

A dark blue world map with white outlines of continents, serving as the background for the slide.

CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION OF ANGLOPHONE COUNTRIES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

INTRODUCTION TO THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COMMONWEALTH

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INTRODUCTION

Activity 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the complete name of the UK?
2. What countries does Great Britain include?
3. What do the British Isles include?
4. What is the highest point in the UK?
5. Name some islands of Scotland.
6. Where are the Grampian Mountains? And the Pennines?
7. What rivers marks part of the border between Scotland and England?
8. Name the three largest cities in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
9. Name the three largest ethnic groups in the UK.

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK can be divided in two areas:

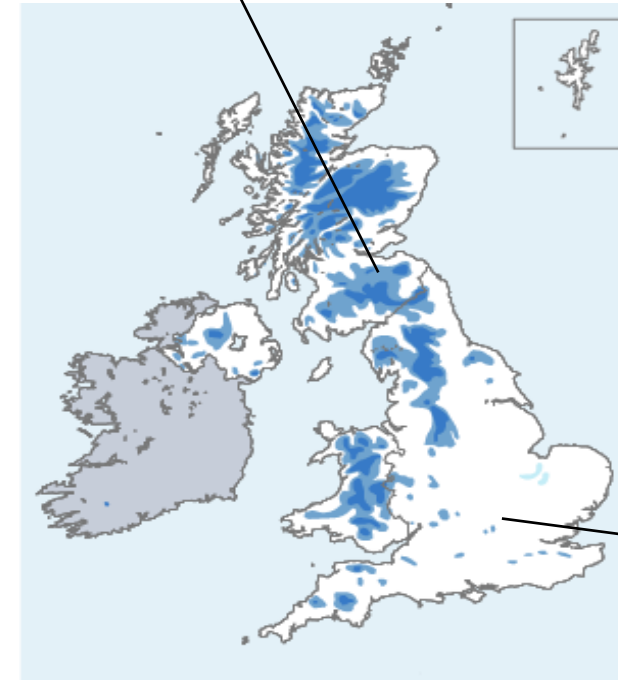
The Uplands: areas high above sea level. Mountains and hills mainly found in:

- **Scotland** - The Northwest Highlands, the Cairngorm Mountains, the Grampian Mountains and the Southern Uplands. Ben Nevis is the UK's highest peak and is found in the Grampian Mountains.
- **England** - The Pennines, Lake District, Dartmoor and Exmoor. Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England and is found in the Lake District.
- **Wales** - Snowdonia and the Brecon Beacons. Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales and is found in Snowdonia.

The Lowlands: areas at or below sea level. These can be found in the following places:

- around The Wash (East Anglia and Lincolnshire)
- Lincolnshire
- the Fens in East Anglia - the lowest place in the UK
- the Midlands
- the London Basin
- the Vale of York

Uplands (North and West)



Lowlands
(South and East)

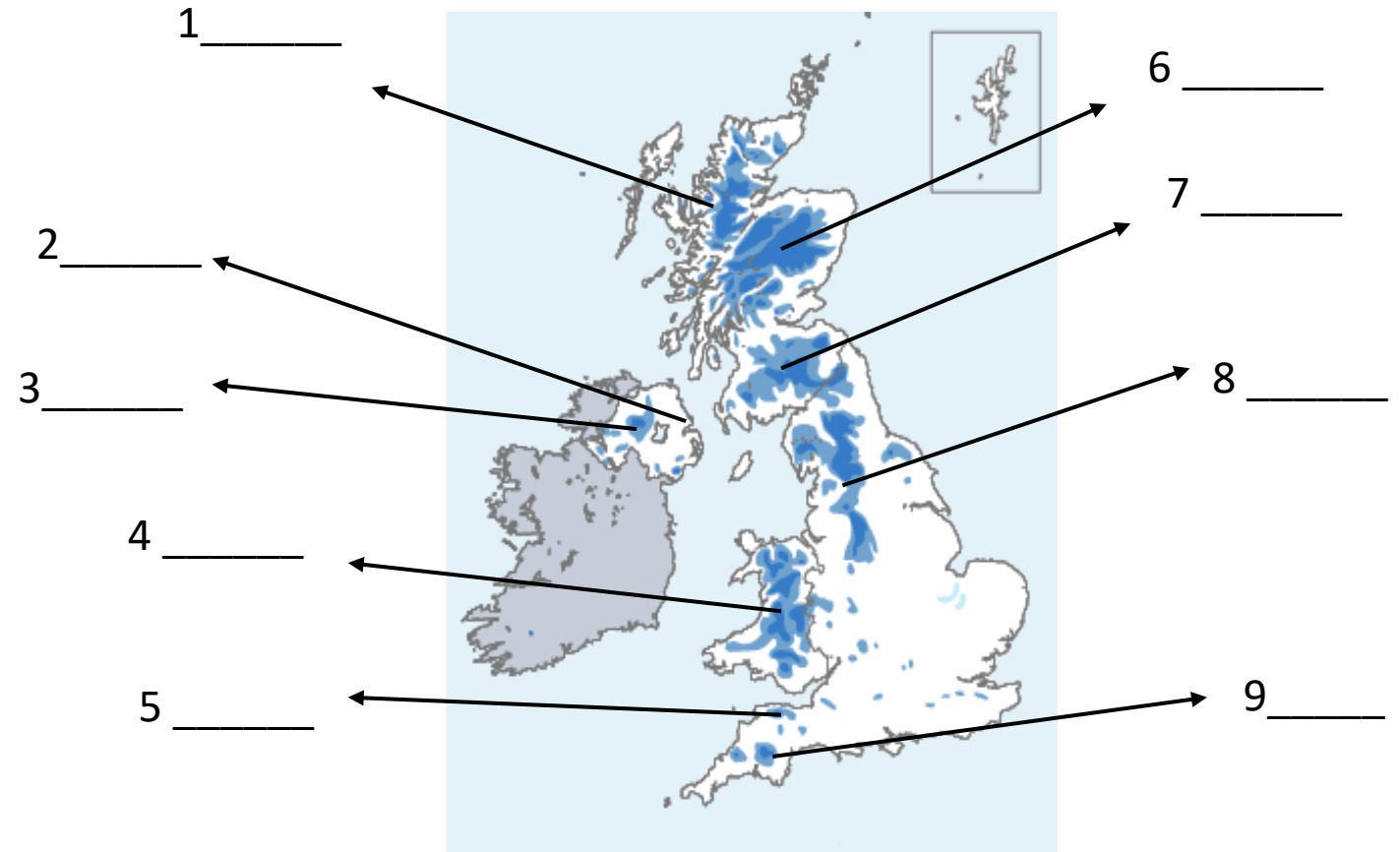
Source of the image: BBC (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwmkg7h/revision/1>)

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Uplands

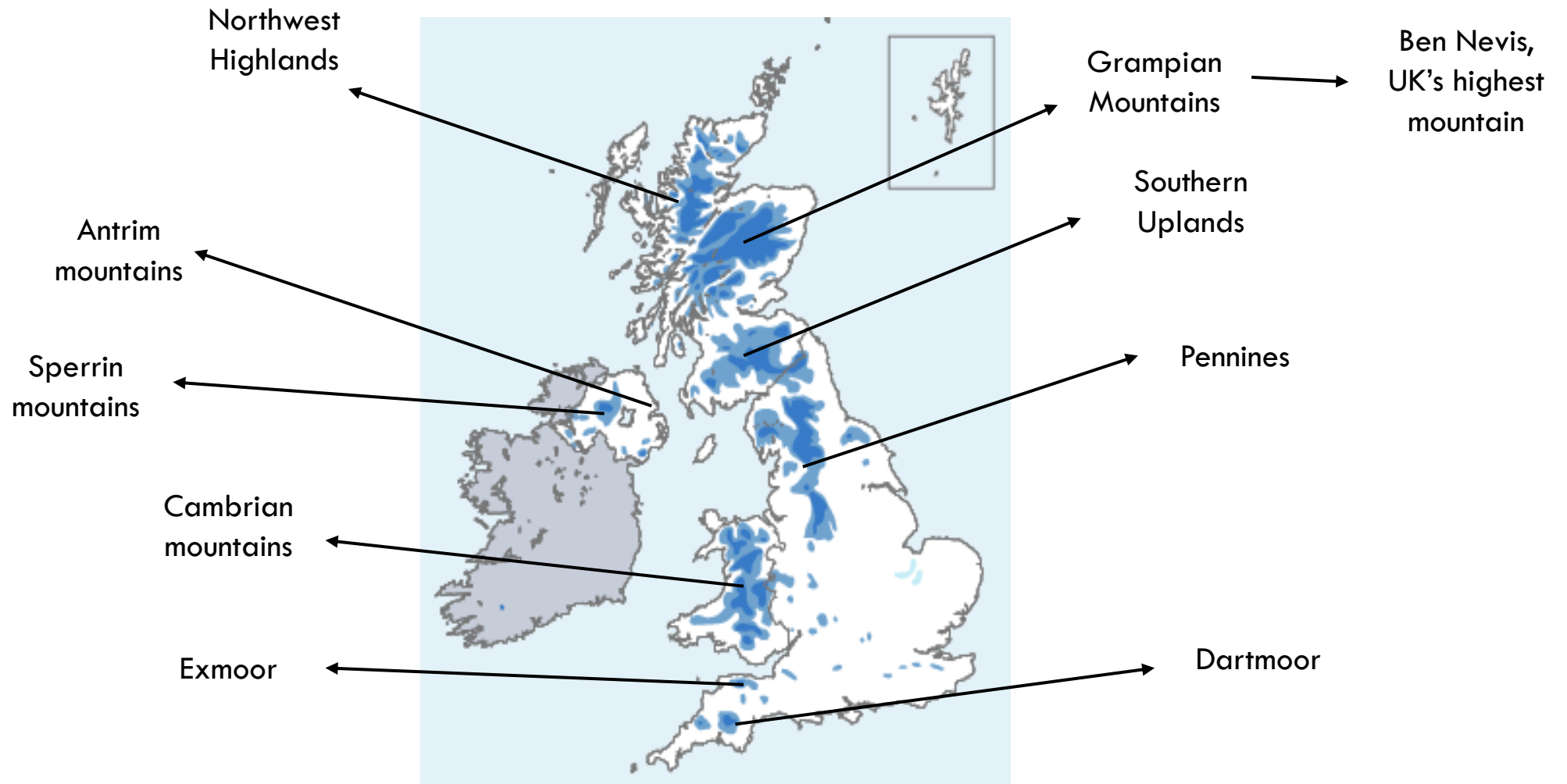
Activity 2. Find where the following mountain ranges are located and place them on this map:

