

The United Kingdom is a unitary parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. The monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, has reigned since 1952. The capital and largest city is London.

O Reino Unido é uma monarquia democrática, parlamentar e constitucional. A monarca, a Rainha Elizabeth II é a governante desde 1952. A capital e maior cidade é Londres.

The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom has evolved from a series of annexations, unions and separations of constituent countries over several hundred years. The Treaty of Union between the Kingdom of England (which included Wales, annexed in 1542) and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 formed the Kingdom of Great Britain. Its union in 1801 with the Kingdom of Ireland created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Most of Ireland seceded from the UK in 1922, leaving the present United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which formally adopted that name in 1927.

O Reino Unido é composto por quatro países: Inglaterra, Escócia, País de Gales e Irlanda do Norte.

O Reino Unido é o resultado de uma série de anexações, uniões e separações dos países constituintes ao longo de várias centenas de anos. O Tratado da União, entre o Reino da Inglaterra e o Reino da Escócia em 1707 formou a Grã-Bretanha. Em 1801 com a anexação do Reino da Irlanda foi criado o Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda. A maioria da Irlanda tornou-se independente do Reino Unido em 1922, ficando o atual Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda do Norte, nomenclatura adotada em 1927.

Settlement by anatomically modern humans of what was to become the United Kingdom occurred in waves beginning by about 30000 years ago. By the end of the region's prehistoric period, the population is thought to have belonged, in the main, to a culture termed Insular Celtic, comprising Brittonic Britain and Gaelic Ireland.

Os primeiros povoados remontam a 30000 anos e no final do período pré-histórico a ocupação humana compreende a cultura Celta Insular, constituída por Bretões e Irlandeses Gaélicos.

The Roman Conquest, beginning in 43 AD, and the 400-year rule of Southern Britain, was followed by an invasion by Germanic Anglo-Saxon settlers, reducing the Brittonic area mainly to what was to become Wales, Cornwall and, until the latter stages of the Anglo-Saxon settlement, the Hen Ogledd (northern England and parts of southern Scotland). Most of the region settled by the Anglo-Saxons became unified as the Kingdom of England in the 10th century. Meanwhile, Gaelic-speakers in north-west Britain (with connections to the north-east of Ireland and traditionally supposed to have migrated from there in the 5th century) united with the Picts to create the Kingdom of Scotland in the 9th century.

A conquista romana data de 43AD e os 400 anos de governo do Sul da Bretanha foi seguida pelas invasões Anglo-saxónicas, reduzindo a área britânica para a área que veio o tornar-se o atual País de Gales e Cornualha.

A maioria da área ocupada pelos Anglo-Saxões tornou-se a atual Inglaterra e parte da Escócia Os falantes da língua gaélica e os Pictos formaram o reino da Escócia no nono século.

In 1066, the Normans invaded England from northern France. After conquering England, they seized large part of Wales, conquered much of Ireland and were invited to settle in Scotland, bringing to each country feudalism on the Northern French model and Norman-French culture.

Em 1066 os Normandos invadem a Inglaterra e o Norte da França. Depois de conquistar a Inglaterra conquistam grandes partes do País de Gales e estabelecem-se na Escócia, trazendo todo o território para o feudalismo inspirado no modelo e cultura francesa.

In 1603, the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland were united in a personal union when James VI, King of Scots, inherited the crowns of England and Ireland and moved his court from Edimburgh to London; each country nevertheless remained a separate political entity and retained its separate political, legal, and religious institutions.

Em 1603 os Reinos da Inglaterra, Escócia e Irlanda tornaram-se um só, sob a governação do rei James VI, rei dos escoceses, herdou a coroa da Inglaterra e da Irlanda e

deslocou e sua corte de Edimburgh para Londres. Os países mantiveram a sua independência política, legislativa e religiosa.

In the mid-17th century, all three kingdoms were involved in a series of connected wars (including the English Civil War) which led to the temporary overthrow of the monarchy, with the execution of King Charles I, and the establishment of the short-lived unitary republic of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland.

Em meados do século dezassete os três reinos envolveram-se em conflitos internos, incluindo a guerra civil que, durante onze anos, depôs a monarquia e implantou a República da Commonwealth da Inglaterra, Escócia e Irlanda.



Africa



Botswana



Cameroon



Gambia, The



Ghana



Kenya



Kingdom of
Eswatini



Lesotho



Malawi



Mauritius



Mozambique



Namibia



Nigeria



Rwanda



Seychelles



Sierra Leone



South Africa



Uganda



United Republic of
Tanzania



Zambia

Asia



Bangladesh



Brunei Darussalam



India



Malaysia



Maldives



Pakistan



Singapore



Sri Lanka

Caribbean and Americas



Antigua and Barbuda



Bahamas, The



Barbados



Belize



Canada



Dominica



Grenada



Guyana



Jamaica



Saint Lucia



St Kitts and Nevis



St Vincent and The Grenadines

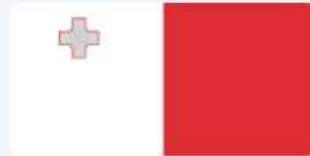


Trinidad and Tobago

Europe



Cyprus



Malta



United Kingdom

Pacific



Australia



Fiji



Kiribati



Nauru



New Zealand



Papua New Guinea



Samoa



Solomon Islands



Tonga



Tuvalu

