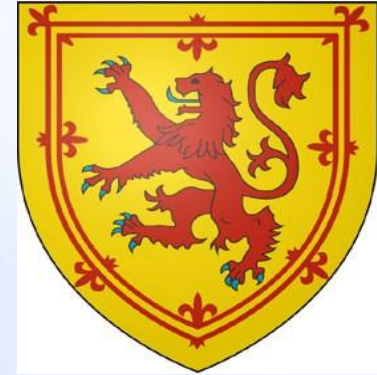


Theme: Scotland



*The project was done by
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Aksuat secondary school*

CONTENTS

- **Scotland**
 - **History of country**
 - **The national emblem.**
 - **The capital.**
 - **The national games.**
 - **Big cities**
 - **Famous people.**
 - **Fauna and flora of country**

Why I choose Scotland?

**I have read many folk tales, magic
article about castles, traditions of this
country .**

**I think less information about this
country in our school -book, that's why I
want to work this theme.**

- **The aims of the presentation:**

I. Educational

a/ to develop knowledge about English speaking countries ;

II. Developing

b/ To develop speaking, listening, writing and reading, creative working habits.

III. Bringing-up

c/ to bring up the feeling of love for language.

Scotland



Scotland is a very small country. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle. It is 274 miles (441 kilometers) long. Its widest point is 154 miles (248 kilometers). Its narrowest is only 25 miles (40 kilometers). Because of Scotland's narrowness, it is never possible to get far away from the sea.

Scotland consists of over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.

The river Tweed and the Cheviot Hills form Scotland's southern border with England. The Northwest Channel separates southwestern Scotland from Northern Ireland. The northwest coast faces the Atlantic Ocean. The east coast faces the North Sea, which separates Scotland from the mainland of Europe.

The History of Scotland

The recorded history of Scotland begins in the 1st century AD, when the Romans invaded Britain. The Romans added southern Britain to their empire as the province Britannia. They were unable, however, to subdue the fierce tribes in the north. To keep these tribes from invading Britannia, Emperor Hadrian had a massive wall built across the island from sea to sea.

In the 5th century Celtic immigrants from Ireland, called Scots, settled north of the Clyde. The Scots were already Christians when they left Ireland. In the next century St. Columba converted the king of the Picts to Christianity. In the 9th century Kenneth MacAlpine, king of the Scots, added the Pictish kingdom to his own. In about the 10th century the land came to be known as Scotland.

After the Normans conquered England in 1066, many Anglo-Saxons from England settled in the Lowlands of Scotland. Here the Scots gradually adopted English ways. Feudalism was established, and the chiefs of the clans became nobles. Towns grew, trade increased, and Scotland prospered.



At the beginning of the 6th century, Scotland was ruled by Scottish kings and queens, but was divided between different groups of people: the Picts and Celts, who were the oldest inhabitants, the Scots, who came from Northern Ireland, the Britons, and the Angles.



The national emblem of Scotland is thistle.

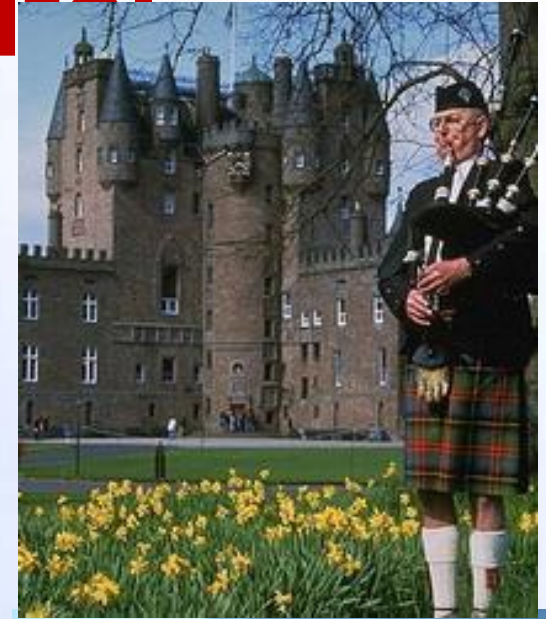


The thistle has been the national emblem of [Scotland](#) The thistle has been the national emblem of Scotland since the reign of [Alexander III](#) The thistle has been the national emblem of Scotland since the reign of Alexander III (1249–1286) and was used on [silver coins](#) The thistle has been the national emblem of Scotland since the reign of Alexander III (1249–1286) and was used on silver coins issued by [James III](#) The thistle has been the national emblem of Scotland since the reign of Alexander III (1249–1286) and was used on silver coins issued by James III in 1470. It is the symbol of the [Order of the Thistle](#) The thistle has been the national emblem of Scotland since the reign of Alexander III (1249–1286) and was used on silver coins issued by James III in 1470. It is the symbol of the Order of the Thistle.

