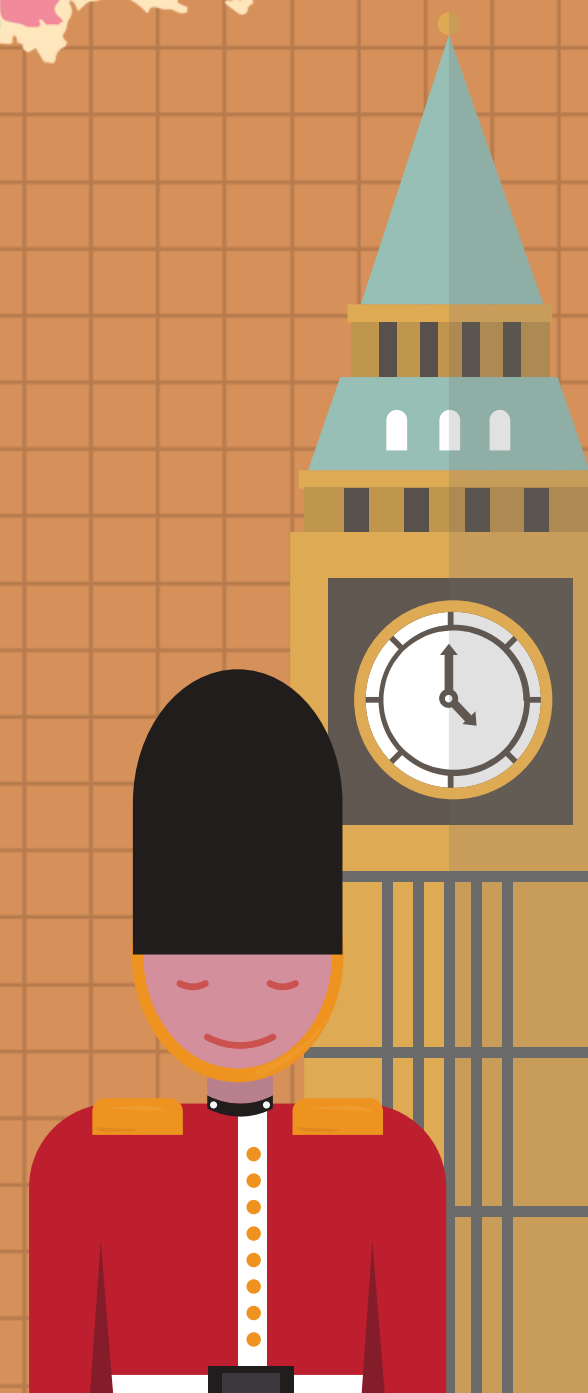


# England



Names: Fábio Daniel, Rhayara José, Maria Clara Velasco,  
Thais Garavello e Gabriel Costa