- Pennines
- Exmoor
- Cambrian Mountains
- Antrim Mountains
- Northwest Highlands
- Grampian Mountains
- Dartmoor
- Southern Uplands
- Sperrin Mountains



Source of the image: BBC (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwmgk7h/revision/1>)

The Uplands. Answers to Activity 2



PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Uplands

Activity 3. Now, classify these mountain ranges according to the country to which they belong.

Main mountain ranges per country			
England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Uplands. Answers to Activity 3

Main mountain ranges per country			
England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
- Pennines - Exmoor - Dartmoor	- Northwest Highlands - Grampian Mountains - Southern Uplands	- Cambrian Mountains	- Antrim Mountains - Sperrin Mountains

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Lowlands

- Areas at or below sea level.
- Composed of lowland fens (formerly marshlands), plains, valleys, and coasts
- Often used for agriculture.

Activity 4. Visit this website and read about the characteristics of the lowlands of the UK. Click on the map to "visit" some of the most important areas. Write down their names.

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/physical-geography-of-the-uk-uk-landscapes/>

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 5. Now use Google Earth to create your own map that includes all the mountain ranges and lowland areas you have learned so far. You can "visit" them using this tool.

<https://www.google.es/intl/es/earth/index.html>



PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Oceans and seas of the UK

Activity 6. Find where these seas and oceans are located and include them on your Google Earth map:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Celtic Sea
- Irish Sea
- North Sea
- English Channel

Oceans and seas of the UK

The British Isles are surrounded by the following masses of water:

- The Atlantic Ocean, to the left.
- The North Sea, to the right.

Apart from these, there is:

- The Irish Sea, between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland.
- The Celtic Sea, below the island of Ireland.
- The English Channel, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that separates southern England from northern France.



PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Rivers and other bodies of water in the UK

Activity 7. Which rivers in UK do you know? In which country are they? Do some research and place the names of these rivers on your Google Earth map:

- Severn
- Thames
- Trent
- Tay
- Clyde
- Spey

What's the name of the biggest lake in Northern Ireland?

Now practice using this tool: <https://www.loveouradventures.com/quiz/UK-rivers-part-1>

PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Rivers and other bodies of water in the UK

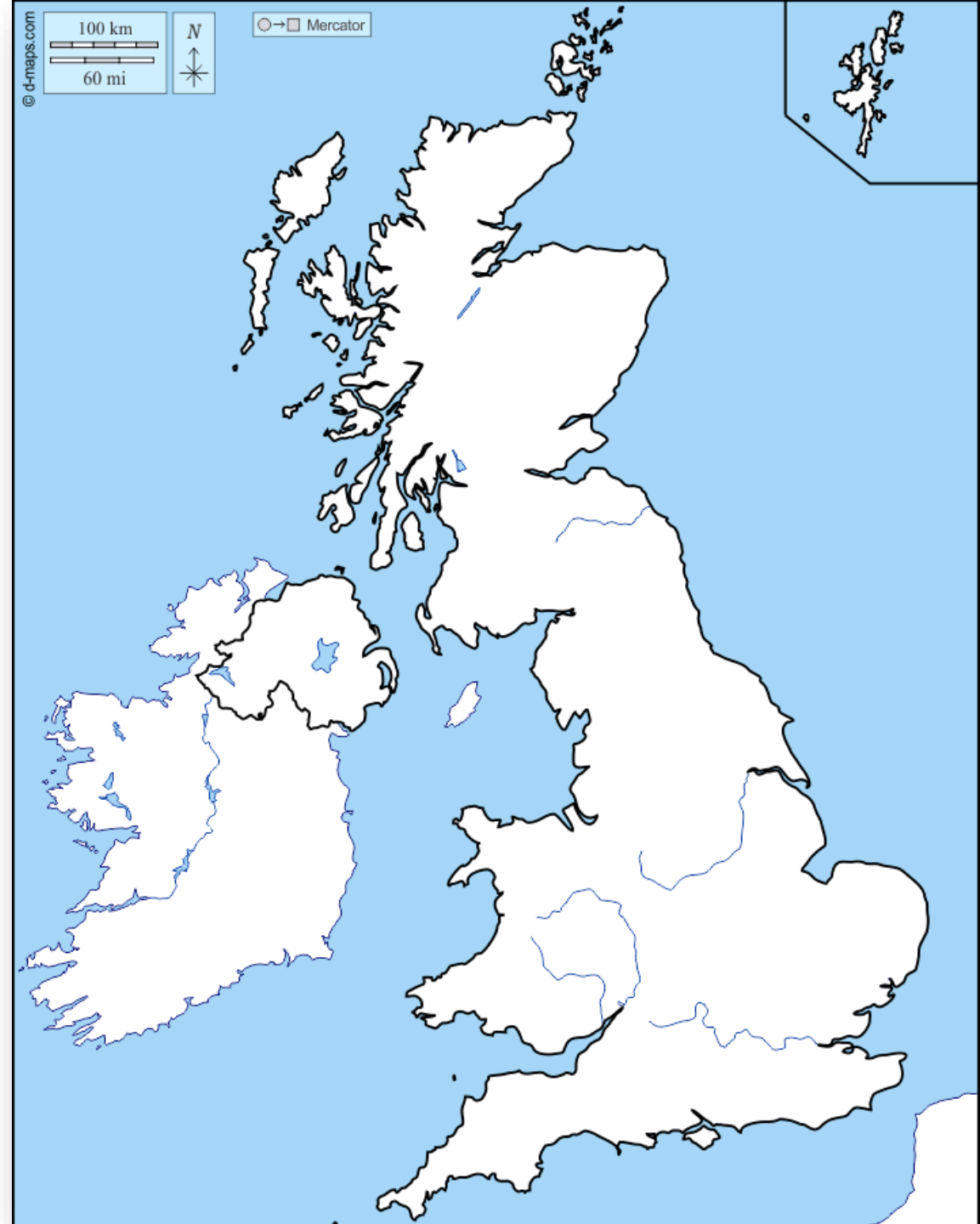
Activity 8. Now, do some research using this link (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_rivers_of_the_United_Kingdom) and make a connection between these three columns.

What are the three longest rivers in the UK?

Severn	346 km	ENGLAND
Clyde	180 km	SCOTLAND
Trent	354 km	NORTHERN IRELAND
Tay	298 km	WALES
Thames	188 km	
Spey	179 km	

Activity 9. The UK has numerous rivers. Do some research and write down the length of these rivers and the main cities through which they flow.

- The three main English/Welsh rivers are:
 - Severn
 - Thames
 - Trent
- Scotland's main rivers are:
 - Tay
 - Clyde
 - Spey
- In Northern Ireland, there's the UK's biggest lake: Lough Neagh.



