Diferencias Culturales

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| POLICIES AND GOVERNMENT | | |
| U.K  It is a parliamentary monarchy whose head of state is Elizabeth II.  The UK has a parliamentary government based on the Westminster system, which has been emulated around the world, a legacy of the British Empire. The Parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster has two houses: the House of Commons and House of Lords. | AUSTRALIA  Legislature: Parliament of Australia, including the Queen, the Senate and House of Representatives. The Queen is represented by the Governor General, who in practice exercises constitutional power only with the approval of the Prime Minister.  Executive branch: the Federal Executive Council. In practice, the councilors are the Prime Minister and Ministers of State.  Judiciary: the High Court of Australia and other federal courts. | U.S.A  Legislature: The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives. Its function is to create federal,  Executive: The president is the commander in chief of the military, can veto bills before they become official laws and appoints the cabinet members  Judiciary: The Supreme Court and lower federal courts. |

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| RELIGION | | |
| U.K  Christianity is the religion with the most followers, followed by Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Judaism, 20.87% of the population were part of the Church of England, nondenominational Christian 10.25%, 9.01% Catholics, Presbyterians 2.81% (Church of Scotland), 1.88% Methodist, 0.88% 2.11% Baptists and other Christians. | AUSTRALIA  61.1% of Australians identify themselves as Christians, 25.3% of Australians was a Roman Catholic, Anglican was 17.1% and 18.7% other Protestant or Orthodox religions. Australian followers of non-Christian religions comprise 7.3% of the population, 2.5% were Buddhists, 2.2% Muslim, 1.3% Hindu and 0.5% profess Judaism | U.S.A  United States is officially a secular state, The leading non-Christian faiths were Judaism (1.7%), Buddhism (0.7%), Islam (0.6%), Hinduism (0.4%), and Unitarian Universalism (0.3% ) .167 the survey also reported that 16.1% of Americans described themselves as agnostic, atheist, or simply no religion. |

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| TYPICALS FOOD | | |
| U.K  Traditional British cuisine dishes include fish and chips, the Sunday roast, steak and kidney pie and bangers and mash. The cuisine of the United Kingdom has many national and regional variants, as are their own cuisines of England, Scotland and Wales, which have developed their own regional dishes, such as Cheshire cheese, Yorkshire pudding and Welsh cake. | AUSTRALIA  Australia's cuisine reflects its multicultural historical past: the local cuisine of the Australian aborigines, called bush tucker or bushfood, the British and Irish cuisine of the first European settlers who came mainly from the British Isles, and the contributions of Asian cuisine and Mediterranean brought by immigrants after World War II. Meat and fish are basic ingredients. Australia The typical dish par excellence is the meatloaf. | U.S.A  Traditional American cuisine uses ingredients such as turkey, venison, potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, squash, maple syrup and other indigenous elements used by Native Americans and early European settlers. Grilled pork and beef, crab cakes, potato chips and chocolate chip cookies |

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| HOLIDAYS | | |
| U.K  New Year (All UK) - 3 January  Extra Festive New Year (Scotland only) - 4 January  San Patricio (only Northern Ireland - 17 March  Friday (All UK) - 22 April  Easter Monday (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) - 25 April  Early May Bank Holiday (All UK) - May 2  Spring Bank Holiday (All UK) - 30 May  Battle of the Boyne (Northern Ireland only) - 12 July  Christmas (All UK) - 26 December  Boxing Day (All UK) - 27 December | AUSTRALIA  Monday, January 26, 2015  Australia Day  Monday, March 9, 2015  Canberra Day  Saturday, April 25, 2015  Anzac Day  Monday, June 8, 2015  Queen's Birthday | U.S.A  January 17: Martin Luther King  February 21: Presidents Day  May 30: Memorial Day at War  July 4: Independence Day  September 5: Labor Day  October 10: Columbus Day / Day of the Race  November 11: Veterans Day War  November 24: Thanksgiving  December 26 (for Sunday December 25th) Christmas / Family Day |

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| INVENTIONS | | |
| U.K  In 1819, the Danish physicist Hans Christian Ørsted invented the electromagnet in 1825  A steam engine is an external combustion engine which converts thermal energy of an amount of water into mechanical energy.  One or Granada Granada is a small hand pump with combustible material, size, shape and appropriate weight to be thrown by hand. Currently there are various types of grenades can be thrown with rifles and grenade launchers specialized. | AUSTRALIA  The polymer banknote was developed by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), Organisation for Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the University of Melbourne and was first broadcast in Australia in 1998.  The vaccine against HPV (human papillomavirus) is a vaccine against certain strains of sexually transmitted HPV associated with the development of cervical cancer | U.S.A  On October 21, 1882 by Thomas Edison, inventor of Bulbs,  The Cable Television was invented by technician named EL Parsons, in the state of Oregon in 1949.    Electrical or Mechanical Escalera It was invented in 1897 by Jesse Reno.  In 1902 Willis Carrier invented the Air Conditioning    The Internet was invented in California, United States by the company ARPA and the US Department of Defense |

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| TOURIST PLACES | | |
| U.K  Big Ben is the nickname for the Great [Bell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_(instrument)) of the [clock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clock) at the north end of the [Palace of Westminster](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Westminster) in [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London),[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Ben#cite_note-wbfbb-1) and often extended to refer to the clock and the [clock tower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clock_tower).  The London Eye is a giant [Ferris wheel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferris_wheel) on the [South Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Bank) of the [River Thames](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Thames) in [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London).  Stonehenge is a [prehistoric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prehistoric) [monument](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monument) located in [Wiltshire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiltshire), England, about 2 miles (3 km) west of [Amesbury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amesbury) and 8 miles (13 km) north of [Salisbury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury) | AUSTRALIA  The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which crosses Sydney Harbour, connects the financial center of the city with the north coast, an area of residential character and trades.  Bondi Beach or Bondi Bay  is a popular beach and the name of the surrounding suburb in [Sydney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney), [New South Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales), Australia. | U.S.A  The Central Park is in the heart of Manhattan in New York. It is the most visited urban park in the United States  The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous landmarks in New York, the United States and around the world.  The Times Square in New York is a major commercial intersection in the borough of Manhattan at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue |