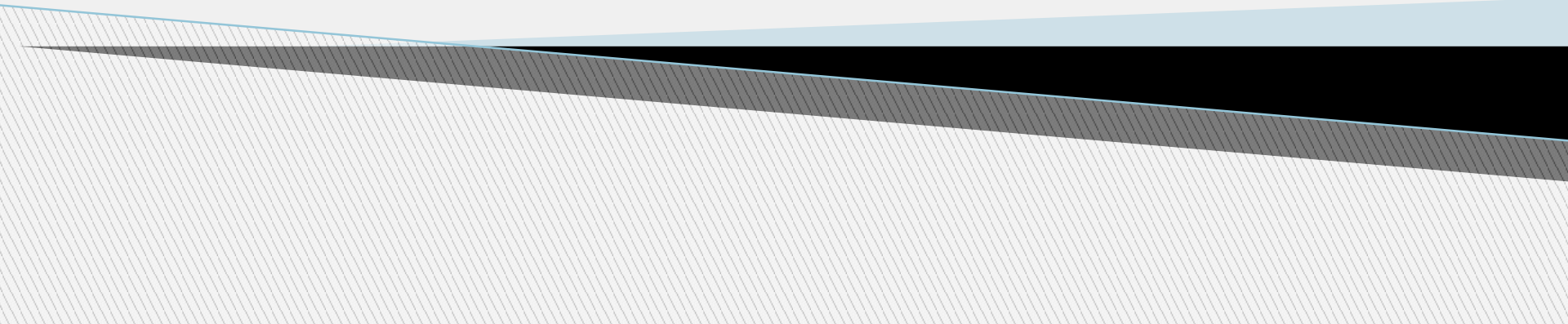


Scotland

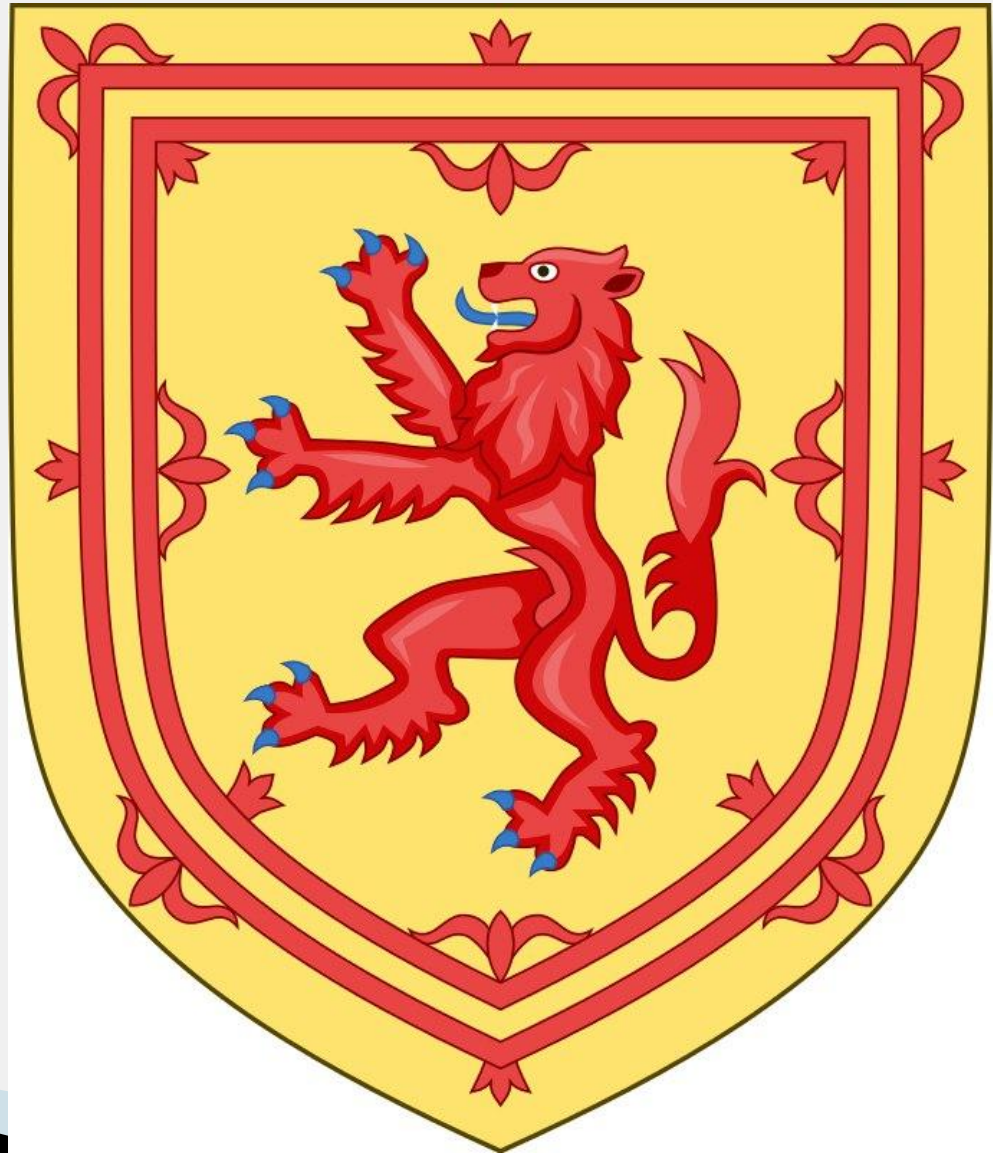


▣ **National symbols of Scotland**

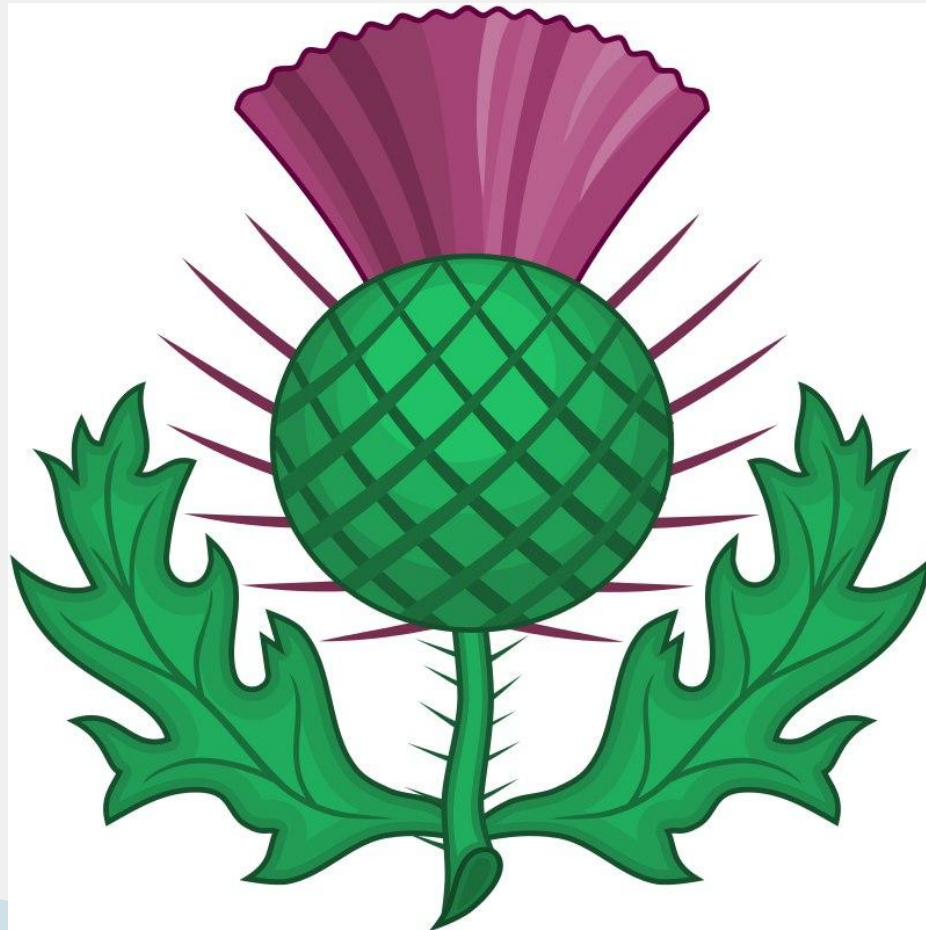
The national symbols of Scotland are flags, icons or cultural expressions that are emblematic, representative or otherwise characteristic of Scotland or Scottish culture.



- The Royal Arms of Scotland[1] is a coat of arms symbolising Scotland and the Scottish monarchs.



- The thistle, the floral emblem of Scotland, also features in Scottish & British heraldry through symbols, logos, coat of arms and on British currency.



- In Scotland, there is no official national anthem. The title of the unofficial anthem of claim several songs: Flower of Scotland, Scotland the Brave, Highland Cathedral, Scots Wha Hae, A Man's A Man for A' That

The unicorn is the national animal of Scotland. The unicorn is frequently found as an ornament on mercat crosses.