Class: 101



# Summary



History and Geograph



Culinary



Traditions



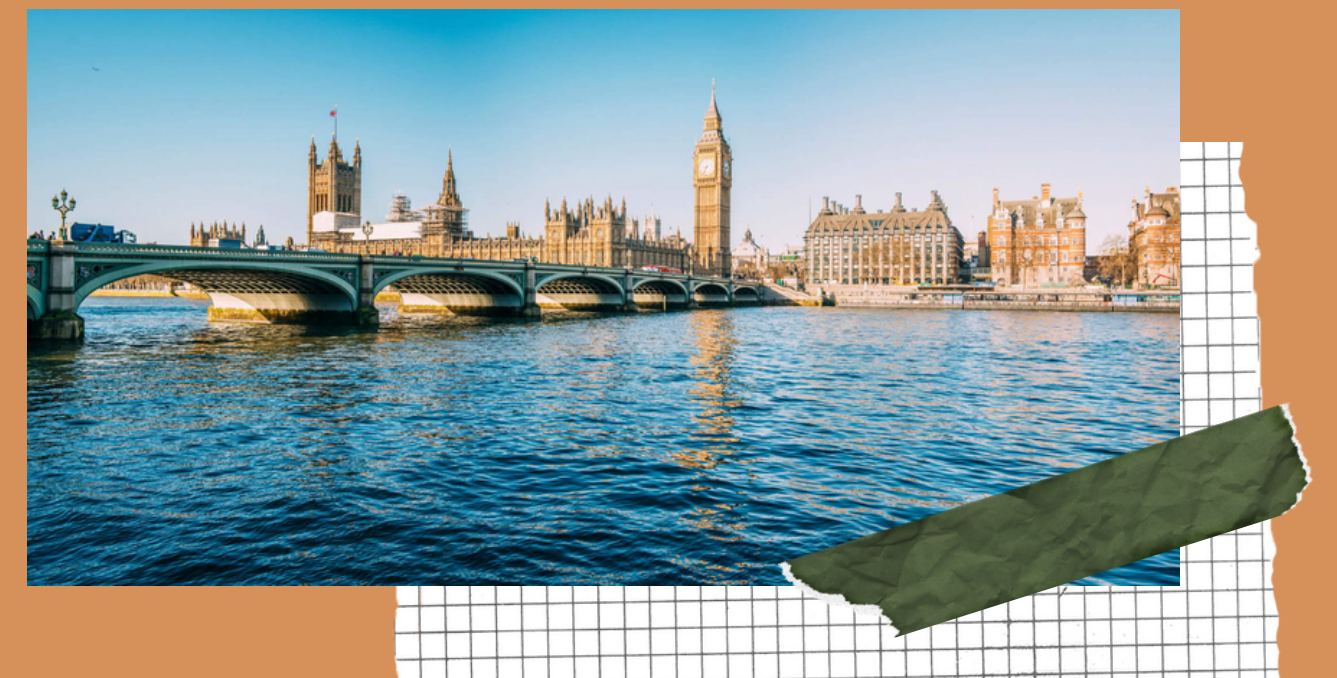
Dance, music and paint



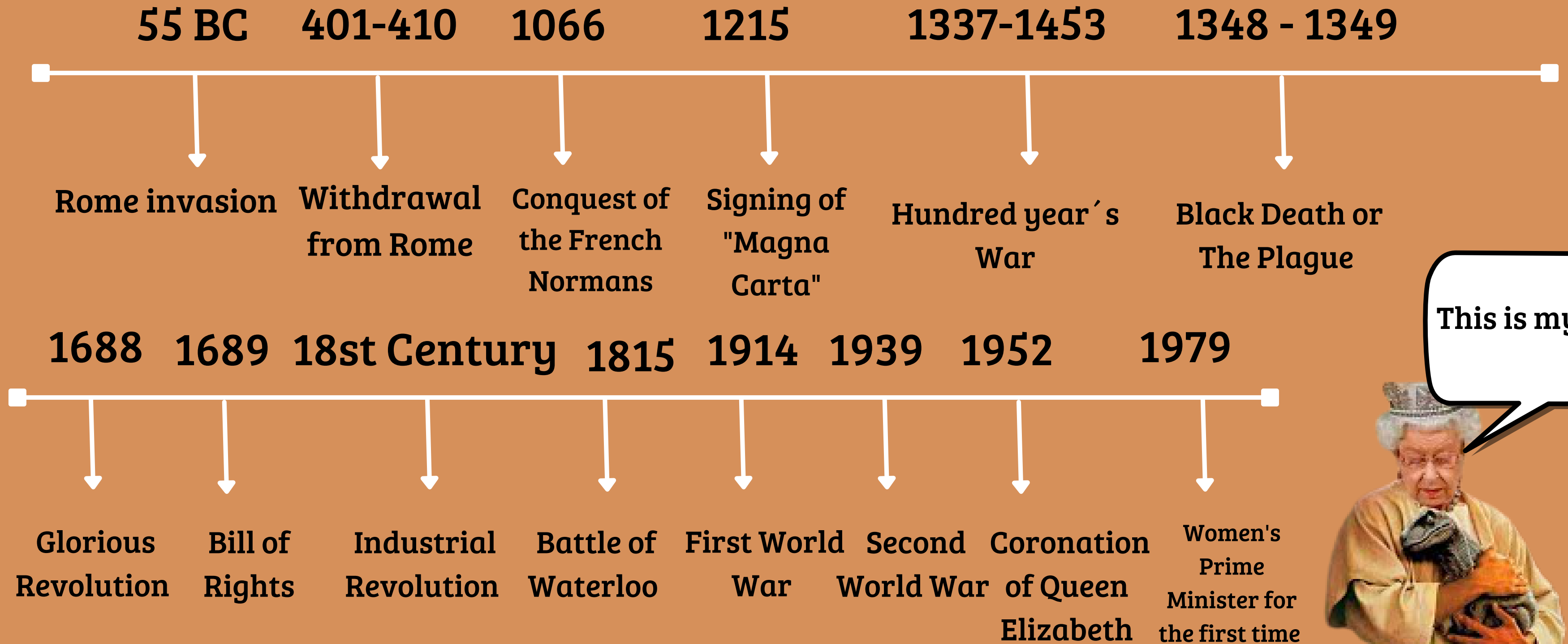
Curiosity

# Geography

- England is the largest of the four parts that form the country called the United Kingdom and is located on the European continent, the other parts are: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It occupies most of the islands of Great Britain.
- The longest river in England is the Thames, which runs through much of the southeast
- London is the capital of both England and the United Kingdom.
- The biggest cities: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Bradford, Liverpool e Birkenhead



