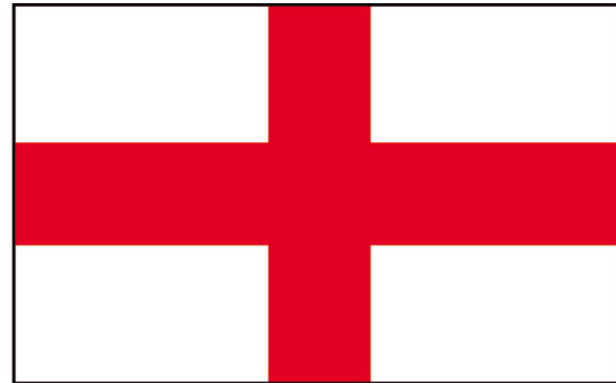
- **England**, predominant constituent unit of the United Kingdom, occupying more than half the island of Great Britain.
- England no longer officially exists as a governmental or political unit—unlike Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, which all have varying degrees of self-government in domestic affairs.
- Notable exceptions are the Church of England and sports associations for cricket, rugby, and football. In many ways England has seemingly been absorbed within the larger mass of Great Britain since the Act of Union of 1707.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/700965/England>

England – country facts – no. 2

- England is only 35 km from France and is now linked by a tunnel under the **English Channel**.

- Cross of St George
- Patron saint: St George



- **Saint George**, (flourished 3rd century—died , traditionally Lydda, Palestine [now Lod, Israel]; **feast day April 23**), early Christian martyr who during the Middle Ages became an ideal of martial valour and selflessness.
- He is believed to have rescued a king's daughter from a dragon and then slayed the monster in return for a promise by the king's subjects to be baptized. George's slaying of the dragon may be a Christian version of the legend of Perseus, who was said to have rescued Andromeda from a sea monster near Lydda. It is a theme much represented in art, the saint frequently being depicted as a youth wearing knight's armour with a scarlet cross. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/229970/Saint-George>

England – country facts – no. 3

- Population: 57 million (2013)
(United Kingdom: 63.7 million (2013))
- Capital city: London
- Major cities: Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield.
- Highest point: Scafell Pike 978m
- Lowest point: The Fens (4.6 m below sea level)
- Largest lake: Lake Windermere (14.7 sq km)
- Plant symbol: red rose
- Animal symbol: lion
- National tree: oak



What is England famous for?

ENGLAND is famous for many things:

- David Beckham, Fish and Chips, Big Ben, Red double-decker buses, red telephone booths, black cabs, the Beatles, London and tea.
- its rain and the lush green of its countryside
- its breakfasts, its pubs, its weather
- Shakespeare
- football, Wimbledon, etc.

Red = imperial colour



English breakfast

- The traditional full English breakfast is a centuries old British tradition which dates back to the early 1800's, when the Victorians first perfected the art of eating breakfast and elevated the most important meal of the day into an art form.
- When the Victorians combined tradition with the most important meal of the day, they created a national dish, one that is widely loved to this day and regularly enjoyed by millions of British people.



Known colloquially as a **fry up**, the traditional English breakfast is called a **full breakfast** for good reason, although you do not absolutely have to eat two sausages, three slices of bacon and two fried eggs in order for it to still be traditional.

But whichever way you look at it, the full English breakfast is a substantial meal consisting of **back bacon, eggs, British sausage, beans, tomato, mushrooms and toast**.

These ingredients may vary depending on the specific region of the British isles you happen to be in and a subject that is still open to (sometimes quite fierce) debate.

<http://englishbreakfastsociety.com/full-english-breakfast.html>

Fish and chips



- **Fish and chips** is a hot meal of English origin. It consists of battered fish (**sörtésztában sütött**), commonly Atlantic cod (**tőkehal**) or haddock (**foltos tőkehal**), and deep-fried chips. A common side dish is mushy peas.
- **Mushy peas** are dried peas which are first soaked overnight in water with 2 teaspoons of bicarbonate soda/baking soda, then rinsed in fresh water and simmered with a little sugar and salt until they form a thick green lumpy soup. In Northern England and the Midlands they are a traditional accompaniment to fish and chips.

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

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

England

- England covers over 50,000 square miles (130 439 square kilometres) and is the largest of the countries comprising the island of Britain, covering about two-thirds of the island. No place in England is more than 75 miles (120 km) from the sea.



Farming in England

- Much of the land in England is flat (low lying) - less than 1000m above sea level, forming meadowlands and pastures and less than 10 percent of the area is covered by woodlands. Farmers raise animals or grow crops in the fields.
- In the **north-west** of England, farmers keep cattle and sheep. Sheep can survive the cold winters on the hills and moors.
- In the **south-west** of England, the rich grass is ideal for feeding dairy cows.
- In the **south-east** of England, grain (**gabona**), potatoes and sugar beet (**cukorrépa**) are grown.
- In the **east** of England (East Anglia), wheat (**búza**), barley (**árpa**) and vegetables grow in enormous fields.

