

International Study Guide Series

NORTH IRELAND



Montana 4-H International Study Series

The 4-H program has had an active role in Montana youth and volunteer development for more than 85 years. It is most well known for its local emphasis, although 4-H does exist in a broader context - from a local to an international level.

The ultimate objective of 4-H international and cross-cultural programming is “peace through understanding.” Extension efforts help young people achieve this overall goal by encouraging them to:

- Realize the significance of global interdependency
- Develop positive cross-cultural attitudes and skills that enhance understanding and acceptance of people from other ethnic, social, or economic backgrounds
- Appreciate the similarities and differences among all people
- Assume global citizenship responsibilities
- Develop an understanding of the values and attitudes of Americans

Since the introduction of international 4-H opportunities in 1948, the Montana 4-H program has been committed to the goal of global awareness and increasing cross-cultural understanding. Cultures are becoming more dependent upon one another for goods, services, food, and fiber. Montana's role in the international trade arena is ever-growing. The acquisition of increased knowledge of the markets and the people who influence those markets is crucial to the residents of our state.

The 4-H international programs are world citizenship programs coordinated by the International Programs Committee for participating state 4-H Youth Development Programs. Funding is provided on the state level by the Montana 4-H Foundation through private donations and contributions.

Additional information about youth and adult development and international opportunities through the 4-H program is available by contacting your local County Extension Office or the 4-H Center for Youth Development.



The material for this study guide was updated by Christine Haaland, 2008 Representative to North Ireland. It has been produced and distributed by Montana State University Extension and the 4-H Center for Youth Development. The publication of this study guide has been made possible by Montana State University Extension and the 4-H Foundation.

Introduction

This International Study Guide has been prepared as an introduction to your upcoming 4-H international experience. This guide is not intended to provide you with a complete study of the country; we've provided you only with basic information to aid in preparation of your study. The purpose of the study guide is to supplement an international presentation given by an IFYE delegate in a classroom environment. The IFYE (International 4-H Youth Exchange) Program is an in-depth cultural exchange program designed for young adults, ages 19-30. These individuals live with host families during a 3 or 6 month exchange in one of over 30 hosting countries. Presentations focusing on their experiences and aspects of their host country can be fun and enlightening. They can, however, become much more educational if combined with study and activities included in this study packet in the classroom either before or after the presentation. The following material is provided in advance so classes have the opportunity to learn basic facts about the country. By studying in-depth about an area, youth are not overwhelmed with facts, figures and details in a classroom presentation. Rather, they can examine the country up close and ask thought-provoking questions. Some adaptation of material may be required to best fit the age and education level of the class.

This country study guide contains:

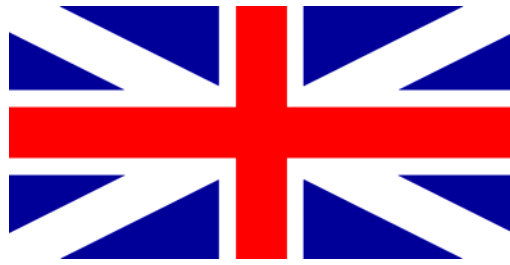
- Background information and questions for thought and discussion
- Pre- and post-test
- Additional global awareness activities
- Map which can be used as an overhead transparency

Instructional Application

This study guide approach has varied application possibilities in the classroom. Instructors may choose to present the material to students themselves or may choose a group-study approach. The class can be divided into groups of four to six students with each group studying one section of the handbook (i.e., geography, nation, people, lifestyle and customs). Each group reads and researches their section, answering selected questions. Upon completion, groups can be assigned to deliver a cooperative report to the class members.

The pre- and post-test are included to measure the level of learning that takes place during the study of the country. Teachers may desire to use the post-test grade as a portion of the daily grade or simply use it as a guide to what was learned.

As a teacher, you may have other resources and activities to further supplement this study guide. Libraries, travel center, museums, ethnic restaurants and international exchange alumni are all sources of information.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NATION



LOCATION

The United Kingdom is a political union made up of four constituent countries. These constituent countries are: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. There are also numerous small islands in the United Kingdom, including the Shetland, Orkney, and Rockall islands. The island of Great Britain is comprised of England, Scotland, and Wales, whilst Northern Ireland occupies the northeastern part of the island of Ireland (approximately 1/6 of the island). Northern Ireland is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea. The nation's official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, however, when people refer to the country, most shorten its name to the United Kingdom, the U.K., or Britain. The United Kingdom is located in Northwestern Europe, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France; separated by the English Channel.

SIZE & POPULATION

The United Kingdom is approximately 94,600 square miles, or about the same size as Oregon. On the mainland of Great Britain, when measured directly north-south, it is about 700 miles in length, and about 300 miles east-west at its widest point.

The population of the United Kingdom is roughly 60,776,238, according to a July 2007 estimate. Accounting for about 3% of the total population, Northern Ireland has approximately 1,762,511 people. In Wales, there are about 2,978,035 people, approximately 5% of the total population. Scotland's population is approximately 5,165,980, about 8.5% of the population, and England accounts for approximately 83.5% of the population, with around 50,869,711 people.

The primary ethnic groups in the United Kingdom are: White (English 83.6%, Scottish 8.6%, Welsh 4.9%, Northern Irish 2.9%) 92.1%, Black 2%, Indian 1.8%, Pakistani 1.3%, Mixed 1.2%, and Other 1.6%.

CAPITAL

London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom. An important settlement for around two millennia, London is one of the world's most important business and financial centers, and its influence in politics, culture, education, entertainment, media, fashion, sport, and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the key global cities.

London is the most populous city in the European Union with a population of 7.5 million and a metropolitan area population of between 12 and 14 million. Its population is very cosmopolitan, drawing from a wide range of peoples, cultures and religions; over 300 different languages are spoken in London. London is an international transport hub, with five international airports and a large sea port. It serves as the largest aviation hub in the world, and its principal airport, Heathrow, carries more international passengers than any other airport in the world.

London is a major tourist destination, with iconic landmarks including the Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the London Eye. In addition to these landmarks, London is home to many well-known and reputable institutions, such as the British Museum and the National Gallery.

LAND AND CLIMATE

The United Kingdom was historically known as a forested country, however since prehistoric times, due to man, much of the country has been deforested. In 1993 it was estimated that The United Kingdom's land mass is 25% arable (can be tilled) while 46% is meadow and pasture land, 12% forested, and 17% other with less than 1% in permanent crops.

The United Kingdom has a temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($14.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) or rises above $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). The prevailing wind is from the southwest, bearing frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern parts are most sheltered from this wind and are therefore the driest. Atlantic currents, warmed by the Gulf Stream, bring mild winters, especially in the west, where winters are wet, especially over high ground. Summers are warmest in the south east of England, being closest to the European mainland, and coolest in the north. Snowfall can occur in winter and early spring, though it rarely settles to great depths away from high ground.