# History



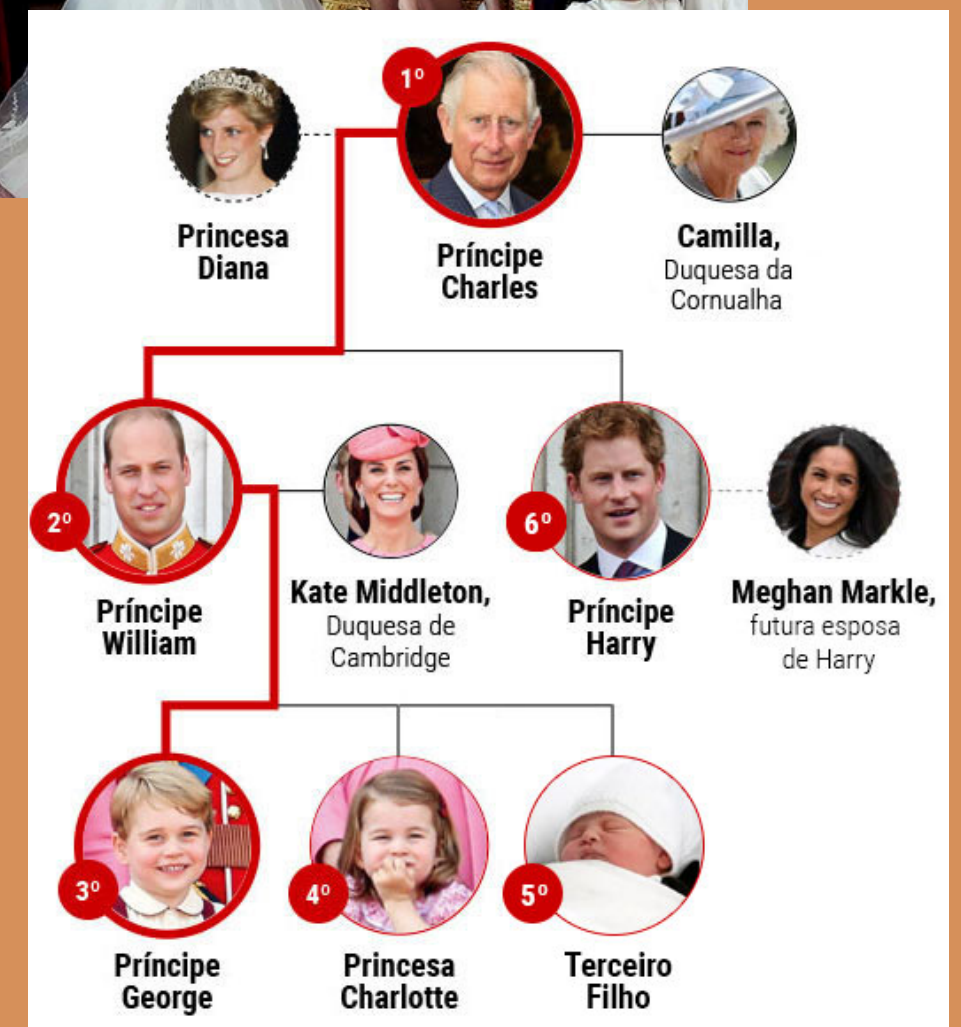
This is my pet!





# British Royal Family

- The British royal family is that which governs the United Kingdom together with parliament and is composed of the relatives of Monarch, who in this case is Queen Elizabeth
- Members of the Royal Family can represent the Queen in various places throughout the British Empire, such as at ceremonies or social events.
- Some scandals of the royal family:  
The divorce between Prince Charles and Princess Diana, ending in her death after a car accident.  
"After months of rumors, Harry and Meghan Markle announced they were taking a "step back" from royal life in 2020"





# Tourist Attractions





# Culinary

- British culinary has been reinventing itself in recent decades, using local ingredients and discovering famous chefs.
- The 3 most famous dishes from all over England are: roast beff, fish and chips and chicken tikka masala.
- England has a very popular dish anywhere in the UK. A street food, called fish and chips, consists of a fried fish accompanied by fried babatas. It is estimated that 382 million are sold per year.





# Culinary

British confectionery is very exclusive to creams, jams, whipped cream and red fruits.

The most common dessert in England is the Victoria sandwich, famous for being consumed in the famous afternoon tea and its name was given, as it was invented especially for Queen Victoria.

Another very famous dessert is the banoffee pie, a pie made from the mixture between coffee and banana, the mix of the two ingredients accompanied by biscuit and caramel. Another famous sweet is the trifle, a kind of pave with layers of sigh cream and red fruits, a curious is that this candy is served only in bowls in individual servings





# Traditions

- Drive on left- Cars in England travel along the left lane, different from what occurs in Brazil which is the french way, driven by the right.
- Pubs- Pubs are bars in England, which unlike the United States are called "Bars". Pubs are important symbols of British social life, people gather in pubs to eat, drink and meet friends.
- Five o'clock tea- The English keep the daily habit of drinking, punctually, the famous tea of five – and if it comes accompanied by milk, even better.