Scotland occupies a vast territory of about 79,000 square kilometres, but the population of Scotland is only five million people.



Edinburgh is capital



Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, is one of Britain's most attractive cities.

It's a city for people who like to walk. There are green parks, gardens and hills - even in the main shopping streets.

It's a busy modern city, but its history



Edinburgh Castle



Royal Mile



At the top of the highest hill is located Edinburgh Castle. It was the home of Scotland's royal family until 1603 when King James the 6th of Scotland became the king of England and moved to London. The road which begins at the castle and goes eastwards is called Royal Mile. At the other end of the Royal Mile is the Palace of Holyroodhouse.



King James



the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The Palace of Holyrood house.



Queen Elizabeth II

It was built by the Scottish king before Scotland and England were united to make Great Britain. Now it is a second home for the Queen or her children, who usually visit Edinburgh in the summer. When the royal family is not there you can visit the palace and see a lot of interesting things.



Castles



Inveraray Castle

Inveraray Castle is the seat of the Duke of Argyll, chief of Clan Campbell. It was commissioned in 1746, by Archibald Campbell, who had the village of Inveraray demolished and rebuilt, so it would not spoil the castle's view.

Glamis Castle

Glamis castle is one of the finest castles in Europe and appears on the back of ten pound notes issued by the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Balmoral Castle

Balmoral Castle is one of the most visited and photographed sites in Scotland. Its history begins in 1390, when Sir William Drummond built it as a home, but it became a part of history in 1848, when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert chose it as a private royal residence.

Climate of the country

The weather in Scotland doesn't differ that much from other areas in the UK although Scotland is a bit more cloudy, somewhat wetter and the average temperatures are lower, especially in the (far) north. The best of the sunshine is for Ayrshire and the south-west coast, Lothians, Angus and Fife, the least for the mountains in the Highland region. The peak in sunshine hours falls in May and June and the least sunshine is for December and January.

Rainfall is another key element of Scottish weather although it is not as bad as people sometimes tell you.

The winds favourite direction is from the south-west and strong winds occur more often and are the strongest in the Western Isles and the north-west coast .

January and February are the coldest months with an average of around 5 to 7 °C. The summer months have an average of about 19 Degr. C. The annual mean temperature on Ben Nevis (1344m) is -0,3C. Snowfall occurs on less than 20 days near the west-coast to more than 100 days in the Cairngorm Mountains mainly in the months December to March.

EDUCATION OF SCOTLAND



Carving of a 17th-century classroom with a dominie and his ten scholars from George Heriot's School, Edinburgh.

The **history of education in Scotland** in its modern sense of organised and institutional learning, began in the Middle Ages, with the education of boys based around Church choir schools and [grammar schools](#) in its modern sense of organised and institutional learning, began in the Middle Ages, with the education of boys based around Church choir schools and grammar schools. By the end of the 15th century schools were also being organised for girls and universities were founded at [St Andrews](#) in its modern sense of organised and institutional learning, began in the Middle Ages, with the education of boys based around Church choir schools and grammar schools. By the end of the 15th century schools were also being organised for girls and universities were founded at St

Currency:



Money of Scotland

The currency in Scotland is not different from the rest of the United Kingdom in that it is also consists of British Pounds (£), although Scottish banks print their own versions. These "Scottish notes" are widely accepted throughout the United Kingdom, although cases have been reported of a few shops outside Scotland refusing them (check out this discussion about scottish money).



Highland games



Highlands are famous for the Scottish Olympics or the Highland games (it's real name). These games are not only sporting competitions: music and different traditional games are very important too.

Holidays and festivities.

January 1 New Year's Day

January 2 Bank Holidays

January 25 Burns Night

April 10 Good Friday

April 13 Ester Monday

August 1 Lammas.

October 31 Hollowen.

**November 11 Martinmas and
Remembrance Day**

November 30 St Andrew's Day

December 25 Christmas Day

December 31 Hogmanay



kilt



BAGPIPES

But what can be more peculiar and attractive for tourists than a man in the kilt, playing the bagpipes? The Celts of Scotland made the chequered pattern of tartan the national dress of the country. The earliest Scots formed themselves into clans (family groups) and the tartan became a symbol of the sense of kinship. There are about 300 different clans in Scotland, and each has its own colour and pattern of tartan together with the motto.

