

The Union Jack



Χρηματοδότηση

- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό έχει αναπτυχθεί στα πλαίσια του εκπαιδευτικού έργου του διδάσκοντα.
- Το έργο «**Ανοικτά Ακαδημαϊκά Μαθήματα στο Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο**» έχει χρηματοδοτήσει μόνο τη αναδιαμόρφωση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού.
- Το έργο υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος «Εκπαίδευση και Δια Βίου Μάθηση» και συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο) και από εθνικούς πόρους.



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

Άδειες Χρήσης

- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό υπόκειται σε άδειες χρήσης Creative Commons





What is a Jack?

- A **Jack** is a national flag flown by warships, and certain other vessels

Sources: <http://ukflag.facts.co/unitedkingdomflagof/ukflag.php>

- The Flag of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is popularly called “the Union Jack”. It is officially known as the Union Flag. The flag is a blue field with 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 is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland)

- **Wales, is not represented in the Union Flag by the Welsh patron saint, (Saint David), as at the time of the flag's design Wales was part of the "Kingdom of England. "**
- **Wales was conquered by England and its laws became English laws by the Laws in Wales Acts 1535-42. A time long before the Union and its new flag.**



St. George's Cross
of England



St. Andrew's Cross
of Scotland



St. Patrick's Cross
of Ireland




Union Jack
of the United Kingdom (UK)


Some Historical Facts re Flag

- In 1603, the year of Queen Elizabeth I's death, England and Scotland existed as completely separate nations, each with their own monarch and parliament. Elizabeth, being a spinster and therefore childless, expressed a deathbed wish that her cousin, King James VI of Scotland, be named as her successor to the English throne.

- Thus, the Scottish monarch was projected into the unique position of ruling two nations simultaneously. He ruled Scotland as King James VI and England as King James I.

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- The English national flag at this period consisted of a simple red cross fully imposed upon a plain white field, this being the emblem of St. George, England's patron saint. The Scottish national flag consisted of a diagonal, or X-shaped, white cross, fully imposed upon a medium blue field. This was the emblem of St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint.

- On 12 April 1606, to symbolize the monarchical unification of the two nations under himself, James created a banner to this end, by fully superimposing the English red cross (with a narrow white border to represent its normal white field) upon the Scottish flag. This became known as the Union Flag, and it was the forerunner of the present flag of Great Britain.

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- In the decree of issuance of the new flag, James stipulated that all ships of both English and Scottish registry were to fly this flag from atop their mainmasts. The Cross of St. George was to be flown from the foremasts of the English ships, while the Cross of St. Andrew was to be flown from the foremasts of the Scottish ships. The Union Flag, created by James in 1606, continued in use as a purely symbolic banner until 1707.

- Then, during the reign of Queen Anne, the parliaments of England and Scotland were united to form the new nation of Great Britain, and Anne officially adopted the 101 year old banner as the national flag of the newly created nation. After the Acts of Union 1707, the flag gained a regularised status as "the ensign armorial of the Kingdom of Great Britain", the newly created state. It was then adopted by land forces as well, although the blue field used on land-based versions was lighter