# Traditions

- **Punctuality-** Punctuality is something natural for the English, the option of being late for a commitment does not exist for them.
- **"British people are very polite!"** - The British care a lot about education, in this matter we can say that they are quite exaggerated. They always apologize for acts they didn't commit.
- **Sandwich at lunch-** In Brazil, we have the custom of when the clock is ticking noon on we take 1 hour of lunch and eat a meal consisting of: rice, beans, steak and some accompaniment; Already in England they have the habit of having a quick snack, eating a sandwich and juice.





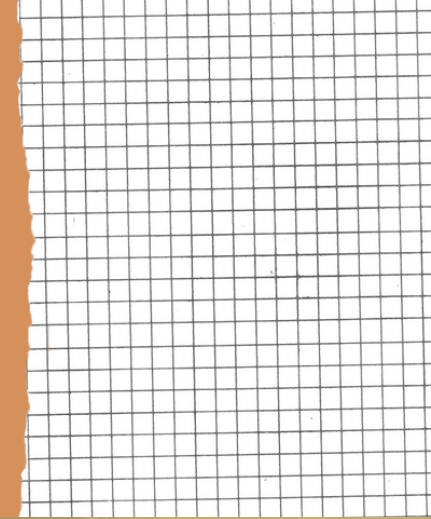
# Dance

## Morris Dance

Typically male dance, a Morris dance is quite traditional and consists of performing vigorous jumps, alternating like legs. The typical clothes are costumes adorned with bell pads on the shins, as well as accessories, such as swords, scarves and sticks. The oldest mention of dance dates from 1448, appearing in visits to bishops, plays, among other situations.

## Hornpipe

The name can refer to a musical instrument and also to one of the various forms of dance practiced in England from the 16th century until today. Typical of the Renaissance period, the Hornpipe is a dance often performed by sailors.





# Music

## Beatles

The Beatles was an English rock band formed in 1960 in the city of Liverpool. Formed by John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr, it is considered the most influential band of all time.

Adele is a British singer and songwriter known worldwide for songs like "Someone Like You" and "Rolling In the Deep". The artist was born on May 5, 1988, in Tottenham, London.

Singer-songwriter Edward Christopher Sheeran known as Ed Sheeran was born in the countryside of England, but moved to London to start his musical career. His great hit song is "Perfect"





# Paint



**Paint: Fishermen at sea**  
**Painter: William Turner.**  
**Year: 1796**



**Paint: The Execution of Lady Jane Grey**  
**Painter: Paul Delaroche**  
**Year: 1833**



**Paint: The signal**  
**Painter: John William Godward**  
**Year: 1889**



# Curiosity

- All whales, swans and dolphins in British waters belong to the queen.
- There are many memes on the internet about "Keep Calm..." and some complement, in fact, the joke makes reference to a campaign of the British government, released among its population in 1939: Keep calm and carry on. The goal was to raise the morale of the people in the face of air strikes during World War II.
- The figure of Queen Elizabeth on the £1 coins shows her age at the time the coins were made.





# Curiosity

- Walk around the cemetery is considered a tourist spot in England and is a popular habit.
- Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling and Wake, this event happens every year, the people of the village of Brockworth in the Gloucestershire region drop a cheese down the hill and go after him in an attempt to catch him.
- There is a garden in England dedicated only to plants that can kill.





Thanks for paying attention to our assignment!

We hope you enjoyed!

(We are not English, but we are also polite, LOL)

Tip: The crown is a great series to understand everything about the royal family







Grupo: Sofia, Blenda, Marjorie, Maria Luisa Avellar e Isabelle melo  
Turma: 101

IRLANDA



# *História e geografia da Irlanda*

A ilha da Irlanda tem uma extensão de mais 84 421 km<sup>2</sup>, dos quais cinco sextos pertencem à República, constituindo o restante a Irlanda do Norte. A Irlanda conquistou sua independência da Grã-Bretanha em 1922. Apesar da independência e da divisão entre Irlanda e Irlanda do Norte, as confusões entre os dois países seguiram até os anos 1990, por conta de conflitos religiosos, políticos e econômicos entre irlandeses e britânicos, além de momentos de violência entre os dois países. No entanto, após anos de rivalidade, os territórios assinaram um Tratado de Paz e, nos anos atuais, mantêm uma relação estável: nada de guerras, porém sem grande amizade.