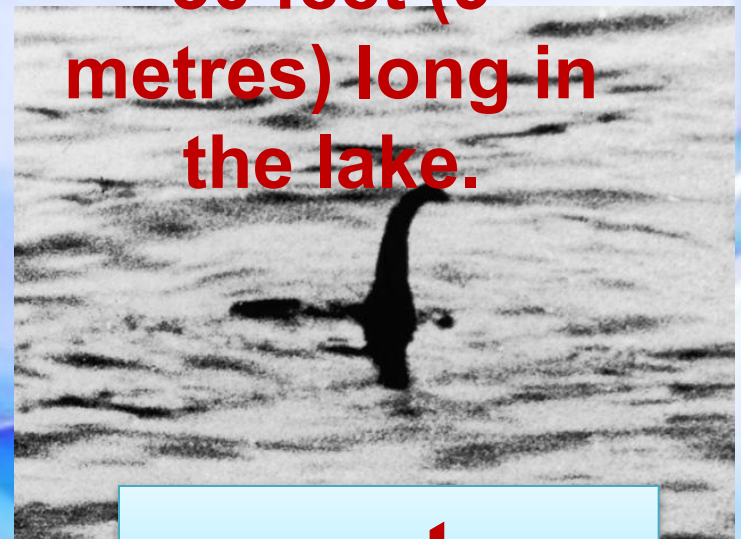
Loch Ness is the most famous lake, it is

3



You are sure to enjoy the beauty of the Scottish varied landscape: the hills, covered with purple heather, its beautiful lakes (there they are called lochs), its green and narrow valleys (or glens) .. The biggest and the most beautiful lake in Scotland is Loch Lomond, but the most famous one is Loch Ness with its mysterious monster Nessie. Nessie sometimes appears to scare the tourists but only in fine weather, which is a great

**It is well-known
for its monster.
Some people
claim to have
seen a creature
30 feet (9
metres) long in
the lake.**



monster

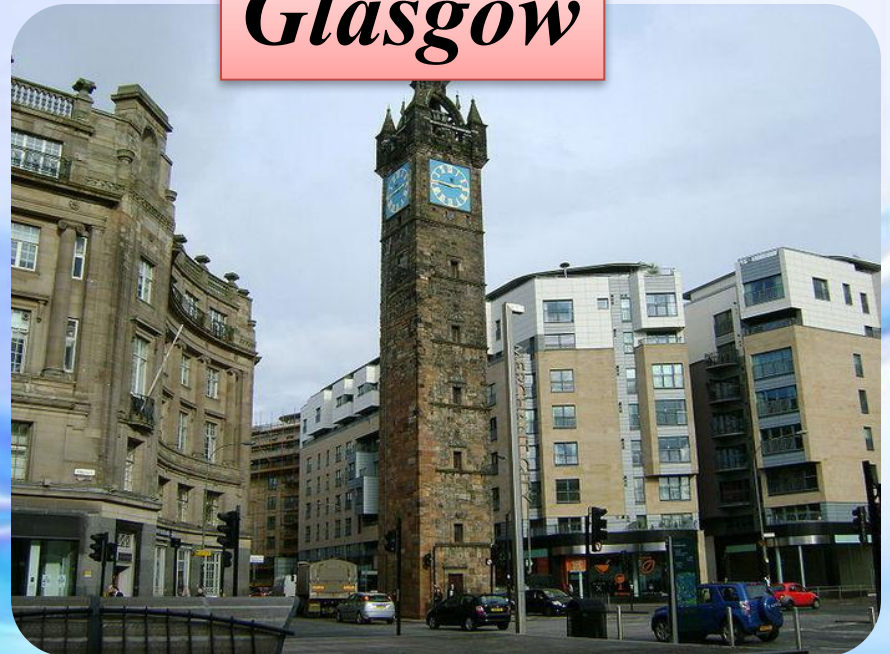
Dundee



Dundee officially the City of Dundee, is the fourth-largest city in Scotland. It lies within the eastern central Lowlands on the north bank of the Firth of Tay, which feeds into the North Sea. Under the name of Dundee City, it forms one of the 32 council areas used for local government in Scotland.

Glasgow is the largest city in the country and the main industrial center. Scottish towns look very different from English towns.