<http://projectbritain.com/farming.html>

- The landscape of England is more rugged in the north and the west. The highest elevations are in Cumbria and the **Lake District** in the west. The highest point in England is **Scafell Pike, 978m**, part of the Cumbrian Mountains in North West England. The area of the Cumbrian mountains is the most rugged in England and is more commonly known as the Lake District after the many lakes there.
- **The Pennines**, a large chain of hills with moorland tops rising to between 600 and 900 metres, splits northern England into northwest and northeast sectors. They run down from the Scottish border to the river Trent about halfway down the country.

<http://projectbritain.com/land.htm>



Peak District

- **Peak District**, hill area in the county of Derbyshire, England, forming the southern end of the Pennines.
- The Peak District was **the first national park in the United Kingdom** to receive recognition in 1951. National park status has now been granted to a further 15 national parks throughout the country.
- The park receives more than 10 million visitors each year, making it one of the most popular national parks in the whole of the UK.
- More than 80% of the UK's population lives within four hours of the national park, making it one of the most accessible parks in the UK.
- The Peak District hosts part of one of the longest walking trails in the UK, the Pennine Way.

<http://www.peakdistrict.org/Pages/Facts/fz7cas.htm>



Moorland

- **Moorland** or **moor** (**hangafüves puszta**) is a type of habitat found in upland areas in the temperate grassland, characterised by low-growing vegetation on acidic soils. Moorland nowadays generally means uncultivated hill land (such as Dartmoor in South West England).
- It is closely related to heath although experts disagree on precisely what distinguishes the types of vegetation.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moorland>



North York Moors National Park

- Beautiful heather moorland lies at the very heart of the North York Moors National Park.



Heather in bloom in the North York Moors National Park



Dartmoor National Park

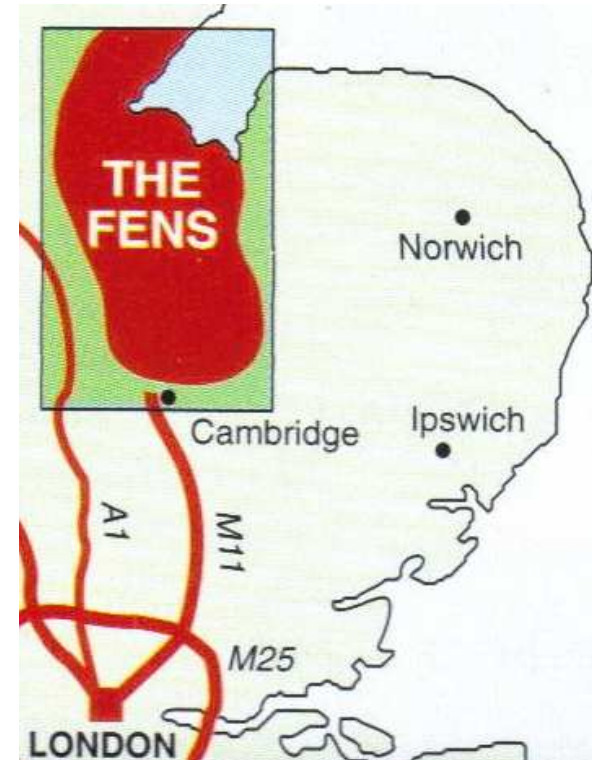
- **Dartmoor** is an area of moorland in south Devon, England. Protected by National Park status as **Dartmoor National Park**, it covers 954 square kilometres.



The Fens

- **The Fens**, also known as the **Fenland(s)**, are a naturally marshy region in eastern England. Most of the fens were drained several centuries ago, resulting in a flat, damp, low-lying agricultural region.
- Most of the Fenland lies within a few metres of sea level. As with similar areas in the Netherlands, much of the Fenland originally consisted of fresh- or salt-water wetlands, which have been artificially drained and continue to be protected from floods by drainage banks and pumps. With the support of this drainage system, the Fenland has become a major agricultural region in Britain for grains and vegetables. The Fens are particularly fertile, containing around half of the grade 1 agricultural land in England.

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



- The southeast corner, from Dover to Eastbourne, has dramatic **chalk cliffs** (**mész****kő** **szirtek**) bordering the English channel.
- The White Cliffs of Dover



- England's best known river is, of course, **the Thames** which flows through London. It is also the longest, at 346km, in England.
- **The River Severn** is the longest in total, but its source is in the mountains of Wales, and the parts which run through England are shorter than the Thames.
- England has a **long coastline** of 3,200 km. In the south and west, the coastline can be rocky, with steep cliffs. The east coast is often flat and low lying, with beaches and mud flats.