# CULINÁRIA IRLANDESA

- **A culinária irlandesa pode ser dividida em duas categorias, a tradicional, composta por pratos simples e pratos mais modernos, como os servidos em hotéis e restaurantes.**
- **Os frutos do mar sempre foram consumidos pelos irlandeses, os crustáceos e moluscos começaram a ser incorporados recentemente, principalmente pela qualidade dos produtos na costa da Irlanda**
- **A Irlanda é muito conhecida pelo seu famoso café da manhã, uma refeição frita ou grelhada, geralmente constituída de bacon, ovos, salsichas e tomates.**



# Algumas comidas típicas do país:



## -DUBLIN CODDLE:

Composto por batatas, bacon e linguiça defumada. Algumas vezes é preparada com cevada.



## -PORRIDGE:

Uma comida muito servida em cafés da manhã. É um mingau feito com aveia, que geralmente acompanha frutas como morangos e bananas.



## -BEEF AND GUINNESS STEW:

É um cozido feito de carne e temperado com salsa, alho, pimenta e cerveja guinness, que dá um toque especial ao prato.



## -BOXTY:

Panqueca irlandesa, feita com batatas. Acompanhada de bacon, linguiça ou cogumelos.



# PRINCIPAIS COSTUMES DOS IRLANDESES

- **A maior parte da sociedade irlandesa tem o costume de se vestir de maneira confortável, não se importando com estereótipos da moda.**
- **Os irlandeses tem o hábito frequente de ingerir bebidas alcóolicas, principalmente a cerveja, fazendo com que a Irlanda seja classificada como um dos países que mais consome cerveja no mundo.**
- **Na Irlanda a palavra “cheers” é utilizada para agradecimentos, diferentemente do Inglês falado em outros países.**
- **Assim como na Inglaterra, o costume de beber chá com leite é comum na Irlanda. Também comparada ao Reino Unido, os carros irlandeses são estruturados internamente tendo o volante e os pedais no lado direito, portanto, se dirige pelo lado esquerdo nas ruas da Irlanda.**

# CURIOSIDADES IRLANDEASAS



O Titanic foi construído na Irlanda do Norte (Reino Unido) O famoso navio que afundou completamente, após colidir com o iceberg, foi construído pela Harland and Wolff, empresa britânica, na capital da Irlanda do Norte. Inclusive um dos pontos turísticos mais visitados da capital é o museu do Titanic.



Não existem cobras na Irlanda  
Ao contrário do que dizem, que o padroeiro da Irlanda, o St. Patrick, foi o responsável pelo extermínio dos répteis, o fato se dá simplesmente porque o clima irlandês nunca foi favorável para as cobras se reproduzirem e continuarem no país



Eleições de 7 em 7 anos  
Conforme toda república a Irlanda elege seu representante, isto ocorre a cada 7 anos e o presidente pode ser reeleito uma vez.



Chá com leite  
Os irlandeses são tomadores assíduos de chá, tanto quanto os ingleses. Além disso, eles tomam o chá preto com leite. Para eles colocar leite no chá é igual colocar leite no café.

# DANÇA, PINTURA E MÚSICA

- Talvez a mais fascinante forma de arte irlandesa seja a dança. Devido às constantes invasões e imigrações que ocorreram na Irlanda em toda sua história, cada povo trouxe para o país sua música e dança preferidas. A dança irlandesa possuía várias versões, nas mais diferentes áreas da Irlanda. Hoje pode-se encontrar jigs, reels, hornpipes, sets, half sets, polkas e uma espécie de sapateado, performados individualmente ou em grupo. As roupas usadas pelos dançarinos de hoje são uma homenagem às vestes usadas no passado. A maioria das roupas são adornadas com símbolos celtas. Hoje em dia existem diversas organizações promovendo a dança irlandesa, assim como grupos de dança famosos pelas belíssimas e eletrizantes apresentações. Espetáculos como o Riverdance, Lord of the Dance e Feet of Flames projetaram a dança irlandesa no mundo todo.
- A música irlandesa tem suas origens na música céltica da Idade Média, comum também à região da Bretanha, Escócia e ao País de Gales. A maioria das músicas instrumentais irlandesas eram ouvidas apenas como acompanhamento das danças. A divisão dessas duas artes (música e dança) ocorreu, principalmente, a partir dos anos 60, quando começaram a surgir diversos pubs que se espalharam por toda a Irlanda e difundiram a música tradicional do país. A instrumentação utilizada na música irlandesa é diversa e conta com instrumentos das famílias dos sopros (como flautas, gaita de foles, acordeon, hornpipe e concertina), das cordas (como violão, banjo, bandolim, harpa e violino, este último chamado de Fiddle) e da percussão (bones, bodhán e etc).