1.2. Political organization of the United Kingdom

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

UK political organization

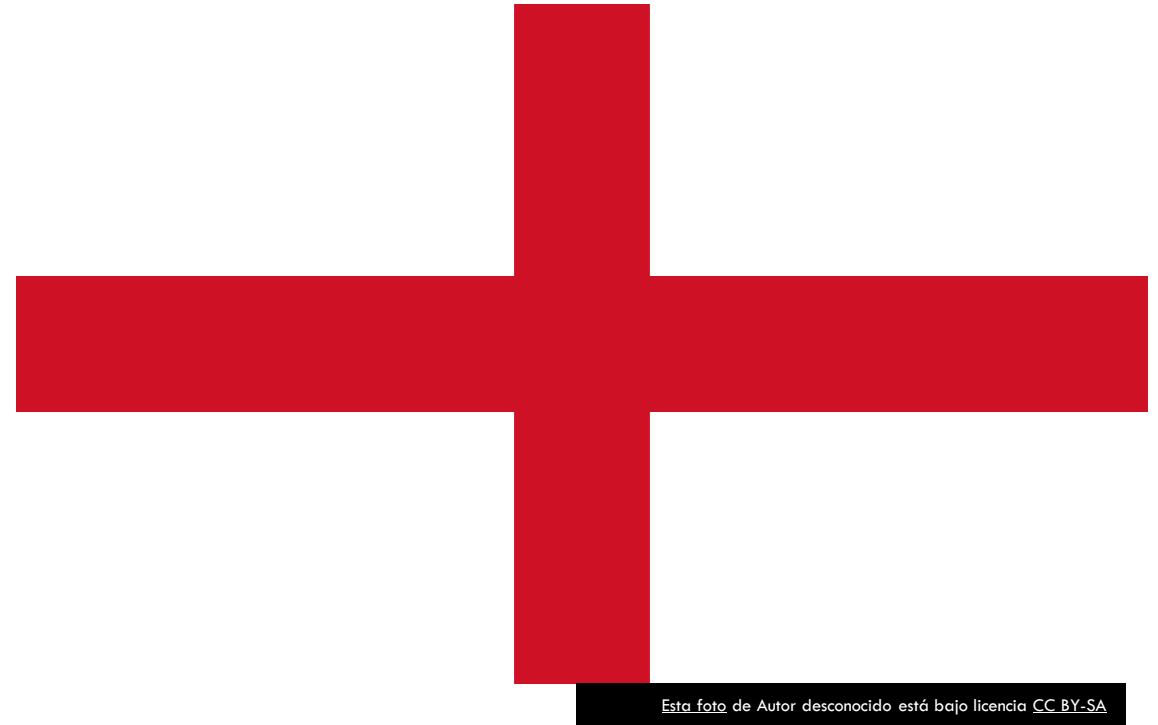
- The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
- The UK Parliament is the maximum political authority of the kingdom.
- The King is the Head of the State and of the nation.
- He is also the Head of State of other 14 countries, including Australia, Canada or New Zealand.



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

England: political organization

- England has no parliament of its own.
- Thus, it is under direct rule of the UK Parliament.
- The capital is London.
- As for territorial organization, it can be divided into 9 different regions.
- These 9 regions have no functions and are purely organizational.



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 10. Place the name of the regions on the map. Choose from the list on the right.

- EAST ANGLIA
- EAST MIDLANDS
- WEST MIDLANDS
- (GREATER) LONDON
- NORTH EAST
- NORTH WEST
- SOUTH EAST
- SOUTH WEST
- YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

Use this tool to help you:

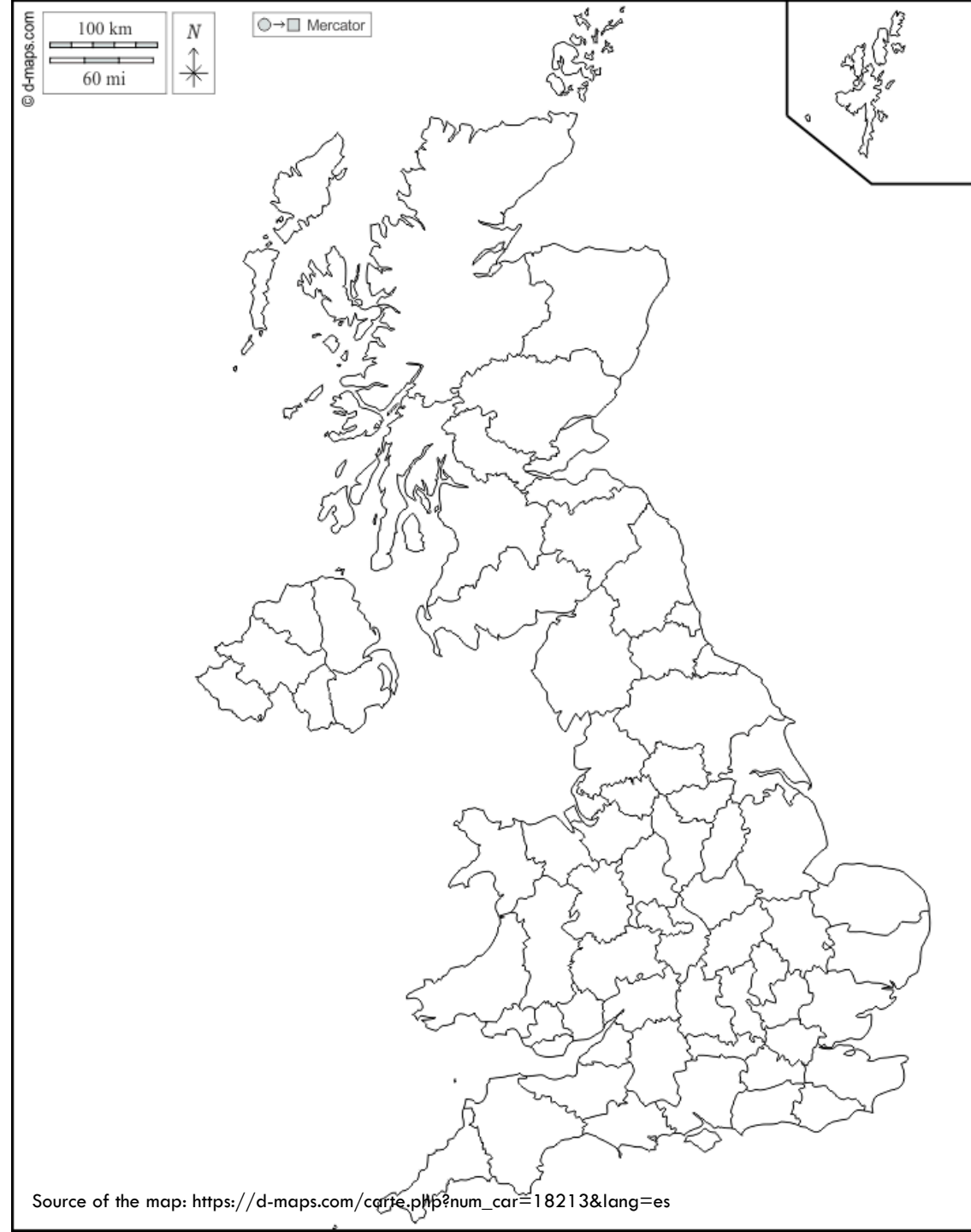
<https://www.roughguides.com/maps/europe/england/>



Source of the map: Map of regions in England (Wikipedia:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_England)

Organization of England

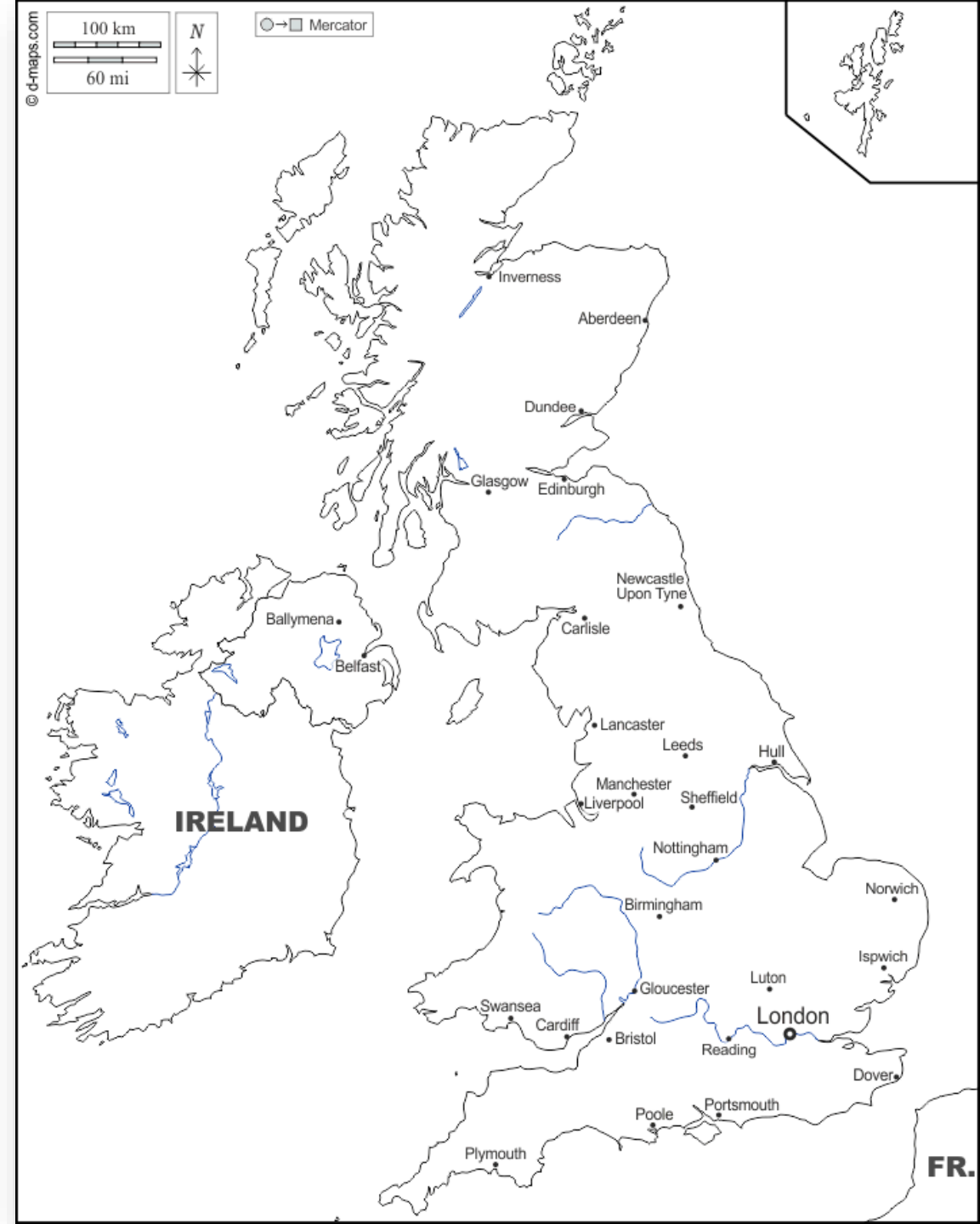
- The country is further divided into **counties** and **districts**, each with their own areas of responsibility and running different services.
- There are also **unitary local authorities**, which in some areas have substituted counties and districts by combining them into a single unitary local government.