HISTORY

500,000 B.C.	The first people migrate from mainland Europe to Britain
6,500 B.C.	The sea rises, cutting Britain off from mainland Europe
2,000 B.C.	Stonehenge is erected

500 B.C.	The first Celts arrive from Central Europe
55 B.C.	Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain is unsuccessful
43 A.D.	The Romans invade, and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
401 A.D.	The Romans leave Britain, and Anglo Saxon migrants begin to move in
450-750 A.D.	Britain is divided up into 7 kingdoms by the Anglo Saxon Migrants: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, and Kent
793 A.D.	First invasion of Britain by the Vikings
1016 A.D.	King Canute of Denmark captures the English Crown
1055 A.D.	Westminster Abbey is completed
1066 A.D.	The Battle of Hastings-invading Normans defeat the Saxons
1215 A.D.	The British Civil War; the Magna Carta is signed by King John
1337-1453 A.D.	The Hundred Years' War with France
1497 A.D.	John Cabot sails from Bristol and discovers North America
1534 A.D.	Henry VIII forms the "Church of England"
1600 A.D.	First British involvement with India, East India Company formed
1605 A.D.	Guy Fawkes is thwarted when he tries to blow up Parliament
1606 A.D.	The Union Flag is adopted as the national flag of the United Kingdom
1620 A.D.	The Mayflower leaves Plymouth for New England
1652 A.D.	Tea arrives in Britain
1666 A.D.	The great fire of London
1776 A.D.	America declares independence from Britain
1801 A.D.	Ireland becomes part of the United Kingdom
1825 A.D.	The world's first railway is completed, which runs between Stockton and Darlington
1840 A.D.	The first postage stamps, nicknamed 'Penny Post' come into use
1844 A.D.	Potato Famine in Ireland
1870 A.D.	The Education Act is passed, which means everyone goes to school
1914-1918 A.D.	WWI food rationing and compulsory (required) military service introduced
1937 A.D.	Sir Frank Whittle invents the Jet Engine
1939-1945 A.D.	World War II
1952 A.D.	Elizabeth II becomes Queen
1973 A.D.	Britain joins the European Union
1979 A.D.	Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first female Prime Minister
1994 A.D.	Channel Tunnel links Britain with the rest of continental Europe
1999 A.D.	Scottish Parliament and Welsh National Assembly formed
2003 A.D.	Britain joins the U.S. in an invasion of Iraq



NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland uses as its national flag the Royal Banner commonly known as the Union Flag or, popularly, Union Jack (although officially this title should only be given to the flag when it is flown at sea). The current design of the Union Flag dates from the union of Ireland and Great Britain in 1801. It consists of the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England), edged in white, superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which are superimposed on the Saltire of Saint Andrew

(patron saint of Scotland).

The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the King", with "King" replaced with "Queen" in the lyrics whenever the monarch is female. The anthem's name, however, remains "God Save the King."

The lion has been used as a symbol of the United Kingdom; one is depicted behind Britannia on the 50 pence piece and one is shown crowned on the back of the 10 pence piece. It is used as a symbol on the non-ceremonial flag of the British Army. Lions have been used as heraldic devices, including in the royal arms of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Kingdom of Gwynedd in Wales. The lion is featured on the emblem of the England national football team, giving rise to the popular football anthem *Three Lions*, and the England national cricket team. The "three lions" on the English coat of arms were originally two leopards. An extra leopard was added by Richard the Lionheart and with the help of his name, they became known as three lions. They are now drawn to look more like lions. Leopards are traditionally depicted lying down; whereas lions were drawn standing on all fours or up on their hind legs attacking; as seen in the Scottish Lion Rampant.

GOVERNMENT

The constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as the Head of State, is a parliamentary system. The House of Lords (consisting of aristocrats: noblemen, life-appointees, and Church of England Bishops) has little legislative power, although it is the highest judicial body in the land. The popularly elected House of Commons is the principal law-making body. The leader of the majority party, who is appointed by the Queen as Prime Minister (currently Gordon Brown) appoints a cabinet and runs the government. Elections are held at least every five years, but may be sooner if so called by the Prime Minister.

Scotland is included in the constitutional monarchy, but maintains its own local government. This includes a separate police force and judicial system.

Northern Ireland has a Secretary of State, and House of Commons' members, although this governmental situation is very unstable. The English still rule, but the strife amongst extremist politicians has severely damaged the government structure; this insecurity continues today.

As one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global approach to foreign policy; currently, it is weighing the degree of its integration with continental Europe. A member of the European Union, it chose to remain outside the Economic and Monetary Union for the time being. Constitutional reform is also a significant issue in the UK. The Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established in 1999, but the latter is suspended due to wrangling over the peace process.

TRANSPORTATION

Travel by private car or taxi is most common in the UK. Public transportation is also well developed with an extensive rail system, buses, and a subway in London (known as the Tubes or Underground). The British drive on the left side of the road,



rather than on the right. A car's steering wheel is therefore on what American's would consider the passenger side.

A radial road network of 29,145 miles of main roads is centered on London, Edinburgh and Belfast, whilst, in Great Britain, a motorway network of 2,173 miles is centered on both Birmingham and London. There are a further 213,750 miles of paved roads. The National Rail network of 10,072 route miles in Great Britain and 189 route miles in Northern Ireland carries over 18,000 passenger and 1,000 freight trains daily. Urban rail networks are also well developed in London and several other cities. Heathrow Airport is the world's busiest international airport, and the UK has a considerable network of ports which received over 558 million tons of goods in 2003-04.

The Channel Tunnel is a 31 mile (50.5 km)-long rail tunnel beneath the English Channel at the Straits of Dover, connecting Folkestone, Kent in England to Coquelles near Calais in northern France. Completed in 1994 it is the second-longest rail tunnel in the world, with the Seikan Tunnel in Japan being longer, but the undersea section of 24 miles (39 km) is the longest undersea tunnel in the world. It is operated by Eurotunnel. Before and during construction it was widely known by the nickname Chunnel, but today it is normally known as the Channel Tunnel.

MONEY

The unit of currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling, divided into 100 pence (p). The bills are 5, 10, 20 and 50 pound notes. Coins are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 p. The current exchange rate is about \$1.95 US to the pound sterling (May 8, 2008).



ECONOMY

The British economy is the home of the Anglo-Saxon model, focusing on the principles of liberalization, the free market, 'common law' relating to property, and low taxation and regulation. Based on market exchange rates, the United Kingdom is the fifth largest economy in the world, the second largest in Europe after Germany, and the sixth-largest overall by purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

Over the past two decades, the government has greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with less than 2% of the labor force and contributes to around 2% of the GDP. About two thirds of production is devoted to livestock and one third to arable crops. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance.

