

привычек китайского народа можно найти не только информацию о его кулинарных предпочтениях, но и понимание его мировоззрения и образа жизни.

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THE BRITISH PEERAGE SYSTEM AS A CULTURAL HERITAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain has a rich history, traditions and cultural characteristics during its existence. The state of Great Britain is a phenomenon of a state capable of achieving high indicators in the economy, industry, politics, education while maintaining the monarchical system. Despite the democratic governance of the country in the form of the legislative body of parliament, it retains historical specificity. The House of Lords (the upper house of Parliament) was founded by the signing of the Magna Carta, where Article 61 created a council of 25 barons who could oversee the activities of the King. As a consequence, all members of the upper house had to receive a special personal invitation from the King. The Lord who has received a personal invitation becomes a hereditary member of the peerage, i.e. assigns to its clan the right to inherit membership [1, p. 4].

One of the main group of members of the higher chamber were representatives of the highest secular nobility, having their own clear structured hierarchy of ranks (titles): duke, marquis, count, viscount and baron.

- Duke (german. herzog, french. duc, italian. duca) among the ancient Germans, a military leader elected by the tribal nobility; in Western Europe, during the early Middle Ages, a tribal prince, and during the period of feudal fragmentation, a large territorial ruler, occupying first place after the king in the military-feudal hierarchy. Govern duchies, typically covering a huge part of the kingdom. Princes receive the title of duke after their marriage. One of the main features of wearing a title is its formal address: «Your Grace».

- Marquis (french. marquis, novolat. marchisus or marchio, german. markgraf, italy. marchese) a Western European noble title, standing in the middle between count and duke; in England, apart from marquis in the proper sense, this title (marquess) is given to the eldest sons of dukes. the high status of the marquis in the hierarchy of titles is explained by the fact that protecting the borders of England with Wales and Scotland was their main purpose. When addressed personally, from the Marquis to the Baron, «milord/my lord» or «milady/my lady» is used.

- Earl (oldeng. eorl) originally denoted a senior official, but since the time of the Norman kings it has become an honorary title. during the period of feudal fragmentation, the feudal ruler of the county, then (with the elimination of feudal fragmentation) the title of the highest nobility. as a title formally continues to be

preserved in most European countries with a monarchical form of government, their main job was to collect taxes and perform the role of judge.

- Viscount (french. vicomte, italian. visconte, spanish. vicecomte) was the name in the Middle Ages for the count's deputy in his domain (from vice comes). Subsequently, some viscounts greatly advanced in their power, becoming independent and already owning well-known destinies (Beaumont, Poitiers, etc.). at present this title in England occupies a middle place between earl and baron. the eldest son of an earl usually bears the title of viscount.

- Baron (late latin. baro, a word of Germanic origin with the original meaning of person, man), in Western Europe a direct vassal of the king, later a noble title. The title of baron in England (where it remains to this day) is lower than the title of viscount, occupying the last place in the hierarchy of titles of the highest nobility (peerage).

In the modern United Kingdom there are different ways of title, the simplest being the purchase of an estate and the receipt of a non-inheritable title of lord, without waiting for the mercy of the monarch. There are also British specifics of inheriting a title and its use (courtesy title) [2].

As a result, we can say that at the present time in the political system the role of the aristocracy and the royal family is only formal, but the historical and cultural significance of the surviving heritage speaks of the elitism of British culture as a whole. The practice of Great Britain has shown that the nobility is not only not inferior in its importance as professional politicians and entrepreneurs, but can also be leaders of public opinion in an established democratic system.

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ГІСТОРЫЯ МАЁЙ СЯМ'І Ў ГІСТОРЫІ МАЁЙ КРАІНЫ

Вялікая Айчынная вайна... Трагедыя для нашага народа. Амаль у кожнай сям'і ёсць свой Герой. У нашай ён таксама ёсць. Імя нашага героя – Фёдар Іванавіч Бортнік, мой прадзядуля. Яго няма з намі больш за 20 гадоў, але памяць аб ім жыве ў сэрцах маіх родных. Фёдар Іванавіч – удзельнік Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Сваё апавяданне пра яго я напісала на аснове ўспамінаў бабулі, Антаніны