- A história da arte irlandesa começa por volta de 3.200 aC com entalhes em pedra neolítica na tumba megalítica de Newgrange , parte do complexo Brú na Bóinne que ainda hoje existe, County Meath. Os laços comerciais com a Grã-Bretanha e a Europa do Norte introduziram a cultura La Tène e a arte celta na Irlanda por volta de 300 aC, mas embora esses estilos tenham mudado ou desaparecido posteriormente sob a subjugação romana, a Irlanda foi deixada sozinha para desenvolver desenhos celtas: notavelmente cruces celtas , desenhos em espiral , e os intrincados padrões entrelaçados do knotwork celta. Na era vitoriana, com falta de patrocínio e melhores oportunidades de ser encontrados no exterior, muitos artistas irlandeses emigraram para Londres ou Paris. No início do século 20, as coisas começaram a melhorar. Oportunidades começaram a surgir em casa; o movimento Celtic Revival viu um interesse renovado em aspectos da cultura celta, Hugh Lane estabeleceu a Galeria Municipal de Arte Moderna , a primeira galeria pública de seu tipo no mundo, e com maior patrocínio, uma nova geração de talentos locais e emigrados que retornaram gradualmente se formaram uma base sólida para o crescimento da arte na Irlanda.



**William Newenham Montague Orpen** foi um artista irlandês que trabalhou maioritariamente em Londres. Foi um excelente desenhador e um retratista popular e comercialmente bem-sucedido (Grace lendo em Howth Bay)



**Sir John Lavery** era um pintor irlandês mais conhecido por seus retratos e representações de guerra.

# CONTRAS DA IRLANDA



- O ÍNDICE DE DESEMPREGO É ALTO.
- O ATENDIMENTO MÉDICO NÃO É GRATUITO.
- O TEMPO É RUIM NA MAIORIA DAS VEZES
- A IRLANDA NÃO CONTA COM UM SISTEMA DE IMIGRAÇÃO ORGANIZADO
- O CUSTO DE VIDA NO PAIS NÃO É BARATO
- DIFICULDADE EM ENCONTRAR MORADIA

# New Zealand

History, culture and curiosities



5,0

great!  
83388



# 1.

## History and geography



New Zealand is a country formed by a group of islands in the southern part of the part of the Pacific Ocean, in Oceania . The Maori had already been there for centuries when Europeans arrived in the seventeenth century . The capital of New Zealand is Wellington . The country has a population of 4,966,000 , and its area is 268,107 km .



Far removed from its nearest landmasses, New Zealand is the most isolated of the planet's sizeable land masses. Its nearest neighbors are Australia to the northwest, and New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tonga to the north.

# Country Location







Os primeiros colonizadores Maori chegaram à Nova Zelândia vindos da Polinésia no século XIII. O primeiro povo maori descendia dos mesmos colonizadores polinésios, micronésios e melanésios que cruzaram o Pacífico para habitar ilhas como o Haváí.

In 1840, Maori and the British signed a treaty of Waitangi. In this agreement, the Maori accepted British rule; in return, the British promised to protect the rights the Maori had over the land. With the demand for sale by the British, relations were strained. There were conflicts in the 1840s and most of the 1860s. Eventually, British forces, supported by Maori allied with the government, defeat the Maori who were against the sale of the land.

# 2.

## Dance, painting and music



One of New Zealand's most famous traditional dances is kapa haka, an emotional and powerful combination of music and dance. The kapa haka is performed by cultural groups in maraes, schools, and during special events and festivals





We also have some typical songs like Waiata -ā-ringā, which is a movement song, the lyrics are accompanied by hand movements full of symbolism. Many of these songs tell stories, love poems, prayers, and heroic narratives.

We also have some typical songs like Waiata -ā-ringā, which is a movement song, the lyrics are accompanied by hand movements full of symbolism. Many of these songs tell stories, love poems, prayers, and heroic narratives.



3.

# National Culinary





- As Ostras de Bluff.
- Mexilhões de lábios verdes.
- Comida de fazendeiro.
- Bolinho de peixes miúdos
- Queijo azul da Nova Zelândia
- Fish and chips ( peixes com batata frita)
- Paua preto da Nova Zelândia
- Lagostim de Kaikoura



4.

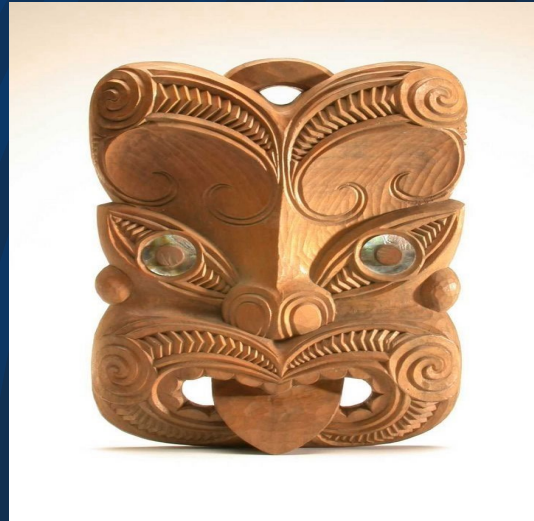
# Major customs



- Dirigir do lado esquerdo
- Cumprimentar -se tocando nariz e testa um do outro
- Powhiri, a cerimônia de boas -vindas
- Kapa Haka.
- Teo Reo Maori, o idioma nativo
- A colmeia
- A arte de tatuagem: ta moko
- Pakeha: os não -maori
- Raranga: tecelagem maori
- Whakairo: contando histórias por meio do entalhe