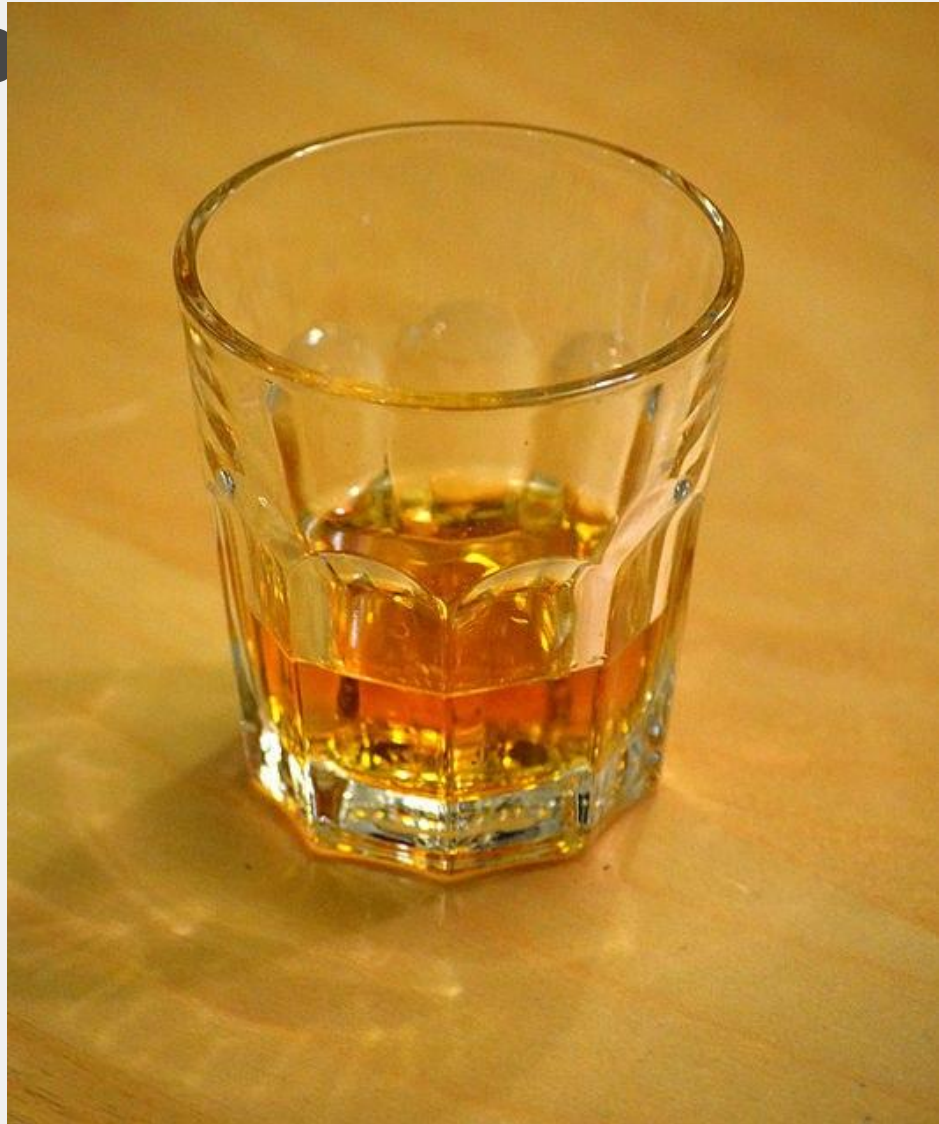
Burns' Night is an annual celebration of Scotland's national poet Robert Burns.



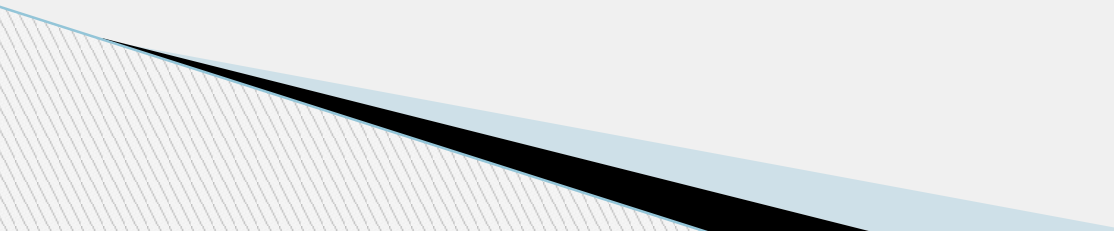
Tartan is a specific woven textile pattern that often signifies a particular Scottish clan, as featured on a kilt.



