

Correction of the Exam Paper : Civilisation Britanique Contemporaine / 2020 – 2021

1- Here are the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom along with their capitals:

- 2- England - Capital: London
- 3- Scotland - Capital: Edinburgh
- 4- Wales - Capital: Cardiff
- 5- Northern Ireland - Capital: Belfast

2- The name of the late queen of the United Kingdom is Queen Elizabeth II. And the heir to the throne is Prince William, who is King Charles III's eldest son.

3- some people may perceive Britain as quaint, old-fashioned, backward-looking, or conventional due to various factors. These perceptions may stem from the country's rich history, traditional institutions, and cultural heritage. Additionally, certain aspects of British culture, such as the monarchy, the British countryside, and adherence to certain customs and traditions, can contribute to this perception. Also, because their constitution is not written.

4- The main issues facing Britain today can vary depending on the context and perspective. Some of the significant challenges include:

- Brexit and its impact on trade, economy, and international relations.
- Economic inequality and social disparities.
- Healthcare system reforms and funding.
- Climate change and environmental sustainability.
- Immigration and border control policies.
- Regional disparities and the need for inclusive economic growth.
- Education reforms and access to quality education.
- Housing affordability and availability.
- National security and terrorism threats.

- 5- 1. **EU (European Union):** A political and economic union of 27 European countries that work together on various policies, including trade, security, and environmental regulations, aiming for closer cooperation and shared governance.
 2. **RDAs (Regional Development Agencies):** These were organizations in England aimed at driving economic development in specific regions within the country. They were responsible for initiatives to boost local economies, employment, infrastructure, and investment.
 3. **Commonwealth:** A voluntary association of 54 independent countries, most of which were former territories of the British Empire. It promotes cooperation on political, economic, and social issues, while also emphasizing shared values like democracy and human rights.
 4. **Devolution:** Devolution refers to the process of transferring certain powers and responsibilities from a central government to regional or local governments within a country. In the UK context, devolution has granted varying degrees of legislative power to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, allowing them to govern certain internal affairs independently from the UK Parliament in areas like education, health, and transportation.
 - 6- The meaning of contemporary Britishness can be seen as problematic due to various reasons. One reason is the diverse nature of modern British society, which includes people from different ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds. This diversity challenges the notion of a singular and fixed identity of Britishness.
- Furthermore, debates around Britishness have been fueled by issues such as immigration, nationalism, and questions of national identity. These debates often intersect with political, social, and cultural discussions, leading to differing interpretations and perceptions of what it means to be British in the modern era.
- 7 - The two-party system refers to a political system where two major political parties dominate the political landscape and regularly compete for power. In the context of Britain, it typically refers to the Conservative Party and the Labour Party.

The effectiveness of a two-party system can be viewed from different angles. On the positive side, it can provide stability, as governments are formed by the party with the majority of seats, and a clear opposition is established. It simplifies voter choices and streamlines the decision-

making process. However, some criticisms include the limited representation of diverse political views and the potential for a lack of alternative options. It can also result in polarization and a focus on party interests rather than addressing the needs and concerns of all citizens.

8- The Anglican Church, also known as the Church of England, follows an episcopal hierarchical structure. At the top of the hierarchy is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who serves as the spiritual leader and the symbolic head of the worldwide Anglican Communion. The Archbishop of York holds the second-highest position in the hierarchy. The country is divided into dioceses, each led by a bishop. Below the bishops, there are various clergy members, including priests, deacons, and other ordained ministers who serve in local parishes.

9- Brexit refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU). It was the result of a referendum held on June 23, 2016, where a majority of voters chose to leave the EU. The process of negotiating the terms of the withdrawal and establishing new relationships between the UK and the EU took several years. The withdrawal officially became effective on January 31, 2020, following a transitional period that lasted until December 31, 2020.

10- They are :

1. Football (Soccer)
2. Rugby
3. Cricket
4. Tennis