Activity 11. In groups, create a new map using Google Maps or Google Earth. Place these cities on the map.

Oxford
London
Bristol
Nottingham
Birmingham
Leeds
Manchester
Liverpool
Newcastle upon Tyne
Sheffield
Plymouth
York
Cambridge

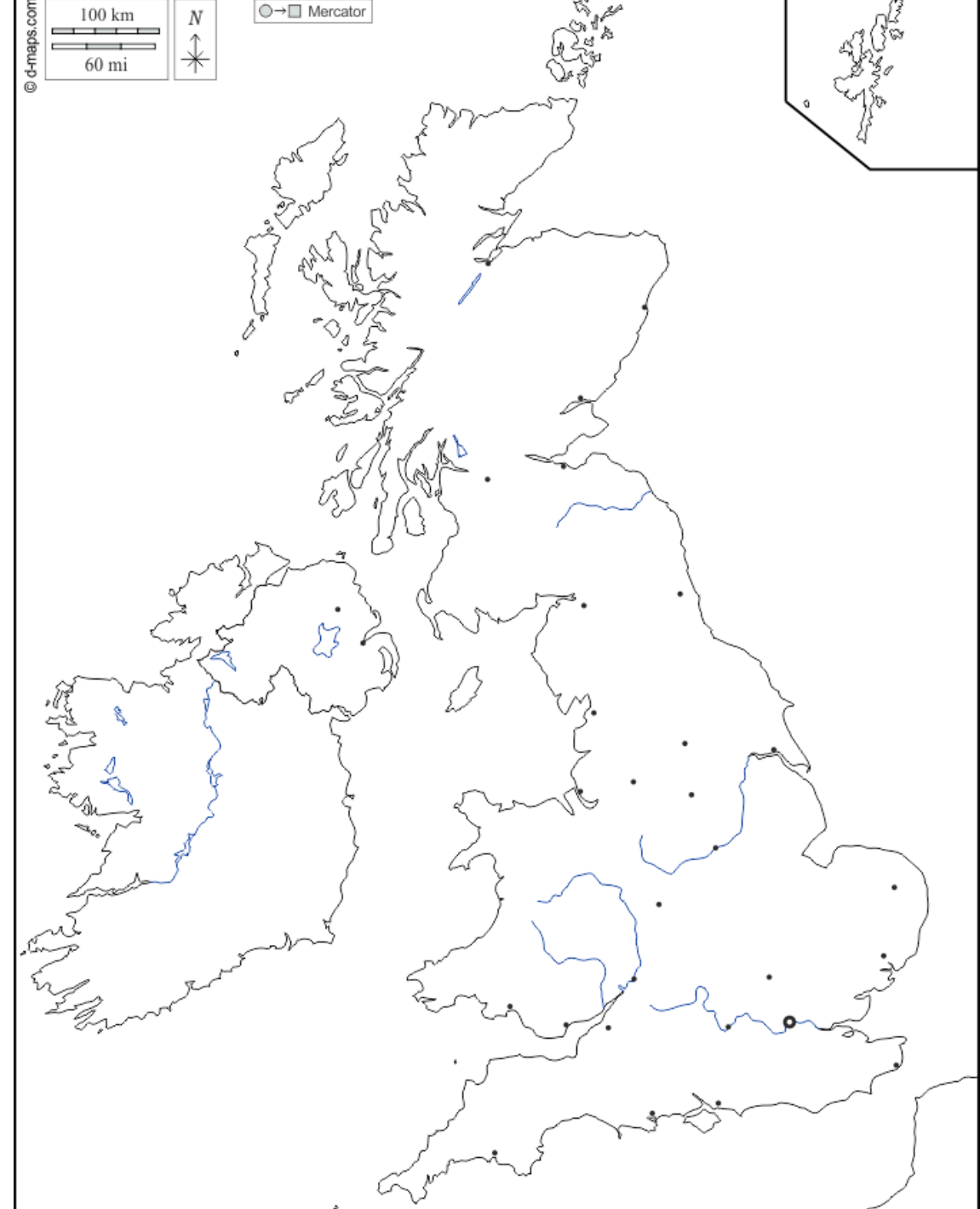
Source of the map: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=11709&lang=es



Activity 12. In pairs, try to complete this map without looking at your Google Maps or Google Earth map. Afterwards, check with another group how many cities you were able to put on this map in the correct place:

Oxford
London
Bristol
Nottingham
Birmingham
Leeds
Manchester
Liverpool
Newcastle upon Tyne
Sheffield
Plymouth
York
Cambridge

Source of the map: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=11709&lang=es



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 13. Classify these cities per region.

Oxford
London
Bristol
Nottingham
Birmingham
Leeds
Manchester
Liverpool
Newcastle upon Tyne
Sheffield
Plymouth
York
Cambridge

North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East Anglia	London	South West	South East

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 14. Search this information in groups: which are the most populated cities in England?

Compare your results with those of other groups and write down the population of the five most populated cities.

Then, access your Google Maps or Google Earth map and add this information in the description.



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Scotland: political organization

- Scotland has a parliament of its own, the Scottish Parliament.
- The head of the country is called the *First Minister of Scotland*.
- It is responsible for internal affairs and devolved responsibilities.
- However, the UK Parliament still makes laws that affect the whole UK.



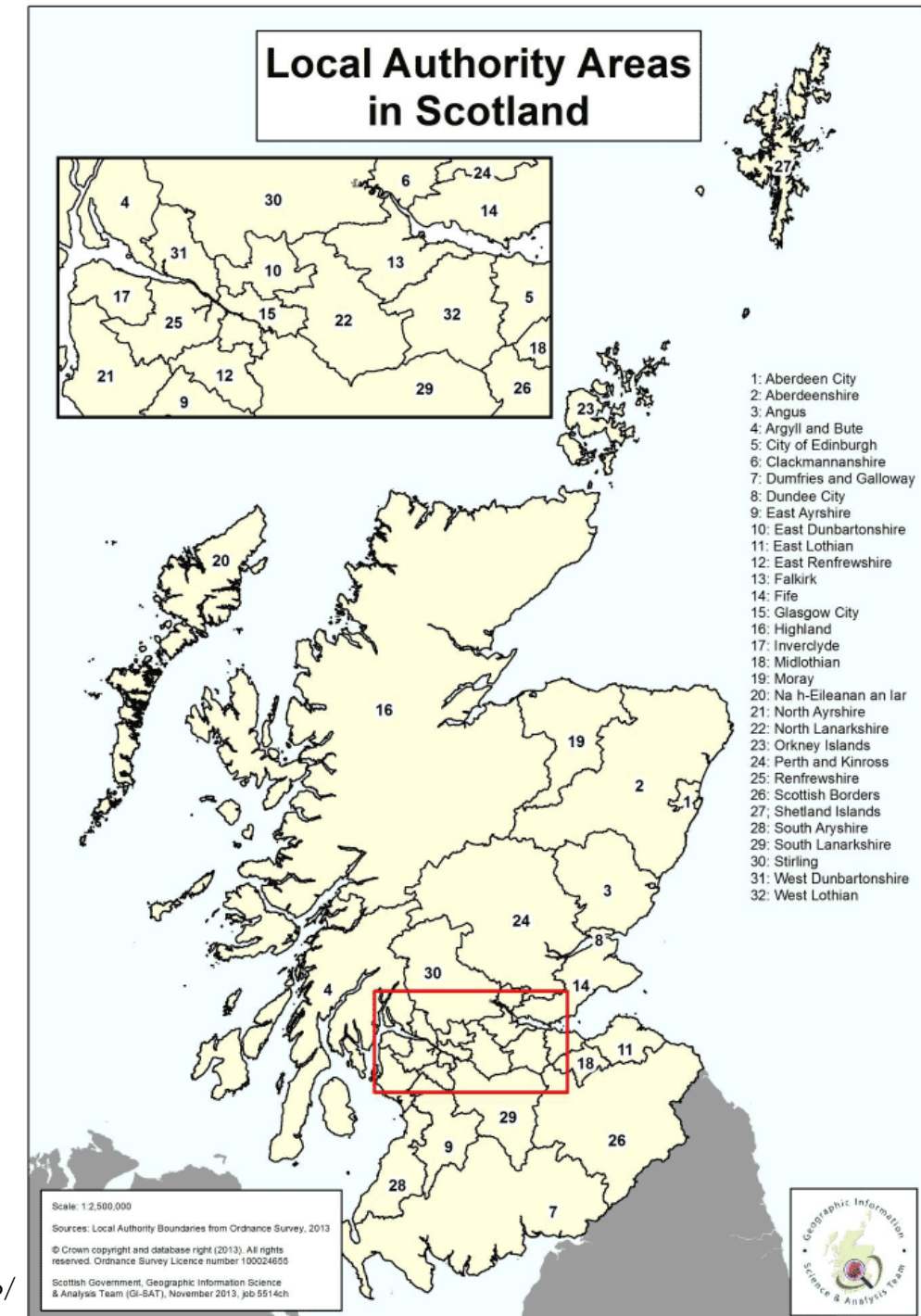
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Scotland: political organization

- For the local government, there have been 32 *council areas* (unitary local authorities) since 1996.
- In the Scottish Parliament, 8 regions are represented.
- There are other subdivisions by different services (healthcare, law, industrial and commercial enterprises...).