Despite slower growth, the economy is one of the strongest in Europe; inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low. The relatively good economic performance complicated government efforts to make a case for Britain to join the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) when Tony Blair was Prime Minister. Critics point out that the economy is doing well outside of EMU, and public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are opposed to the use

of the Euro. Meantime, the government has been speeding up the improvement of education, transport, and health services, at a cost of higher taxes and a widening public deficit.

GDP Composition by sector: (2005 est.)

Agriculture: 0.5%

Industry: 23.7%

Services: 75.8%

Export Commodities: manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, food, beverages, tobacco

Import Commodities: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, food stuffs

The average gross domestic product (GDP) per capita for the UK is \$30,100 (2005 est. US.)

LIFESTYLES

THE PEOPLE

The United Kingdom has a long and rich history, and thus the people enjoy tradition and custom more so than Americans. They often find Americans to be too casual. Cut off from the rest of Europe by the sea and secure from invasion, the British developed their own character and way of life. They came to respect privacy and to value old traditions. They developed a dry wit, a love for personal freedom, and a high degree of self-criticism. The British have shown themselves at their best—brave and united—in times of crisis. Their courage against German bombs and overwhelming odds during World War II (1939-1945) won the admiration of the world.

LANGUAGE

Though the UK does not, by law, have an official language, the predominant spoken language is English, a West Germanic language descended from Old English featuring a large number of borrowings from Old Norse and Norman. The other indigenous languages of the UK are Scots (which is closely related to English) and four Celtic languages. The latter fall into two groups: two P-Celtic languages (Welsh and Cornish); and two Q-Celtic languages (Irish and Scottish Gaelic). Celtic dialectal influences from Cumbric persisted in Northern England for centuries, most famously in a unique set of numbers used for counting sheep.

Immigrant languages are spoken by up to 10% of the UK's population. French is spoken by 2.3% of the country's population, 1.0% of Britons speak Polish (reflecting the recent mass migration to the UK), 0.9% of the UK's population speaks German and 0.8% Spanish. The majority of other foreign languages spoken in the UK originate from Europe, Asia and Africa. A large percentage of the immigrants to the UK come from Anglophone countries (such as Nigeria, Jamaica, Hong Kong and the Philippines), which is why there is not a great deal of diversity between some of the country's ethnic minority communities.

HEALTH

The United Kingdom's National Health Service provides, on the basis of taxation, free medical treatment and many other social services to the people. Only prescriptions and some dental services must be paid for by the individual. Medical facilities are advanced and life expectancy of 78.54 years is similar to that in the United States. Infant mortality is 5.08 per 1,000.

RELIGION

During the reign of King Henry VIII, England split from the Roman Catholic Church to the Anglican Church of England, which then became the official state religion. The Church of England exercised great influence over the country throughout history, but it no longer has political power. Still, the Queen is the head of the church. Most Britons retain their ties to the Church of England; there are at least 27 million Anglican in the UK. Also in the UK, there are Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Free Presbyterians, Methodists and others. Religion is considered a very private matter by the British.

The United Kingdom is traditionally a Christian state, though of the four constituent countries, only England still has a state faith in the form of an established church. Christianity is the majority religion, and a wide variety of Christian churches, denominations, and sects exists.

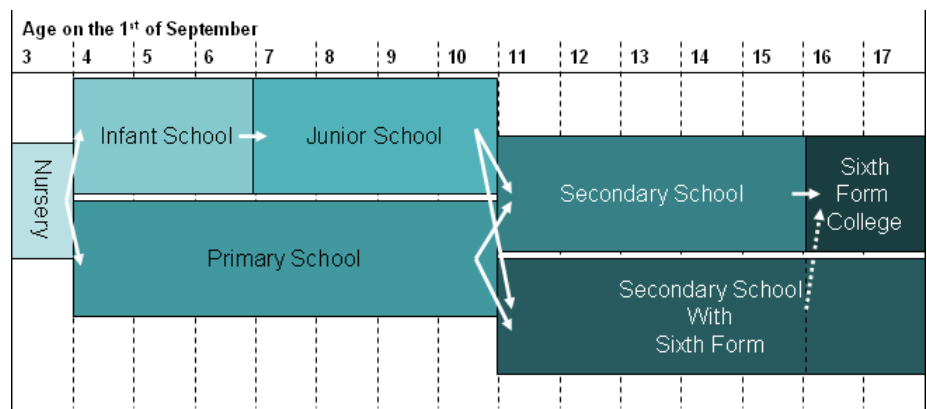
Apart from a period of expulsion between 1290 and 1656, there has been a Jewish minority in the United Kingdom for many centuries.

During the 20th century, many other religions have established a presence, mainly through immigration, though also partly through the attraction of converts. Those religions with the most adherents are Hinduism, Sikhism, and various forms of Islam (mainly among immigrants from southern Asia). Other minority faiths include Buddhism, the Baha'i Faith, and Rastafarianism. There are also small neopagan groups, and various organizations which actively promote rationalism and secularism.

EDUCATION

The UK's education system has produced a 99 percent literacy rate. A large portion of tax revenues are spent on education needs. Schooling is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. Welsh and English systems are similar. At the age of sixteen, students take an exam to earn the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE's).

The sixth form, in the English, Welsh and Northern Irish education systems is the term used to refer to the final (optional) two years of secondary schooling (when students are about sixteen to eighteen years of age), during which students



normally prepare for their GCE A-level examinations. The term is used to describe the final two years spent in a secondary school as opposed to a college (UK use) where students start at age sixteen after leaving secondary school.

At eighteen, students may take an entrance exam for college-General Certificate of Education (A Levels). Students may then choose to apply to attend University or “Uni.” It is very common for students to take a gap year in between secondary school and University (college, USA use).

CULTURE

VISITING

It is common courtesy to telephone ahead before visiting someone. When visiting, flowers or chocolates are suitable gifts to present to the lady of the house on arrival. Gifts are usually opened immediately in the giver's presence. It is polite to send a thank you note after a dinner appointment. Good manners are expected of visitors. Discussion is enjoyed on a wide variety of topics, usually with a meal or tea. When using someone's phone, it is courteous to offer to pay, as even local calls are billed separately.