A colmeia, parlamento da Nova Zelândia





**5.**

# **Curiosities about the country**



- 1. Há longas estradas da Nova Zelândia, mas nenhuma parte do país tem mais que 128 km do mar.
- 2. Cerca de um terço do país está protegido pelo parque nacional.
- 3. O lago Tekapo é o segundo maior de três lagos – os outros dois são os lagos Ohau e Pukaki – que correm quase paralelos na margem norte da bacia de Mackenzie
- 4. Cerca de 30% da Nova Zelândia é coberta por florestas naturais.
- 5. Poluição é praticamente inexistente no País.



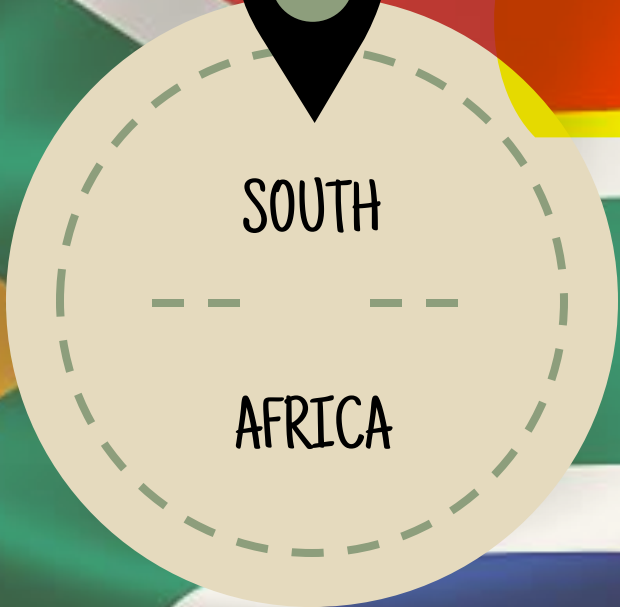
- 6. A Nova Zelândia é o país com os menores índices de corrupção do mundo e com a melhor estrutura para turismo.
- 7. Nova Zelândia em maori significa “terra da longa nuvem branca”
- 8. Auckland é a mais cosmopolita das cidades da Nova Zelândia.
- 9. A Nova Zelândia tem menos de 5 milhões de habitantes, sendo que há mais ovelhas que pessoas vivendo lá.
- 10. A cidade de Queenstown tem uma população de cerca de 18 mil e recebe mais de 100 vezes esse número [1.890.000] de visitantes por ano.
- 11. Na Nova Zelândia tem uma escultura que parece desenho animado.
- 12. Uma em cada três famílias Auckland tem um barco próprio.





# Obrigada!

Alunas: Aléxia Braga, Maria Clara Pereira, Maria Luiza Alves e Letícia Lima



Maria Clara Carneiro, Beatriz, Amanda, Isabelli Torres e Gustavo

1  
history/geography

2  
culture

3  
curiosities





# HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

2  
culture

3  
curiosities

# 1.1 HISTORY



## DISCOVERY

South Africa was discovered by **Bartolomeu Dias**, who, in 1488, landed on Robben Island, off the current **Cidade do Cabo**, on his aborted trip to India. The island was used for many years by Portuguese, English and Dutch navigators as a refueling station.

## BERLIN CONFERENCE

In 1884 and 1885, the **Berlin Conference** was held, between developed countries that led to the This treaty led to many conflicts between people, which weakened Africa and facilitated European occupation.

## SLAVERY

Between the 16th and 19th centuries, it is estimated that more than **10 million of Africans** were enslaved and sent to America and the Caribbean to work in the “New World” colonies.

## INDEPENDENCE AND APARTHEID

Technically, **the colonial period in South Africa ended in 1910**, when the British founded the Union of South Africa. In **1961, the republic was proclaimed** and South Africa left the Commonwealth. This decision was taken in a referendum, in which only the white community of the country voted, **since 1938 apartheid had been in force** in the country which ended only in 1994.

That same year, the first multiracial elections were held and ended up electing **Nelson Mandela, the country's first black president**.