Source: <https://www.mygov.scot/organisations>

Source of the image: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-local-government-financial-statistics-2014-15/pages/6/>



Activity 15. Now search and add this cities on your Google Maps or Google Earth map. Use a different color than the one you used for the cities of England.

Aberdeen
Dundee
Glasgow
Dunfermline
Inverness
Edinburgh
Perth
Stirling



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

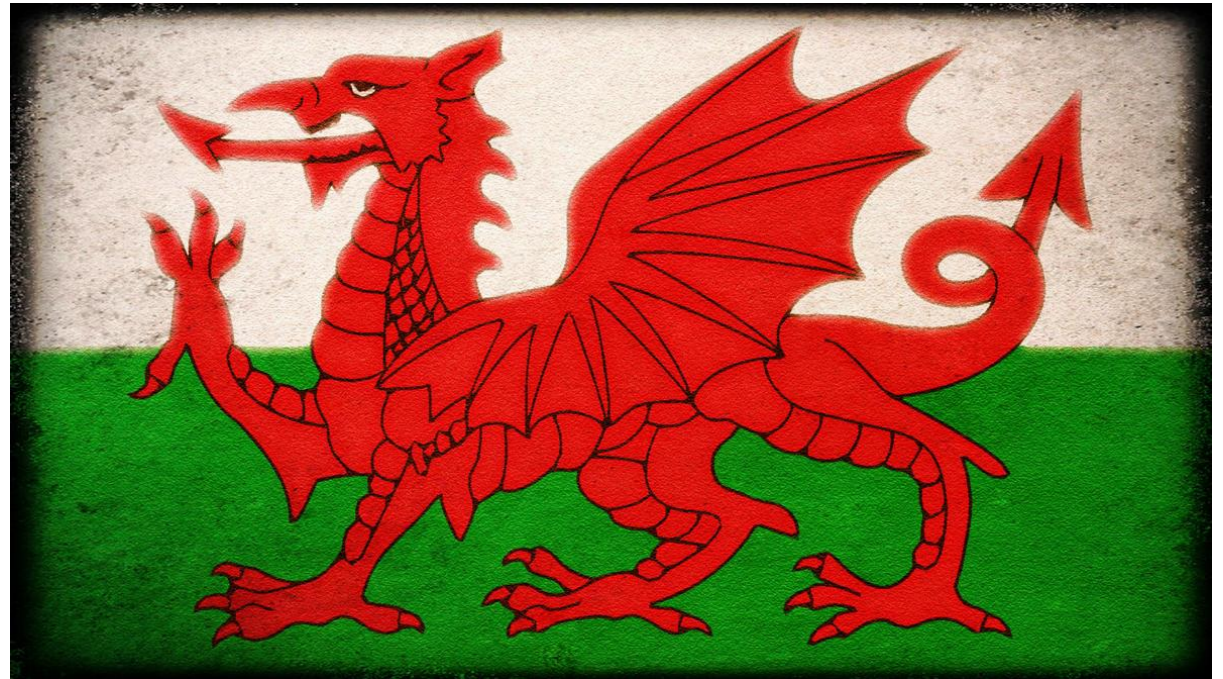
Activity 16. In groups, do some research and try to establish a list of the most populated cities in Scotland. Then, share your results with the class.



POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Wales: political organization

- Wales also has its own parliament (the Welsh Parliament).
- The head of the country is called the *First Minister of Wales*.
- As with Scotland, it has different devolved responsibilities.
- The capital of Wales is Cardiff.



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Activity 17. Place the following cities on your Google maps or Google Earth.

Bangor
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Wrexham

Source of the map: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=15931&lang=es

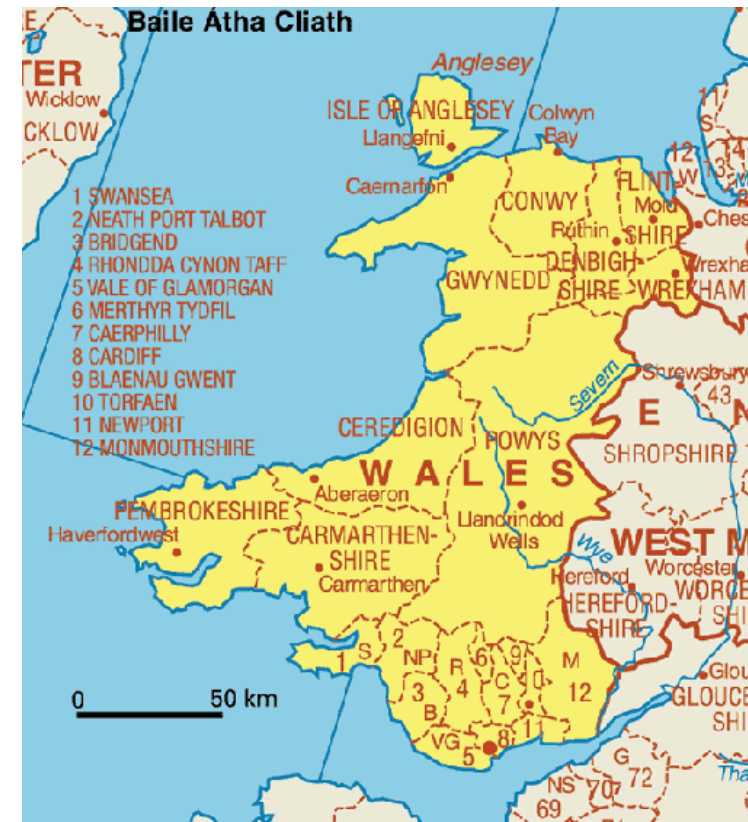


POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Wales: political organization

- Wales is divided into 22 principal areas (composed of counties and county boroughs).
- The main cities of Wales are:

Cardiff	362,750
Swansea	245,480
Newport	151,500



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POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Northern Ireland: political organization

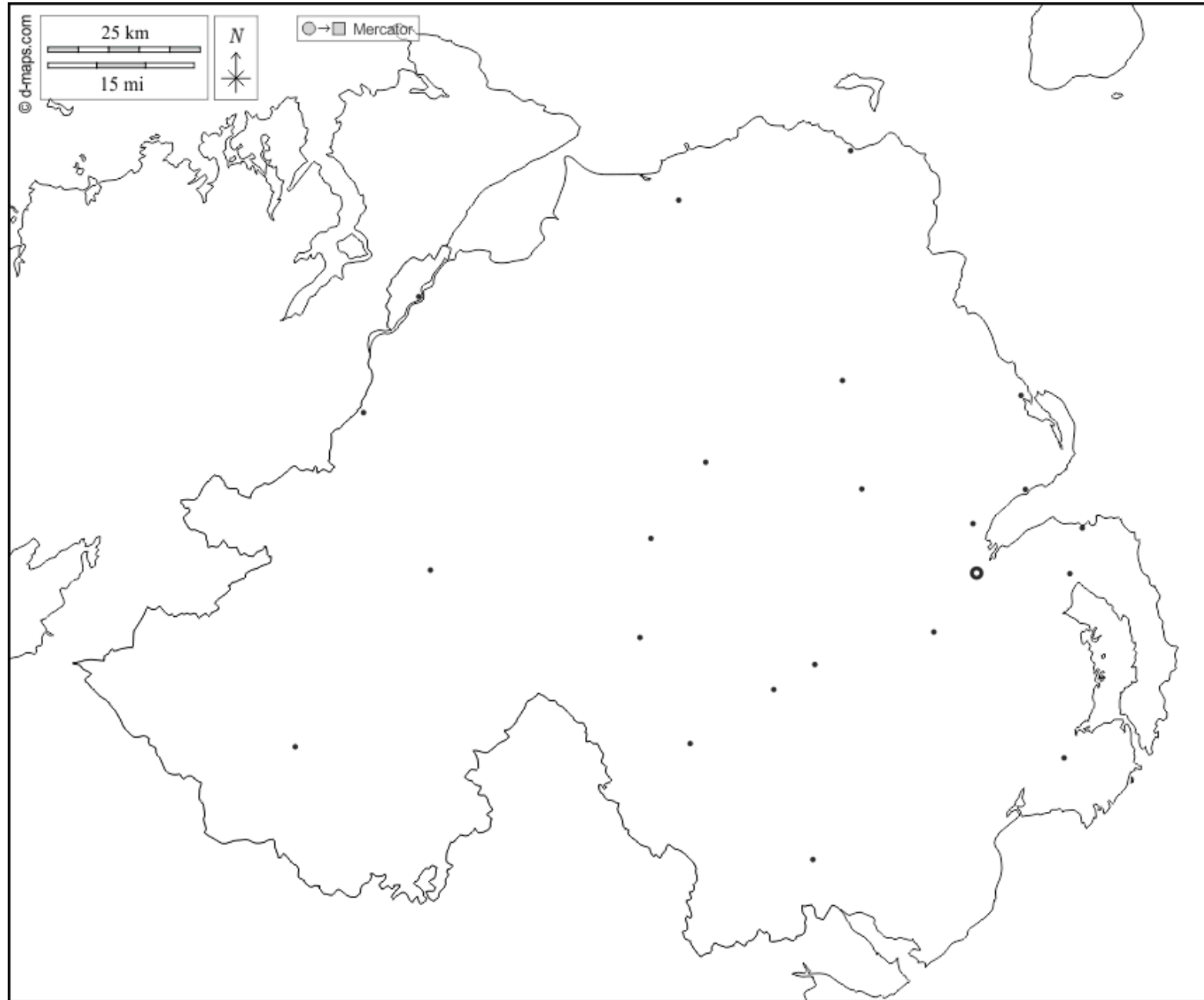
- Northern Ireland's parliament is called the *Northern Irish Assembly*.
- There is a *First Minister* and *deputy First Minister* of *Northern Ireland*.
- The country is divided into 11 local government districts.
- The capital of the country is Belfast.