EATING

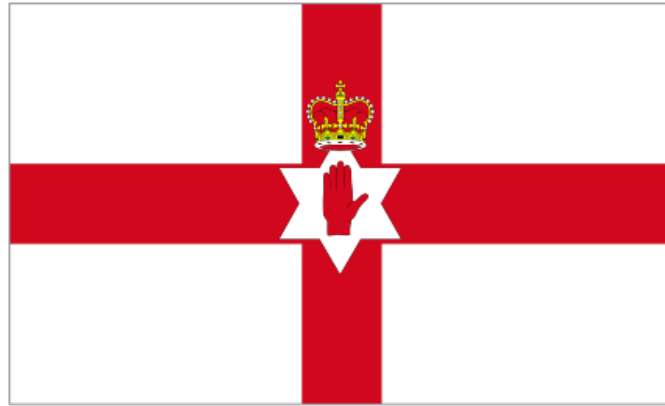
The continental style, with fork in the left hand and the knife in the right, is practiced in most of the UK. Proper manners are a must, and loud boisterous behavior should be avoided. Many times dinner plates will be served out of the kitchen; whereas when a family is alone they may place dishes in the middle of the table and family members will help themselves. At restaurants, waiters are summoned usually with a simple raised hand. Gratuities are expected between 10 and 15 percent.

Breakfast is typically eaten around 9 a.m. often after the morning jobs or chores have been completed. Dinner or the main meal of the day is typically eaten around 1:00 p.m. Tea is eaten at approximately 5:00 p.m. and could be compared to our supper. This meal is lighter than the mid day meal. Typically, every meal is accompanied with tea which is most commonly served with milk.

COURTESIES

Excessive hand gestures should not be used when speaking, and conversely, it is considered rude to have one's hands in one's pockets or to shuffle the feet. Crossing the legs at the knees is more polite than placing the ankle of one leg in the knee of the other. Especially the English appreciate a good distance between participants when meeting; touching (backslapping or putting an arm around the shoulders) is avoided with new acquaintances. It is polite for a man to give up his seat on public transportation to a woman.

When visiting someone or receiving guests, tea is served as a rule or offered out of hospitality. Tea is generally served with biscuits (cookies), cakes or buns (scones or bars).

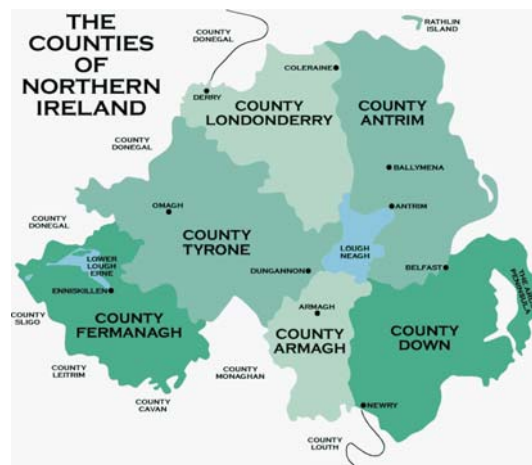


Northern Ireland

NATION

LOCATION, SIZE & POPULATION

Northern Ireland is a constituent country of the United Kingdom, lying in the northeast of the island of Ireland, covering 5,459 square miles, which is about a sixth of the island's total area. Northern Ireland consists of six of the nine counties of the historic Irish province (similar to a county) of Ulster. In the UK, it is generally known as one of the four Home Nations that form the Kingdom.



Accounting for about 3% of the total population of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland has approximately 1,759,000 people. However, this is about 1/3 of the population of the island of Ireland.

CAPITAL

Belfast (from the Irish *Béal Feirste* meaning "Mouth of the (River) Farset") is the capital of Northern Ireland. It is the largest urban area in Northern Ireland and the province of Ulster and the second-largest city in Ireland. In the 2001 census, the population within the city limits (the Belfast Urban Area) was 276,459, while 579,554 people lived in the wider Belfast Metropolitan Area. This made it the fifteenth-largest city in the United Kingdom. It is also the home of Stormont, the Parliament Office Buildings of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The [Northern Ireland Office](#) represents the UK government in Northern Ireland on set aside topics and represents Northern Irish interests within the UK government.

Belfast is situated on Ireland's eastern coast. The city is flanked to the northwest by a series of hills, including Cavehill, which is thought to be the inspiration for Jonathan Swift's novel, *Gulliver's Travels*. Belfast is located at the western end of Belfast Lough and at the mouth of the River Lagan making it an ideal location for the shipbuilding industry that once made it famous. Belfast was the only city in Ireland to experience the Industrial Revolution to its fullest. Its focus on ship-building, linen, rope-making and tobacco industries caused the population to increase to

its capacity today. When the *Titanic* was built in Belfast in 1912, Harland and Wolff had the largest shipyard in the world. Originally a town in County Antrim, the County borough of Belfast was created when it was granted city status by Queen Victoria in 1888.

LAND AND CLIMATE

Northern Ireland was covered by an ice sheet for most of the last ice age and on numerous previous occasions, the legacy of which can be seen in the extensive coverage of drumlins in Counties Fermanagh, Armagh, Antrim, and particularly Down. The centerpiece of Northern Ireland's geography is Lough Neagh which, at 151 square miles, is the largest freshwater lake both on the island of Ireland and in the British Isles. A second extensive lake system is centered on Lower and Upper Lough Erne in Fermanagh. The largest island of Northern Ireland is Rathlin, off the Antrim coast. Strangford Lough is the largest inlet in the British Isles, covering 58 square miles.

There are substantial uplands in the Sperrin Mountains (an extension of the Caledonian fold mountains), with extensive gold deposits, the granite Mourne Mountains and the basalt Antrim Plateau, as well as smaller ranges in South Armagh and along the Fermanagh–Tyrone border. None of the hills are especially high, with Slieve Donard in the dramatic Mourne Mountains reaching 2,782 feet, Northern Ireland's highest point. Belfast's most prominent peak is Cave Hill. The volcanic activity which created the Antrim Plateau also formed the eerily geometric pillars of the Giant's Causeway on the north Antrim coast. Also in north Antrim are the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, Mussenden Temple and the Glens of Antrim.

The Lower and Upper River Bann, River Foyle, and River Blackwater form extensive fertile lowlands, with excellent arable land also found in North and East Down, although much of the hill country is marginal and suitable largely for animal husbandry.

The valley of the River Lagan is dominated by Belfast, whose metropolitan area includes over a third of the population of Northern Ireland, with heavy urbanization and industrialization along the Lagan Valley and both shores of Belfast Lough.

The whole of Northern Ireland has a temperate maritime climate, rather wetter in the west than the east, although cloud cover is persistent across the region. The weather is unpredictable at all times of the year, and although the seasons are distinct, they are considerably less pronounced than in interior Europe or the eastern seaboard of North America. Average daytime maximums in Belfast are 43.7 °F in January and 63.5 °F in July. The damp and pure water were well suited to the cultivation and preparation of flax, which is what linen is made of. This weather conditions helped Northern Ireland become world famous for its production of linen. The damp climate and extensive deforestation in the 16th and 17th centuries resulted in much of the region being covered in rich green grassland.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The Red Hand of Ulster is the official seal of the O'Neill family. It is believed to originate from a mythical tale wherein two chieftains were racing across a stretch



of water in a bid to be the first to reach the land and claim it as his own. Realizing his foe would touch the land first one chieftain cut off his hand and threw it onto the shore, thereby claiming the land before his adversary reached it. The Red Hand is one of the only emblems in Northern Ireland used by both communities in Northern Ireland although it is more associated with the Protestant community. Catholics see it as representing the nine counties of Ulster while Protestants see it as representing the six counties of Northern Ireland. The Red Hand of Ulster appears on many murals and flags.