## 1.2 GEOGRAPHY

**South Africa** is located at the southern tip of the African continent, with a coastal region that stretches for more than 2,500 km, and is also bathed by two oceans (**Atlantic and Indian**). **The country is the 25th largest in the world in terms of area.**



2  
culture

3  
curiosities



# 2. CULTURE

- Culinary - Dance - Music - Religion - Mores – Sports -

1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities



# CULINARY

Like every country, South Africa also has its own cuisine, based on its menu of red meats, in addition to exotic foods.

South African cuisine has received strong influences from indigenous cultures, more specifically from the Khoisan, Xhosa and Sotho tribes.

## EXEMPLOS:

The sweet called **Koeksisters** is traditional in the country, being of origin of these peoples, very served as a dessert; it is simple in appearance, commonly served at informal events, it can be found easily.



**Bobotie** is a typical dish of South African cuisine, consisting of ground beef cooked with curry and sweet spices and baked in the oven with a topping of beaten eggs with milk.



**Bunny Chow** are baked breads, stuffed with spicy curry, were originally created by the Indian immigrant community that arrived in Durban in the 19th century to work in the sugar cane fields.



1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities

# MUSIC AND DANCE

As there is no single South African culture, but a mixture, it can be said that each ethnic group has its own cultural identity.

## MUSIC

At the time of apartheid, black musicians who sang in English and / or Afrikaans started to sing in other languages, mainly in traditional Africans, thus developing the **Kwaito style**. There is also **African Jazz**, which has many concerts for being highly valued.



african jazz musicians

## DANCE

**Brazilian Capoeira**, created by blacks in Colonial Brazil, and which combines martial arts and dance, has a strong African cultural influence.



Capoeira group

1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities

# SPORTS

Sports are a very important part of South Africa. **Rugby, Cricket and Athletics** are the most practiced sports among South Africans.

## RUGBY

Rugby is mostly practiced by whites. The game consists of two teams of 15 athletes score points using a ball with their hands and whoever has the most points wins the match.



## CRICKET

Cricket is based on 11 athletes play on each side. The main movements take place in a rectangular strip in the center of the field, where the ball is thrown by the pitcher against the opponent's target and defended by the hitter.



## ATHLETICS

Athletics is one of the most important sports in South Africa. Having an Olympic and 800m world champion, Semenya, that recently lost the lawsuit against the International Athletics Federation that banned it from competitions due to its atypical testosterone production levels.



1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities



# RELIGION

The most practiced religion is **Christianity**, with a reasonable number of practitioners of the **Hindu, Muslim, Jewish and Buddhist** religions.



Christianity in África



Islam



Buddhism

1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities

# MORES

1. When dealing with foreigners, South Africans often shake hands while looking in the eyes and smiling. But when greeting a woman, be aware: many may just shake their heads instead of having contact.

2. When you are invited the home of a South African, it is nice to bring flowers or a drink as a gift.



1  
history/geography

3  
curiosities



# CURIOSITIES

1  
history/geography

2  
culture



# 4 GENERAL CURIOSITIES ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA

01

## BIODIVERSITY

There are more than 900 species living there. A wide variety like monkeys, snakes, elephants and lions. It is the land of the Giraffes. 3 country with the greatest biodiversity.

03

## THREE CAPITALS

South Africa has 3 distinct capitals: Cape Town, which is the legislative capital, Bloemfontein, which is the judicial capital and Pretoria, which is the administrative capital.

02

## LANGUAGES

In Africa, 11 languages are considered official. The best known are English and the Africâner Language

04

## THE RIVALRY BETWEEN RUGBY AND FOOTBALL

Since Apartheid, Rugby has become football for white people and football for black people



# SOURCES:

<https://brasilescola.uol.com.br>

[https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipédia:Página principal](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikip%C3%A9dia:P%C3%A1gina_principal)

<https://www.politize.com.br/africa-do-sul-500-anos-em-5-pontos/>

<https://www.terramundi.com.br/blog/o-que-comer-na-africa-do-sul-em-11-pratos/>

<https://mundoeducacao.uol.com.br/africa-sul-2/esportes-mais-praticados-na-africa-sul.htm>

<https://religiao.culturamix.com/religoes/religoes-africanas/>

<https://www.4oito.com.br/noticia/7-curiosidades-sobre-a-africa-do-sul-13374>

<https://www.wizard.com.br/viagem/uma-cultura-diferente-conheca-a-africa-do-sul/#:~:text=Alguns%20costumes&text=Ao%20lidar%20com%20estrangeiros%2C%20os,n%C3%A3o%20est%C3%A1%20inclusa%20na%20nota>

<https://blog.rhinoafrica.com/pt/2017/07/25/12-curiosidades-sobre-africa-sul-que-voce-provavelmente-nao-sabia/>

<https://blog.rhinoafrica.com/pt/2017/07/25/12-curiosidades-sobre-africa-sul-que-voce-provavelmente-nao-sabia/>