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Activity 18. Place the following cities where it corresponds on the map.

Derry/Londonderry
Belfast
Lisburn
Newry
Armagh



Northern Ireland: political organization

Belfast	291,386
Derry/Londonderry	84,884

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_localities_in_Northern_Ireland_by_population



Source of the map: http://www.belfast.university-guides.com/university_map_belfast.html

Activity 19. Locate these cities on the map using your Google Maps or Google Earth.

London

Cardiff

Edinburgh

Belfast

Cambridge

York

Newcastle

Manchester

Birmingham

Glasgow

Aberdeen

Swansea

Derry-
Londonderry

Bangor

Inverness

Liverpool



UK major cities challenge:

<https://lizardpoint.com/geography/uk-cities-quiz.php>



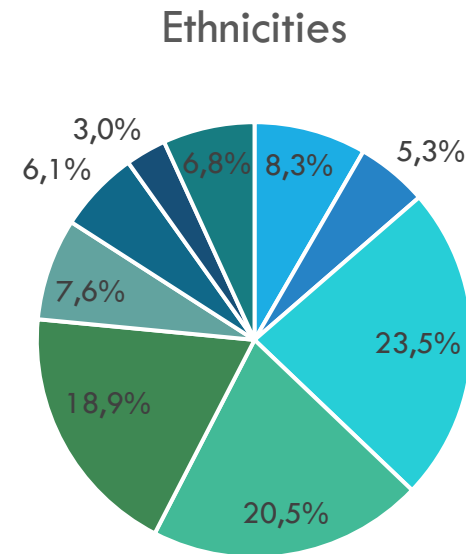
1.3. Population of the United Kingdom

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 20. According to ONS (2021), the population in England and Wales by ethnic group is 81.7% white and 18.3% others. The «non-white» population is distributed as shown in the chart below. Find out more about the different ethnic groups and match the percentages in the pie chart to the population groups on the right.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>

BANGLADESHI
BLACK AFRICAN
BLACK CARIBBEAN
CHINESE
INDIAN
MIXED WHITE/ASIAN
MIXED WHITE/BLACK CARIBBEAN
MIXED WHITE/BLACK AFRICAN
PAKISTANI



POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Activity 21. Read the article from *The Guardian* indicated below. In this article, 100 UK residents talk about what being British means to them. Identify the main identity features. Then, share your thoughts with your peers:

Is there any agreement on what is to be British, English, Welsh, or Scottish?

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2012/feb/05/british-identity-state-union>

1.4. Fall and Rise the British Empire



Source of the image: Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/place/British-Empire/Dominance-and-dominions>)

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- First travels of British explorers around the world began in the 16th century.
- However, the Empire didn't properly start until 17th century.
- It would not disappear until the second half of the 20th century.
- Some traces of it still can be found today.



Source of the image: Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/technology/ship/17th-century-developments>)

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Early Days of the Empire

- The first British overseas settlements appeared during the 17th century.
- These were founded mostly in North America.
- Settlements and outposts in Africa and India were also founded during this century.



ARRIVAL AT JAMESTOWN

Source: Granger (2012)

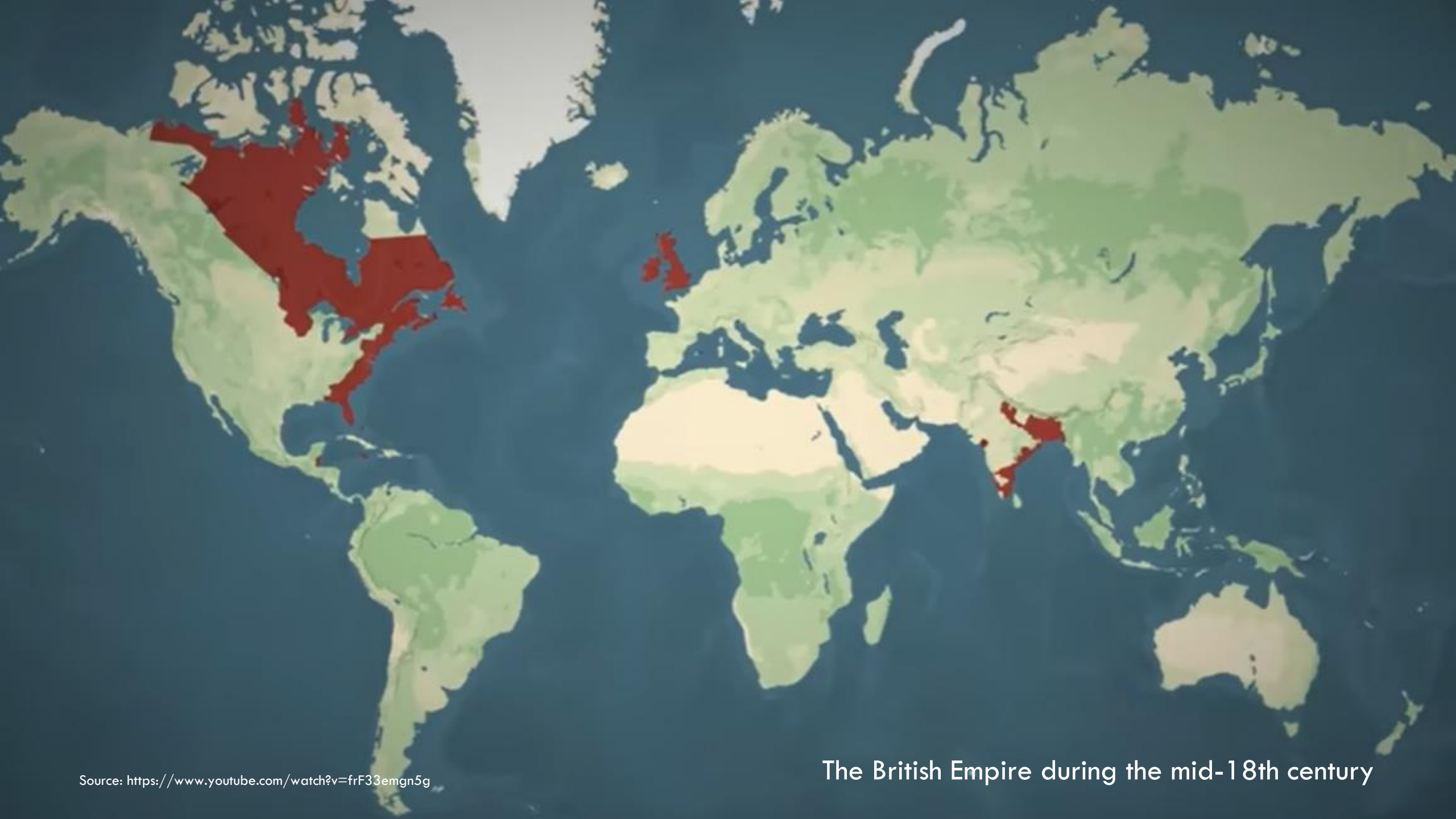
RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Early Days of the Empire

- During the 17th and 18th centuries, overseas colonies in North America and the Caribbean increased greatly.
- Some colonies were unclaimed lands.
- Others were conquered from other colonial powers, like Spain (Florida), France (Canada), or the Netherlands (New Amsterdam, renamed New York).