The harp is an ancient instrument that has long symbolized the island of Ireland. Its Nationalist origins come from when Owen Roe O'Neill, a Gaelic Chieftain, adopted a green flag incorporating the harp. Being seen as a threat to the English invaders, playing the harp was banned, despite remaining on the royal insignia as representing Ireland in the growing British Empire. It was revived in Belfast in 1792, and was the prime symbol of the United Irishmen. The symbol of the harp also represents Loyalist Irishmen when it is surmounted by a crown and it is used in this form on, for example, the cap badges of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Legend has it that the shamrock was used by St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, to illustrate the Holy Trinity, hence its widespread use on St. Patrick's day on 17 March. It is one of Ireland's national emblems, and is used mainly by the Nationalist tradition, but is also evident within the Unionist tradition, with bodies such as the Royal Irish Rangers wearing the Shamrock every St. Patrick's day.

LIFESTYLES

PEOPLE

People from Northern Ireland are British citizens on the same basis as people from any other part of the United Kingdom (e.g. by birth in the UK to at least one parent who is a UK permanent resident or citizen, or by naturalization).

As an alternative to British citizenship (or in addition to British citizenship), people who were born in Northern Ireland on or before 31 December 2004 (and most persons born after this date) are entitled to claim Irish citizenship. This was originally as a result of the Republic of Ireland extending Irish nationality law on an extra-territorial basis. First passed in 1956, the legislation was further developed in 2001 as a result of the Belfast Agreement of 1998, which stated that:

“The two governments recognize the birthright of all the people of Northern Ireland to identify themselves and be accepted as Irish or British, or both, as they may so choose, and accordingly confirm that their right to hold both British and Irish citizenship is accepted by both Governments and would not be affected by any future change in the status of Northern Ireland.”

This was subsequently qualified by the Twenty-seventh Amendment of the Constitution of Ireland, which stated that, "notwithstanding any other provision of [the] Constitution," no-one would be automatically entitled to Irish citizenship unless they had at least one parent who was (or was entitled to be) an Irish citizen. The subsequent legislation (Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act of 2004) came into effect on 1 January 2005 and made Irish nationality law

similar to British nationality law. This was in response to a large increase in the number of immigrants coming to Ireland whose children automatically acquired citizenship on birth. It was not specifically related to persons born in Northern Ireland.

Today, a constitutional right to Irish citizenship still exists for anyone who is *both*:

- Born on the island of Ireland (including its "isles and seas").
- Born to at least one parent who is, or is entitled to be, an Irish citizen.

In general, Protestants in Northern Ireland see themselves primarily as being British, while Catholics regard themselves primarily as being Irish. Several studies and surveys performed between 1971 and 2006 show this.

This does not however, account for the complex identities within Northern Ireland, given that many of the population regard themselves as "Ulster" or "Northern Irish", either primarily, or as a secondary identity. In addition, many regard themselves as both British and Irish, a 1999 survey showed that 51% of Protestants felt "Not at all Irish" and 41% only "weakly Irish."

Economically, Northern Ireland is the smallest of the four home nations to the United Kingdom. Traditionally, Northern Ireland has had a notable industrious economy. Now heavy industry has been replaced with different public services. Tourism is starting to play a major role in the local economy. Agriculture has become highly mechanized due to the increase in prices and only constitutes approximately 2.4% of the economical output. Recently, large investments by multi-national corporations into high tech industries have helped the economy greatly. However, the largest employer of the country is the government. Unemployment has decreased considerably in the past recent years and is only at 4.5%.

LANGUAGE

The Mid Ulster dialect of English, spoken in Northern Ireland shows influence from Scotland, with the use of such Scots words as *wee* for 'little' and *aye* for 'yes'. Some jocularly call this dialect phonetically by the name *Norn Iron*. There are supposedly some minute differences in pronunciation between Protestants and Catholics, the best known of which is the name of the letter *h*, which Protestants tend to pronounce as "aitch", as in British English, and Catholics tend to pronounce as "haitch", as in Hiberno-English. However, geography is a much more important determinant of dialect than ethnic background. English is spoken as a first language by almost 100% of the Northern Irish population, though under the Good Friday Agreement, Irish and Ulster Scots (one of the dialects of the Scots language), sometimes known as *Ullans*, have recognition as "part of the cultural wealth of Northern Ireland."

The Irish language is the native language of the whole island of Ireland. It was spoken predominantly throughout what is now Northern Ireland prior to the settlement of Protestants from Great Britain in the 17th Century. Most placenames throughout Northern Ireland are anglicised versions of their Gaelic originals. These Gaelic placenames include thousands of lanes, roads, townlands, towns, villages and all of its modern cities. Examples include Belfast-

derived from *Béal Feirste*, Shankill- derived from *Sean Cill* and Lough Neagh- derived from *Loch nEathach*.

In Northern Ireland the Irish language has long been associated with Irish Nationalism, however this association only developed gradually. The language was seen as a common heritage and indeed the object of affection by many prominent 19th century Protestant Republicans and Protestant Unionists. Verbally, there are three main dialects in the island of Ireland: Ulster, Munster and Connaught. Speakers of each dialect often find others difficult to understand. Speakers in Northern Ireland naturally use the Ulster dialect.

Ulster Gaelic/Ulster Irish or Donegal Gaelic/Irish is the dialect which is nearest to Scots Gaelic. Some aspects of the dialect are more similar to Scots Gaelic than to the Gaelic dialects of Connacht and Munster. The dialects of East Ulster - those of Rathlin Island and the Glens of Antrim - were very similar to the Scots Gaelic dialect formerly spoken in Argyll, the part of Scotland nearest to Rathlin Island. The Ulster Gaelic is the most central dialect of Gaelic, both geographically and linguistically, of the once vast Gaelic speaking world, stretching from the south of Ireland to the north of Scotland. At the beginning of the 20th century, Munster Irish was favoured by many revivalists, with a shift to Connaught Irish in the 1960s, which is now the preferred dialect by many in the Republic.

