

Introduction

In this work about Scotland, we are going to talk about the territory, its characteristics: rivers, lake, mountains and resources. Also we'll talk about economy its oil in the coast on the Northeast.

Here you can find information about its population, cities, and population.

Also you'll see in this work the typical things of Scotland, its clans, the sport and music.

We're going to talk all these things because we want to show to people very beautiful things about Scotland.

We like Scotland a lot, its grass, its coast and its people.

We would like you to enjoy it.

Scotland

Scotland is a country and administrative division of Great Britain. The crown of England and Scotland united in 1603 and they governed in 1707. Scotland limits on the north with the Atlantic Ocean, on the east with the North Sea, on the south-east with England, on the south with Irish Sea and on the west with the North Canal. Scotland includes 186 island, the islands are contained in three groups: the Hebrides Islands, the Orcades Islands and the Shetland Islands. Scotland with the Island has 78. 080 km square domain

Population

The Scottish inhabitants decent of various racial groups, like the pictos, the Celts, the Scandinavian and the Romans. The Scottish people are divide in two groups: the highlanders and the lowlanders.

Scotland has 5.120.000 of population. In addition to Edinburg, the capital, with a population of 441.600 inhabitants, other important cities are Dundee, Aberdeen and Inverness

Territory and resources

The Scottish topography shows the effects of the glacing period more than in the rest of Great Britain. The coastline is extremely irregular; which is another effect of the glacing period, especially the western coast

The land

In Scotland is mainly a hilly land, but the region can be divided in three different areas, from north to south: the highlands, the central lowlands and the southern uplands:

- More than half of the Scottish land is the Highlands. The depression known as Glenn More is divided in to two parts, across by the Grampians mountains, the main mountain range of Scotland. The highest peaks of the Grampians is Ben Nevis (1.343 m).

- On the south of the Highlands we find the central Lowlands. Only 1/10 of the Scottish land, but the Central Lowlands resident but $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population lives there. Various hill ranges and important rivers like the Clyde, the Forth and the Tay flow cross the area

- The land of the Southern Uplands is principally a black plateau. The highest peak of the area is the Merrick

(843 m)

Rivers and lakes

In Scotland there are a lot of rivers and lakes. They say Loch instead of lake. There are some lochs in the Central Lowlands region and the Highlands region. The most important ones are Loch Lomond (the biggest), Loch Ness (there are a lot of legends about this lake), Loch Tay and Loch Katrine.

Loch Ness, Oich and Lochy are in Big Gien, they are united by the Caledonian Canal. In the Caledonian Canal they can sail with ship. It connects the Atlantic ocean with the North-sea.

The longest river is Tay. Other important rivers are Forth, Tweed, Dee and Spey.

Climate

There aren't very extreme variations between winter and summer.

In land the temperature is low and it snows a lot in the winter.

In the east the temperature is more smoother because of the influence of the Gulf Stream.

Natural resources

Scotland has important mines of coal. Also it has important deposits of zinc.

The ground is sterile and stony.

In the north of Scotland there are a lot of hydroelectric installation. The oil near the North-Sea coast is fundamental in the Scottish economy.

Important resources are also the wood and fish.

Economy

Agriculture

Over seventy-five percent of the land in Scotland is farmland. The main crops are barley (for Whisky and beer), corns, potatoes and oats. Also there are turnips and fruits.

Scottish live stock farming is basically sheep and cattle.

Wood and fish

Over fifteen percent of Scotland is grove. The production of wood in the country is over thirty-three percent the timber production of Britain.

The fish is a fundamental activity in Scotland.

Mining and energy sources

Before there were coal miner in Central Lowlands. In 1970 they discovered oil near the coast on the north-east and north-east of Orcadas and Shetland islands. Also they discovered natural gas in the region.

Over ten percent of electricity of the country comes from hydroelectric installation, but the nuclear energy is very important. The nuclear power station of Hunterston (Strathclyde) and Torness (Lothian) do over forty percent of electricity of Scotland.

Industry and services

The naval industry and siderurgy is not important now.

Now there is of chemical products industry, light machinery and engineering instruments.

The main companies of this field are in Scotland now.

There are a hundred and ten distilleries over eighty percent of production is export to others countries, with the whisky they win 3,300 million dollars yearly.

Also tourism is a growing sector.

Typical things

Clans

The clans , the most important tradition of Scottish society, haven't power now.

The clan is a group of families their ruler is a lair. The clan is a important unity in the wars.

Now the clans are a pride for the Scottish society.

Each clan has its own tartan, a cloth pattern used with kilts.

Sports

The most popular sports are curling and golf. They have very fields of the grass to play golf.

Music

Bagpipes are a typical instrument of Scotland, but they come from Romans. The Romans discovered the bagpipes in Near East.

In the country there are two principal festivals in Britain and the World, the International Festival of Edinburgh and the Glasgow Mayfeast.

Religion and language

The church of Scotland has over 752.000 members. The catholic church is the second in importance with 144.600 members. Also there are other churches like Episcopal Church Anglican of Scotland, the Baptist and the united.

In general the people of Scotland talk English. Only 100.000 Scots speak Gaelic. These inhabitants of the Highlands and the Hebrides.

Conclusions

This work has taught us a lot of things about Scotland. Like its oil in the coast of the North-Sea, the mountains, the lochs, especially the Loch Ness, its rivers and its deposits of natural gas...

Also its typical instrument, that is the bagpipes. Another thing in that before they lived in clans, Their its very big extension of grass where they can play a very typical sport that is golf.

It has also taught us where the population of Scotland lives and that a lot of them live in the cities and some in the Highlands.

In sum this work about Scotland has been very good for us.