Source: The fall of New Amsterdam (Ferris, 1754)



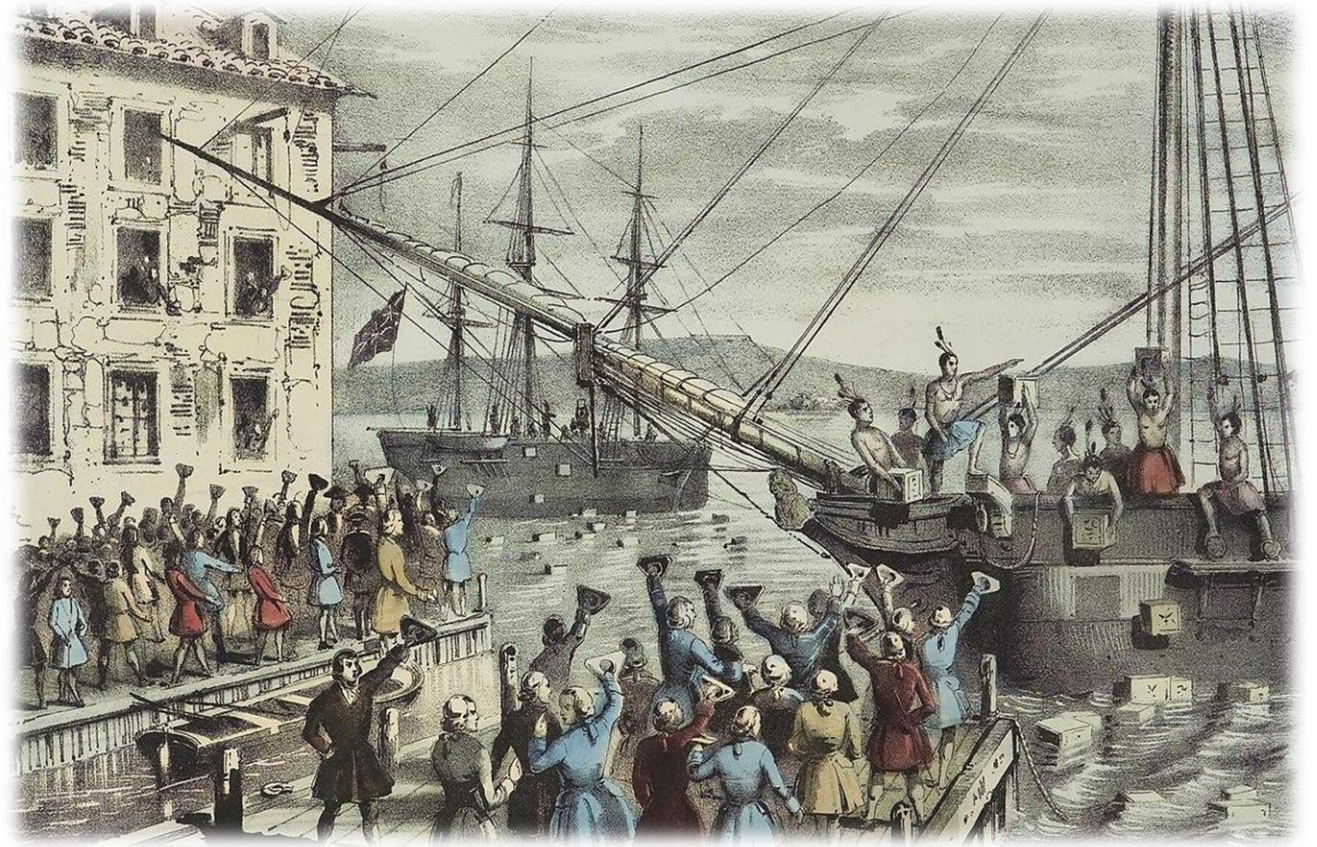
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frF33emgn5g>

The British Empire during the mid-18th century

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The First Major Lost

- New territories were considered sovereign.
- No political representation, less rights and privileges, heavily taxed.
- This resulted in the revolution of 13 colonies in North America in 1775 (also known as the American Revolution).



The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor (Currier, 1846)

The American Revolution

- Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frF33emqn5g>

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying the foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of Government. — The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his assent to Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Acts of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly refused to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right in dispensable to free and fair representation. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — He has endeavored to constrain our Trade to navigation foreign to our constitution, and unsupported by our laws; giving no thought to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; — For exercising them, as a standing Army, for the convenience of our Trade with all sorts of pretext; — For exercising them in various ways, as we think on our Continent; — For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of Trial by Jury; — For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences; — For abolishing the free System of English Law in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to extend it to our whole Continent, and fit instrument for establishing the same; abolishing all our former Charters; — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments; — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abolished Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered us of our sacred Liberty, and departed the time of our people. — He is at this time carrying large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, destruction and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous age, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, to be slain themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Contentions amongst us, and has endeavored to bring in the inhabitants of one Part, to excite the inhabitants of another, to act in hostility, whose known and avowed aim, is an undivided destruction of all our Laws and Constitutions. — On every paper of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by insult and contempt. — A Ruler, whose character is thus marked by every act which may excite a Spirit, is wiser to take the side of a just People. — Yet have We been wanting in attention to our British Brethren. We have swarmed them from time to time of attempts by their Legislatures to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. — We have unheeded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. — We have approached to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have engaged them, by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been duped to the voice of justice, and of congruency. — We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

Do, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish, declare, and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to make War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock
Sept 1776
Erich B. B. B.

The Declaration of Independence. Source of the image: Wikipedia

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Activity 22.

- Here you will find two excerpts from the American Declaration of Independence in both English and Spanish.
- In small groups, analyze the English text, focusing on key phrases and vocabulary. Then, compare these with the translated version.
- Discuss the translation choices and the possible reasons behind them.
- Identify any differences in tone, emphasis, or meaning that arise due to translation.

Declaration of Independence (English)

https://leg.mt.gov/content/Laws%20and%20Constitution/MCA%20Supplements/declaration_of_independence.pdf

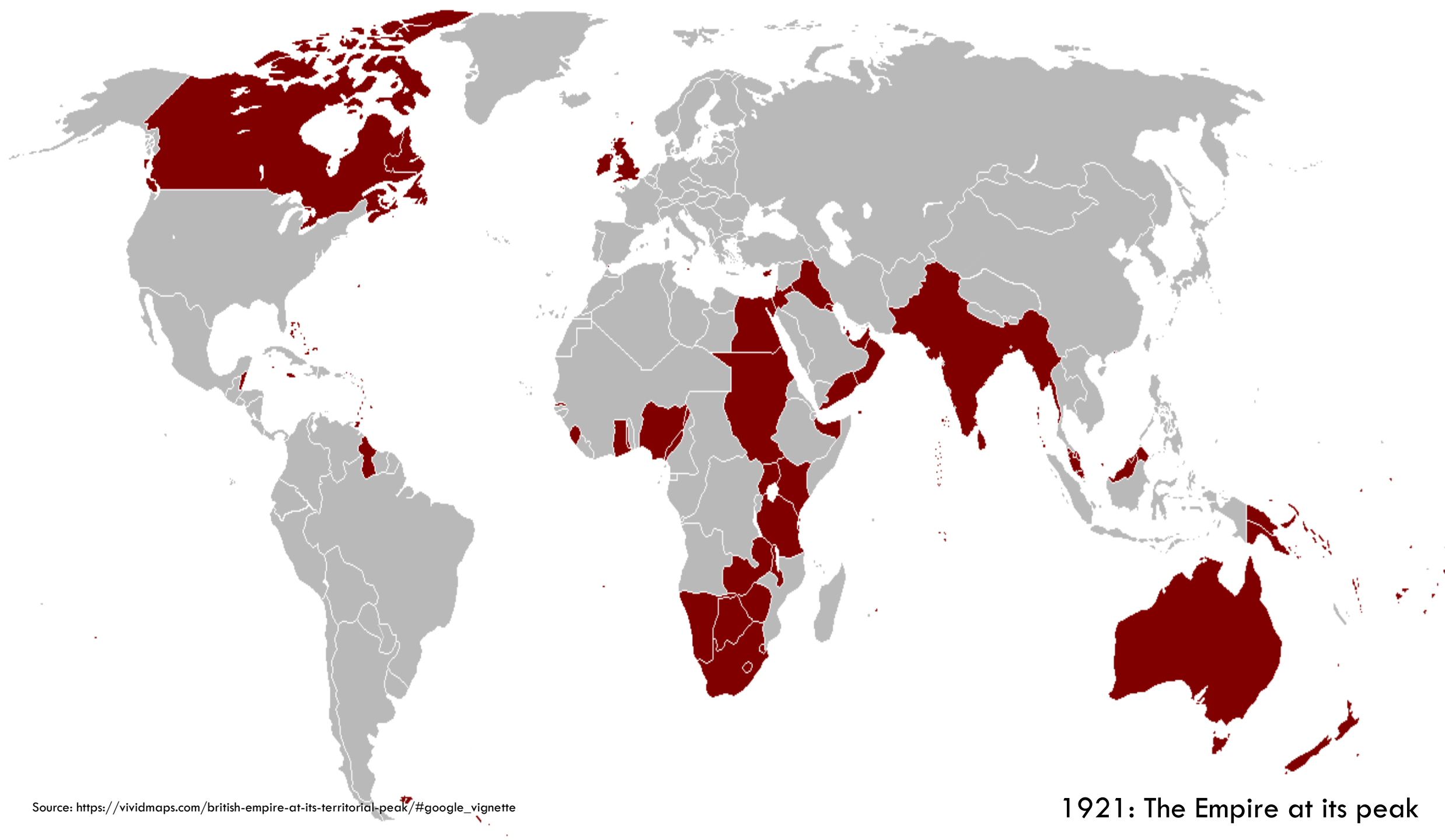
Declaración de Independencia (español)

<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Spanish-translation-U.S.-Declaration-of-Independence.pdf>

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Empire Expands East

- During the 19th century, the British Empire would expand across Africa, Asia, and Oceania.
- They would also conquer the remaining of Canada.
- In 1858, after a cruel war, India was fully conquered, and became one of the most valuable territories in the British Empire.
- By 1921, the British Empire had become the biggest empire ever known.