RELIGION

The main religious denominations in Northern Ireland are Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Brethren. The 1991 census returns showed that 84% of people were members of one of the main Christian denominations. 11% of people either refused to answer the question on religion or gave their religion as "none." The figure of 84% in Northern Ireland is significantly higher than the 56% of people in Britain who consider themselves to belong to a Christian denomination. People in Northern Ireland are also more frequent attendees at church than those in the UK. More than 50% in Northern Ireland are churchgoers compared with 15% in the rest of the UK. Furthermore, women in Northern Ireland are more frequent churchgoers than men, with 61% of women attending church *frequently*, compared with just 39% men. A survey carried out in 1993 by the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey showed that, 77% of marriages in Northern Ireland are to partners of the same religion, compared with only 55% in Britain. As in most other societies a person's religion in Northern Ireland is largely determined by the religion of his/her parents. Whilst in Britain, the membership of churches is ageing, this is not the case in Northern Ireland, where the churchgoing population is actually getting younger. In a survey carried out in 1995 by the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey, 90% of Protestants opted to remain part of the UK, compared to just 24% of Catholics, while 60% of Catholics were in favor of the reunification of Ireland. On the question of constitutional identity in Northern Ireland, 76% of Protestants consider themselves to be Unionists, while 54% of Catholics consider themselves to be Nationalist.

CULTURE

CUISINE

Colcannon is a good dish made of potato and wild garlic (the earliest form), cabbage or curly kale, (compare bubble and squeak). Champ consists of mashed potato into which chopped scallions (spring onions) are mixed. It is not unusual to have potatoes several times a day. The potato remains a constant in the Northern Irish diet.

Other examples of simple Irish meals are Irish stew, and also bacon and cabbage (boiled together in water). Boxty, a type of potato pancake, is another traditional dish. A dish mostly particular to Dublin is coddle, which involves boiled pork sausages. Northern Ireland is famous for the Ulster Fry which is a dish of fried foods. A traditional Ulster Fry includes bacon, eggs, sausage, a farl of soda bread, potato bread, and tomatoes. Other common components of also include mushrooms, wheaten bread, or pancakes.

While seafood has always been consumed by Irish people, shellfish dishes have increased in popularity in recent times, especially due to the high quality of shellfish available from Ireland's coastline, e.g. Dublin Bay Prawns, Oysters (many oyster festivals are held annually around the coast where oysters are often served with Guinness, the most notable being held in Galway every September) as well as other crustaceans. Salmon and cod are perhaps the two most common types of fish used.

Traditional Irish breads include soda bread, wheaten bread, soda farls, and blaa, a doughy white bread roll particular to Waterford.

There are many references to food and drink in early Irish literature. Honey seems to have been widely eaten and used in the making of mead (an alcoholic beverage made from the fermenting of honey with yeast). The old stories also contain many references to banquets, although these may well be greatly exaggerated and provide little insight to every diet. There are also many references to fulacht fiadh. These were sites for cooking deer which consisted of holes in the ground which were filled with water. The meat was placed in the water and cooked by the introduction of hot stones. Many fulacht fiadh sites have been identified across the island of Ireland, and some of them appear to have been in use up to the 17th century.

From the Middle Ages, until the arrival of the potato in the latter half of the 17th Century, the dominant feature of the rural economy was the herding of cattle. The meat produced was mostly the preserve of the gentry and nobility. The poor generally made do with milk, butter, cheese, and offal, supplemented with oats and barley. The practice of bleeding cattle and mixing the blood with milk and butter (not unlike the practice of the Maasai) was not uncommon. Black pudding, made from blood, grain (usually barley) and seasoning remains a breakfast staple in Ireland.

While corned beef and cabbage is a traditional Easter dish in Ireland, bacon and cabbage was historically more commonly had among the Irish not of noble rank due to pork's greater availability than beef to most Irish. Corned beef, rather than bacon, became far more popular in

Irish-American households than it ever was in Ireland since beef was more readily available than it would have been in Ireland and immigrants had difficulty obtaining bacon or pork.

RECIPES

4 lbs potatoes, or about 7-8 large potatoes
1 cup milk (or cream)
4-5 scallions (green onions), chopped
Fresh Parsley or chives

1 green cabbage or Kale
1 stick butter, divided into three parts
Salt and Pepper

Peel and boil the potatoes. Remove the core from the cabbage, slice it thinly, and put into a large saucepan. Cover with boiling water from the kettle and keep at a slow rolling boil until the cabbage is just wilted and has turned a darker green. This can take anywhere from 3-5 minutes depending on the cabbage. Test it and don't let it overcook; if anything it should be slightly undercooked. When the cabbage is cooked, drain it well, squeeze to get any excess moisture out, then return to the saucepan. Add one third of the butter and cover. Leave it covered and in a warm place, but not on a burner, with the butter melting gently into it while you continue. When the potatoes are soft, drain and return the saucepan, with the drained potatoes in, to a low burner, leaving the lid off so that any excess moisture can evaporate. When they are perfectly dry, add the milk to the saucepan along with a third of the butter and the chopped scallions if you are using them. Allow the milk to warm but not boil - it is about right when the butter has fully melted into it and it is starting to steam. With a potato masher or a fork, mash the potatoes thoroughly into the butter/milk mixture. Do NOT pass through a ricer or, worse; beat in a mixer as it will make the potatoes gluey and disgusting. Mix the cabbage thoroughly through the mashed potato. Before serving; season with a little salt and sprinkle with fresh parsley or chives. Most importantly, make a well in the center of the mound of potato and put the last third of the butter in it to melt.

BARM BRACK

Barm Brack or Tea Brack is sort of a cross between cake and bread traditionally eaten at Halloween. While bracks bought in stores will use yeast as a rising agent, this version is closer to the original, using bread soda instead. It is very moist and delicious and although it will stay fresh for several days never lasts that long!

The word Brack comes from an old Irish word, '*breac*', meaning speckled, which I imagine is referring to the fruit specks. Barm (often pronounced Barn) is thought by some to be from an old English word '*beorma*' meaning yeasty. Others say it is a mispronunciation of '*aran*', which means bread. *Aran Breac* would have meant Speckled bread.



Traditionally small items are mixed into the brack before it is baked, each with a message or prediction for the person who gets it in a slice. The items always include a ring, which predicts a wedding within the year, but any or all of the following are sometimes included:

- a coin for wealth
- a small piece of cloth for poverty
- a pea for plenty
- a thimble for a spinster
- a button for a bachelor

If you are using any of these items, wrap them well in greaseproof paper before adding them to the mix.