Glasgow

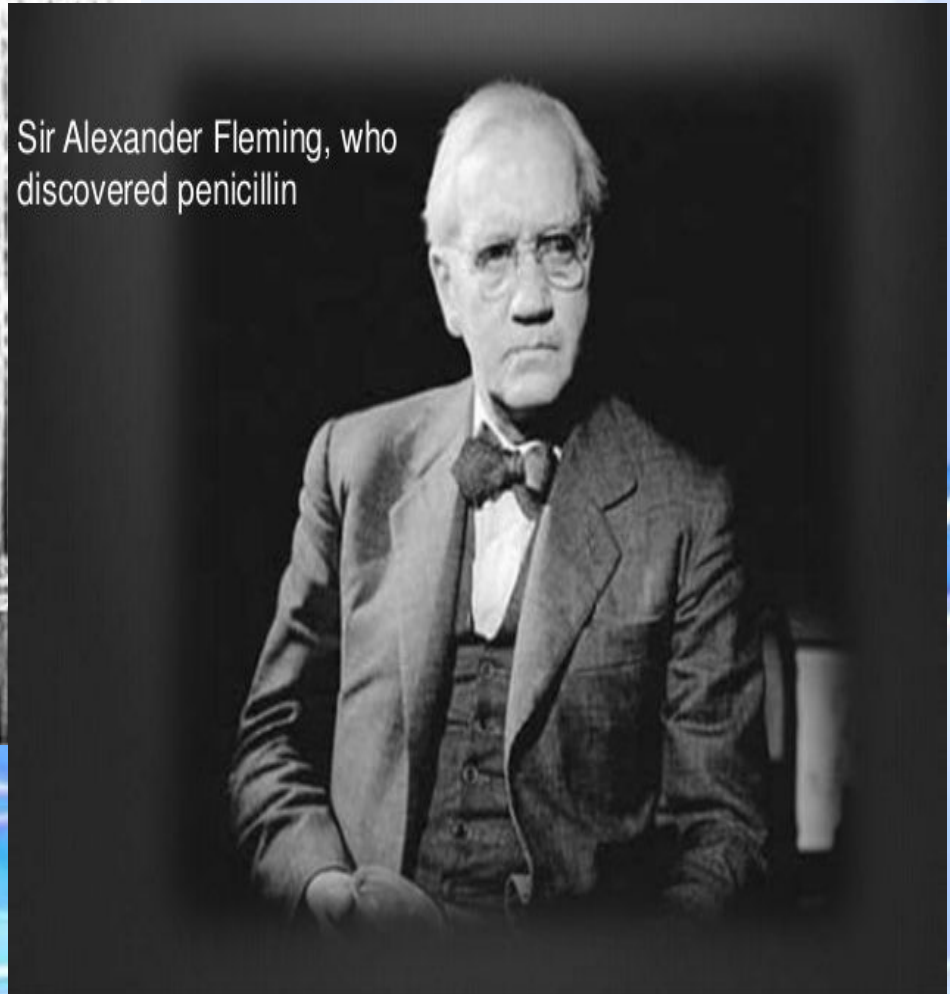


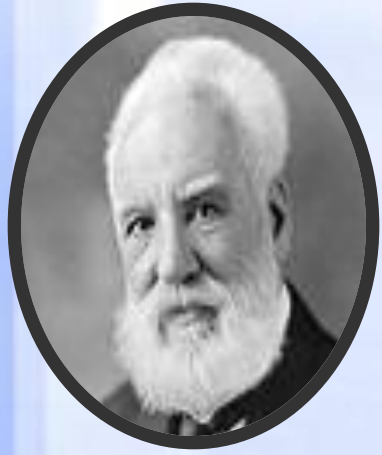
Famous people of Scotland.

Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone



Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin





Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) was an eminent scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone. He became one of the founding members of the National Geographic Society.

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) was a medical doctor and writer, author of the world-famous detective Sherlock Holmes. His other works include science fiction stories, plays, romances, poetry, non-fiction, historical novels and humours.



Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 for his discovery of penicillin, considered the most efficacious life-saving drug in the world. Penicillin would change forever the treatment of bacterial infections and save millions of lives. He was voted by Time magazine one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century. Fleming was a native of Lochfield, Ayrshire.





Robert Burns (25 January 1759 21 July 1796) (also known as Robbie Burns, Rabbie Burns, Scotland's favourite son, the Ploughman Poet, Robden of Solway Firth, the Bard of Ayrshire and in Scotland as The Bard) was a Scottish poet and lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national of Scotland and is celebrated worldwide. He is the best known of the poets who have written in the Scots language, although much of his writing is also in English and a light Scots dialect, accessible to an audience beyond Scotland.

Flora and Fauna

Scotland's wildlife is typical of the north west of Europe, although several of the larger mammals such as the Lynx, Brown Bear, Wolf, Elk and Walrus were hunted to extinction in historic times. There are important populations of seals and internationally significant nesting grounds for a variety of seabirds such as Gannets. The Golden Eagle is something of national icon



Golden Eagle



Walrus



Elk



Lynx



Wolf



Brown Bear



The background of the image is a scenic landscape. In the foreground, there's a dark, silhouetted tree on the left. The middle ground features a calm lake reflecting the sky and the surrounding landscape. In the distance, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear blue sky. A small, dark silhouette of a castle or tower is visible on the left side of the lake, partially obscured by the text.

A Red, Red Rose

O my Luve's like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June;
O my Luve's like the melodie
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I:
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry:

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee well, my only Luve
And fare thee well, a while!
And I will come again, my Luve,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

BYE!