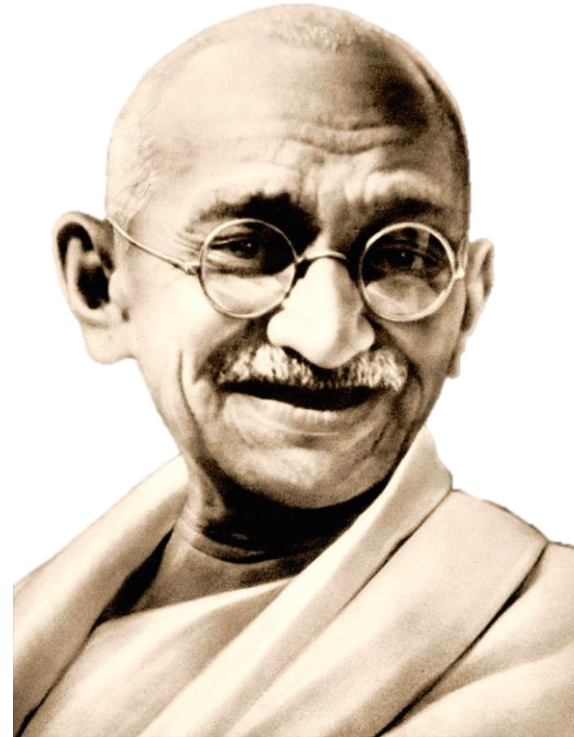
Source: https://vividmaps.com/british-empire-at-its-territorial-peak/#google_vignette

1921: The Empire at its peak

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Fall of the Empire

- Independence movements: from the 19th century the 20th century.
- After World War II, Independence movements arose all over the British Colonies.
- With British economy weakened by the war, the Empire was unsustainable.
- Thus, during the second half of the 20th century, colonies and territories were granted independence.



Mahatma Gandhi (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi) Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist **movement against the British rule of India**. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country.

(Source: Britannica
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mahatma-Gandhi>)

RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Aftermath of the Empire

- Many of the former British colonies became part of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- 14 of its countries still recognize the King of England as Head of State.
- There are also 14 British overseas territories scattered throughout the world.
- These have varying degrees of independence and are remnants of the British Empire.



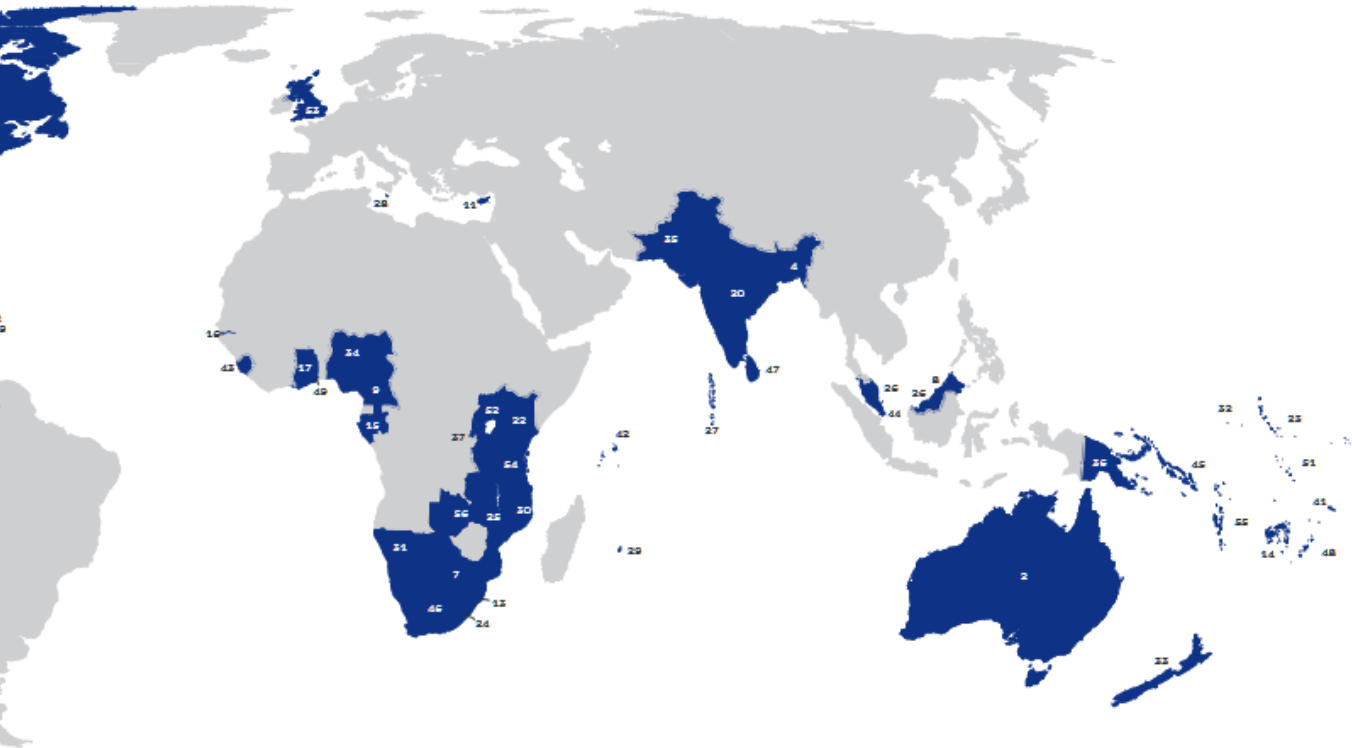
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The Commonwealth is made up of 56 countries around the world

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent countries spread over every continent and ocean. Its over 2.5 billion people, who account for almost one third of the world's population, are in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Americas, Europe and the Pacific. They are of many faiths, races, languages and cultures.

The Commonwealth promotes peace and international co-operation, democracy and good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the improvement of lives through economic and social development.

These values and aspirations are described in the Charter of the Commonwealth. The Charter expresses the commitment of member countries to the development of free and democratic societies and the promotion of peace and prosperity to improve the lives of all Commonwealth people. It also acknowledges the role of civil society in supporting the goals and values of the Commonwealth.



MEMBER COUNTRY	CAPITAL	MEMBER COUNTRY	CAPITAL	MEMBER COUNTRY	CAPITAL
1 ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	St John's	21 JAMAICA	Kingston	40 ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Kingstown
2 AUSTRALIA	Canberra	22 KENYA	Nairobi	41 SAMOA	Apia
3 THE BAHAMAS	Nassau	23 KIRIBATI	Tarawa	42 SEYCHELLES	Victoria
4 BANGLADESH	Dhaka	24 LESOTHO	Maseru	43 SIERRA LEONE	Freetown
5 BARBADOS	Bridgetown	25 MALAWI	Lilongwe	44 SINGAPORE	Singapore
6 BELIZE	Belmopan	26 MALAYSIA	Kuala Lumpur	45 SOLOMON ISLANDS	Honiara
7 BOTSWANA	Gaborone	27 MALDIVES	Malé	46 SOUTH AFRICA	Pretoria
8 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Bandar Seri Begawan	28 MALTA	Valetta	47 SRI LANKA	Colombo
9 CAMEROON	Yaoundé	29 MAURITIUS	Port Louis	48 TONGA	Nuku'alofa
10 CANADA	Ottawa	30 MOZAMBIQUE	Maputo	49 TOGO	Lomé
11 CYPRUS	Nicosia	31 NAMIBIA	Windhoek	50 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Port of Spain
12 DOMINICA	Roseau	32 NAURU	Nauru	51 TUVALU	Funafuti
13 ESWATINI	Mbabane	33 NEW ZEALAND	Wellington	52 UGANDA	Kampala
14 FIJI	Suva	34 NIGERIA	Abuja	53 UNITED KINGDOM	London
15 GABON	Libreville	35 PAKISTAN	Islamabad	54 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Dodoma
16 THE GAMBIA	Banjul	36 PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Port Moresby	55 VANUATU	Port Vila
17 GHANA	Accra	37 RWANDA	Kigali	56 ZAMBIA	Lusaka
18 GRENADA	St George's	38 ST KITTS AND NEVIS	Basseterre		
19 GUYANA	Georgetown	39 SAINT LUCIA	Castries		
20 INDIA	New Delhi				

Map source: Commonwealth Secretariat's Map of the World™
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Information correct at time of printing, September 2023
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Activity 23. WORKSHOP ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

- In groups, take a blank map of the world and try to list as many Commonwealth countries as you remember. You will have five minutes. Then compare your map with other groups.
- Now answer these questions: Which continents have the most Commonwealth countries? Identify any patterns or common geographical features among these countries.
- Choose a Commonwealth country and create a short presentation, covering aspects such as geography, climate, major cities, and natural resources. Then, present your findings to the class, allowing time for questions and discussion.
- Virtual trip: use online resources like Google Earth or virtual tour websites to plan a virtual field trip. In groups, create a map, highlighting key geographical features and landmarks of the country you chose (include stops at major cities, natural wonders, and historical sites).
- Create a series of quiz questions (using tools like Kahoot or Quizizz) related to the geography of the Commonwealth country you chose (e.g., capital cities, major rivers, mountain ranges).