As we know, there are people who refer to the British Isles using the word "England". However, every time they utter that term, they are not actually right since the British Isles imply two nations. One nation, the largest, the dominant one is the area dominated by the Anglo-Saxon, that is, the Isle of Britain, the Northern part of Ireland. Not until the 20th Century, after so many efforts for centuries of English oppression, Irish people obtained their independence. Concretely, not until 1922 Irish people became free. Then, the rest of Ireland took the name of the Independence Republic of Ireland.

England, with a population of sixty million people is divided as followed but we have to take into account that most of the population is located in England.

- 30% of the population lives in Scotland (5 million people).
- 15% of the population lives in Wales (3 million people).
- 80% of the population lives in England.
- North Ireland (2 million people).

Each of the part of the UK has its own capital, although the capital of England is the capital of the UK: London. Previously, London was known as Londinium, by the Roman and at the beginning there was a Celtic name Lyndyn, which was the first name.

The Capital of Scotland is the beautiful Edinburgh which has to be visited in August since it’s at that time when we can see the cultural centre of Europe. Edinburgh becomes an open theatre with all sort of cultural activities both during the day and night.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff and it is to the south. Cardiff is the largest city in Wales, and finally we have to mention the capital of Northern Ireland which is Belfast.

The first English King who conquered Ireland was Henry II, from that moment Ireland has always been a name for English Monarchs. As regards religion, there were also differences between England and Ireland. On the one hand, England became protestant and on the other, Ireland remained Catholic. English Protestants occupied the actual reign of Northern Ireland, received constant support from England. Therefore, this area developed greatly the Industrial Revolution.

Those differences led to another way: conflict. The Irish conflict is not simply a matter of terrorism, religion but also a great economical difference.