1½ cups Cold strong tea
 1 egg
 ½ teaspoon Bread soda (Bicarbonate of Soda)
 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind (optional)

2 cups Plain or all purpose flour
 1 lb mixed raisins & sultanas
 ½ teaspoon Mixed Spice or allspice
 ½ cup Soft brown sugar

Put the tea, sugar, lemon rind and dried fruit in a bowl. Stir well, then cover and leave to soak overnight. The next day, preheat the oven to 350°F and grease the loaf tin with a little butter. Beat the egg and mix it thoroughly with the fruit. Sieve the flour, spices and bread soda together and stir well into the fruit mixture. You can mix in any of the charms you are using at this point, or wait until the batter is in the tin and push them in then. The latter method ensures they are 'fairly' distributed, especially important if children will be eating the brack! Turn the batter into the tin, place in the oven and bake for 90 minutes. Allow the brack to cool for about 20 minutes in the tin before turning it out to cool on a wire rack. Don't be tempted to eat until completely cool!

WHEATEN BREAD

Temperature: 350 Degrees Fahrenheit

3 ½ cups Plain Flour
 3 1/3 cups Medium Wholemeal
 3 tsp Baking Soda
 1/3 cup Margarine

2 ½ cups Buttermilk
 1 tsp Salt (optional)
 ½ cups of Sugar

Instructions:

- Mix together dry ingredients
- Rub in margarine
- Add buttermilk. Gradually work in until mix is quite soft.
- Turn out into a floured surface. Do not knead.
- Shape into a round
- Put in a loaf tin and flatten slightly
- Bake for approximately 30 minutes

GAMES

52 BONKERS (QUITE SIMILAR TO TAG)

You need five or more players to play. One person is in "Den" and with his/her back to the other players, counts to fifty-two. The other players run off and hide. When the person who is "on" has finished counting he/she turns round and tries to find the others. When he/she spots somebody, he/she runs back to den and Shouts "52 Bonkers, I see (name). The named player tries to beat the "On" player back to den, and shouts "52 Bonkers Save my soul!" if he/she gets back there first. If the last player "off" beats you to den, you are on again. If you beat him/ her to "den," the first person caught is "on."

CONKERS

A conker is the seed of the horse chestnut tree. On finding your first conker of the season, you should say: "Oddly oddly onker my first conker." This ensures good fortune and few tangles throughout the coming season. The game of conkers is known as 'Kingers' in some parts of the world.

Prepare your conker for playing:

The best conkers to play with are uncracked, firm and symmetrical. Make a hole through the middle of your chosen conker. Thread a strong piece of string about 25cm long, through the hole and tie a knot at one end, so that it doesn't pull through.

Playing Conkers:

Each player has a conker hanging on its string. Players take turns at hitting their opponent's conker. If you are the one whose conker is to be hit first, let it hang down from the string which is wrapped round your hand. The conker is held at the height your opponent chooses and is held perfectly still. Your opponent, the striker, wraps his conker string round his hand just like yours. He then takes his conker in the other hand and draws it back for the strike. Releasing the conker he swings it down by the string held in the other hand and tries to hit his opponent's conker (yours) with it. If a player misses hitting his/her opponent's conker they are allowed up to two further goes. If the strings tangle, the first player to call "strings" gets an extra shot. If a player hits his/her opponents conker in such a way that it completes a whole circle after being hit - known as 'round the world' – the player gets another go. If a player drops his conker, or it is knocked out of his hand the other player can shout 'stamps' and jump on it; but should its owner first cry 'no stamps' then the conker, hopefully, remains intact. The game goes on in turns until one or other of the two conkers is completely destroyed.

Note: Walnuts can be used for conkers, as there are not many horse chestnut trees in Montana.

Information in this Country Report given directly from the following sources:

The World Fact Book www.cia.gov

Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia <http://en.wikipedia.org>

World Book Encyclopedia and Learning Resources <http://www.worldbook.com>

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) www.bbc.co.uk

UK Statistics Authority www.statistics.gov.uk

NATION-QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

1. What is a constitutional monarchy? How is the government structured and how is it similar to or different from the government of the United States?
2. What is an export? What is an import? Name some of the products which are produced in the United Kingdom and exported to other countries in the world.
3. Why does the United Kingdom have a Royal Family and what is their role? Why is there no King and/or Queen of the United States?

LIFESTYLES-QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

1. English is the language that nearly all citizens of Montana speak, however, that is not necessarily the case in all areas of the United States. What types of language difficulties, similar to those in the United Kingdom, could you expect to find in the United States when more than one language is spoken by a country's people?
2. How many years of school are compulsory (required) for youth in the United Kingdom? In the United States?
3. How is the religion situation in the United Kingdom similar to that of the US? How is it different?

CULTURE-QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

1. People in the United Kingdom eat in the continental style, or with the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left. Would you feel comfortable eating this way? Why or why not?
2. How do you think attitudes and customs in the United Kingdom compare to and differ from those in the United States?
3. Do you feel that the people in the United Kingdom are more formal than we are in the United States? If so, why is there this difference and what are some examples?

QUESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL THOUGHT AND STUDY

1. What countries compose United Kingdom?
2. Is the United Kingdom an important country, militarily? Why or why not?
3. What does the flag of the United Kingdom look like? What do the colors symbolize?
4. What is the capital of the United Kingdom? Has this city always been the capital?
5. What is the currency of the UK called? What does it look like? What is the current exchange rate with the American dollar?
6. What are the major tourist attractions in the United Kingdom? In what cities are they found?
7. What kind of wildlife can be found in the United Kingdom?
8. What does "culture" mean? What kinds of things act as an influence on a country's culture?
9. Discuss the importance of providing foreign languages in UK schools. Compare this with the importance in American schools. Give reasons for your responses.

For additional information about the United Kingdom, contact:

Embassy for the United Kingdom
3100 Mass. Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008

British Tourist Authority
40 W 57th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10019

Scottish Tourist Board
23 Ravelston Terrace
Edinburgh, Scotland EH4 3EU

Northern Ireland Tourist Board
40 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

PRE AND POST TEST ON THE UNITED KINGDOM

Directions: Select the one best answer for each of the following questions.

1. The United Kingdom is a country located on which continent?
A. Asia B. Europe C. South America D. Africa
2. What type of topography would you **not** likely find in the United Kingdom?
A. Forests B. Lakes C. Deserts D. Rivers
3. What is the name given to the currency of the United Kingdom?
A. Euro B. Dollar C. Franc D. Pound Sterling
4. What is the most common means of transportation in the UK?
A. Private Automobiles B. Buses C. Waterways D. Subways
5. Which climate best describes that of the United Kingdom?
A. Hot and dry B. Hot and rainy C. Temperate and humid D. Cold and rainy
6. Which of the following countries is **not** part of the United Kingdom?
A. England B. Northern Ireland C. Portugal D. Wales E. Scotland
7. What religion was "created" in England during the reign of King Henry VIII?
A. Catholic B. Anglican Church of England
C. Protestant D. England Lutheran Church
8. What role does Prince Charles fill?
A. President of England B. Prince of State
C. Prime Minister responsible for parliament D. Prince of Wales
9. What form of ruling government is found in the United Kingdom?
A. Representative Democracy B. Constitutional Monarchy
C. Monarchy D. Socialist

Answers: 1. B 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.C 6. C 7.B 8.D 9.B

PEN PAL/ WRITING ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE: Young people will have the opportunity correspond with pen pals from another country.

AGES: All ages

MATERIALS: Depends on format of instructor's preference. Exchanges can be made through letter writing, audio or video tapes and photographs. This could also be a class project.

Following is a list of pen pal organizations. Most organizations require some sort of registrations. Most organizations require some sort of registration fee and a self-addressed stamped envelope. They will usually send a questionnaire to your student so he or she can be matched with children who have similar interests. Costs are subject to change.

1. Afro-Asian Center
CPO Box 871
Kingston, New York 12401
(Junior/senior high school students can get pen pals in African or Asian countries through this group. Requests must be placed through a teacher.)
2. <http://www.iecc.org/> - IECC is a free service to help teachers link with partners in other cultures and countries for email classroom pen-pal and other project exchanges. Since its creation in 1992, IECC has distributed over 28,000 requests for e-mail partnerships.
3. <http://usa.ipfpenfriends.com/> - IPF can provide you with new friends in your own age group from many countries around the world. Our pen pal club has over 300,000 members aged from 8 to 80 in 192 countries.

Since 1967, IPF has provided more than 1.5 million people aged from 8-80+ with penfriends. Our solid membership base, commitment and service has led to us being recognized as the world's leading penfriend club (charges apply)

4. <http://www.interpals.net/> - Find penpals and friends from around the world - 100% Free!
5. <http://www.world-pen-pals.com/> - "Our aim is to promote international friendship and cultural understanding" - Bob Carroll, Director
(Retired Global Studies teacher who has taught in the USA and overseas)

MONTANA 4-H IS...

4-H is a division of the Montana State University Extension Service cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture and your local county government. 4-H members are those boys and girls who participate in Extension-sponsored educational programs that are open to all youth regardless of race, creed, color, sex, handicap or national origin. Rural and farm youngsters have long enjoyed the benefits of Extension programs. Most people think that to participate in 4-H a member must live on a farm. However, 4-H has broadened its scope over its long history and rural youth are not our only audience. In fact, 4-H is active in every city and town in Montana, and well over half of all 4-H members live in urban areas.

The mission of Montana 4-H youth programs is to educate youth and adults for living in a global world through experiential programs using the resources of the Land Grant University and the U.S.D.A. Cooperative Extension Service's programming. Staff is mandated to serve all youth in Montana.

4-H is a voluntary, informal educational program designed to meet the needs and interests of all boys and girls in Montana. Its purpose is to help youth develop to their full potential and to develop a positive image of themselves. Thus, 4-H is a human development program and seeks to teach five pro-social skills:

- Fostering positive self-concept
- Learning decision-making and responsibility for choices
- Developing an inquiring mind
- Relating to self and others
- Acquiring a concern for communities – local and global

The emblem of 4-H is well-known: a green four-leaf clover with a white "H" in each leaf. The letters in the emblem stand for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health. As a teacher/leader of this program, you will help your youngsters develop their:

HEAD: Learning to think, make decisions, understand the "whys", gaining new and valuable insights and knowledge

HEART: Being concerned with the welfare of others, accepting the responsibilities of citizenship in local and our global communities, determining values and attitudes by which to live, and learning how to work with others

HANDS: Learning new skills, perfecting skills already known, developing pride in work, and respect for work accomplished

HEALTH: Practicing healthful living, protecting the well-being of self and others, making constructive use of leisure time

This four-fold development is vital to every individual. All four of the "H's" should become an important part of the goals members identify as they participate in 4-H sponsored activities and programs.

The program you are about to participate in is a part of Montana 4-H's School Enrichment Program. The purpose of school enrichment programs is to make our educational resources available to youth and adults all across Montana. As a recognized leader in curriculum development, 4-H is able to provide a variety of programs that can enhance and enrich school programs.

You are invited to consider 4-H School Enrichment programs for part of your curriculum and youth activities. This program is just one example of the many different kinds of programs that are available through your local County Extension Office. We encourage you to contact your local Montana State University County Extension Agent to find out about the other programs 4-H can offer.

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
BEAVERHEAD	Dillon	683-3785
BIG HORN	Hardin	665-9770
BLACKFEET RESERVATION	Browning	338-2650
BLAINE	Chinook	357-3200
BROADWATER	Townsend	266-9242
CARBON	Joliet	962-3522
CASCADE	Great Falls	454-6980
CHOUTEAU	Fort Benton	622-3751
CUSTER	Miles City	874-3370
DANIELS	Scobey	487-2861
DAWSON	Glendive	377-4277
DEER LODGE	Anaconda	563-4035
FALLON-CARTER	Baker	778-7110
FERGUS-PETROLEUM	Lewistown	538-3919
FLATHEAD	Kalispell	758-5553
FLATHEAD RESERVATION	Pablo	675-2700
FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION	Harlem	353-2205
FORT PECK RESERVATION	Poplar	768-3025
GALLATIN	Belgrade	388-3213
GARFIELD	Jordan	557-2770
GLACIER	Cut Bank	873-2239
GRANITE	Phillipsburg	859-3304
HILL	Havre	265-5481
JUDITH BASIN	Stanford	566-2277
LAKE	Ronan	676-4271
LEWIS & CLARK	Helena	447-8346
LIBERTY	Chester	759-5625
LINCOLN	Eureka	296-9019
MADISON-JEFFERSON	Whitehall	287-3282
MCCONE	Circle	485-2605
MEAGHER	White Sulphur Springs	547-3612
MINERAL	Superior	822-3545
MISSOULA	Missoula	258-4200
MUSSELSHELL-GOLDEN VALLEY	Roundup	323-2704
NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION	Lame Deer	477-6498
PARK	Livingston	222-4156
PHILLIPS	Malta	654-2543
PONDERA	Conrad	271-4054
POWDER RIVER	Broadus	436-2424
POWELL	Deer Lodge	846-3680
PRAIRIE	Terry	635-2121
RAVALLI	Hamilton	375-6611
RICHLAND	Sidney	433-1206
ROOSEVELT	Culbertson	787-5312
ROSEBUD-TREASURE	Forsyth	346-7320
SANDERS	Thompson Falls	827-6934
SHERIDAN	Plentywood	765-3406
SILVER BOW	Butte	723-0217
STILLWATER	Columbus	322-8035
SWEET GRASS	Big Timber	932-5146
TETON	Choteau	466-2491
TOOLE	Shelby	424-8350
VALLEY	Glasgow	228-6241
WHEATLAND	Harlowton	632-4728
WIBAUX	Wibaux	796-2486
YELLOWSTONE	Billings	256-2828