**Whisky is the quintessential
drink of Sco**



Geography of Scotland

- Scotland occupies the northern third of the islands of Great Britain. 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 regions

Scotland has three main land regions. They are, from north to south, the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Southern Uplands.



Highlands of Scotland

- The highlands of Scotland are very beautiful. They include the rocky crests and glaciers are often encountered on the highlands. Glenmore is the name of a famous valley on the Scotland highlands. The Grampian Mountains lie on the southern part of the highlands, which is very famous. The length of the Central Lowlands of Scotland is about ninety miles.









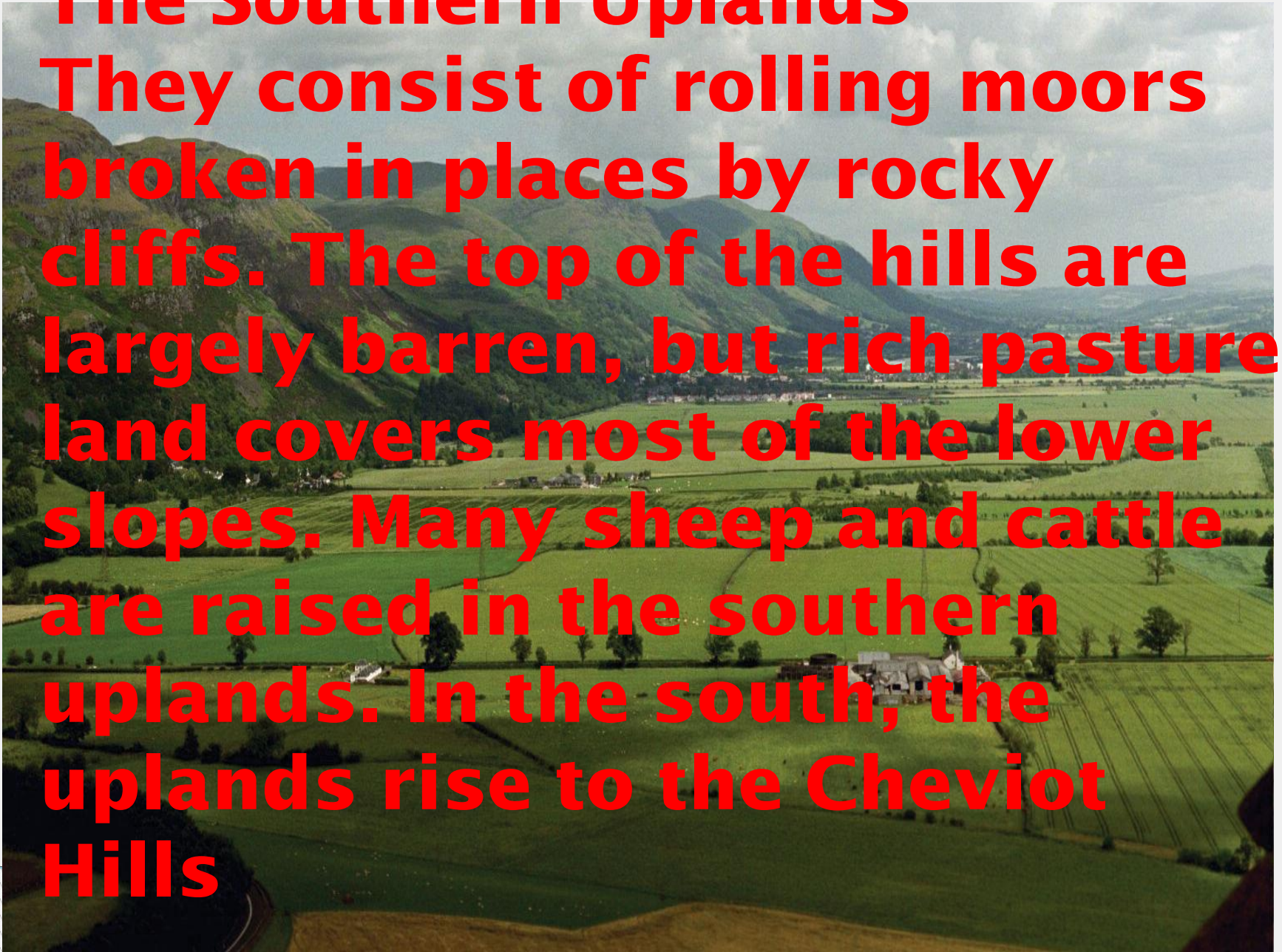
- The Central Lowlands
- This region has Scotland's best farmland. Wide, fertile fields and low hills with patches of trees cover the entire region. About three-fourths of Scottish people live the lowlands.





The Southern Uplands

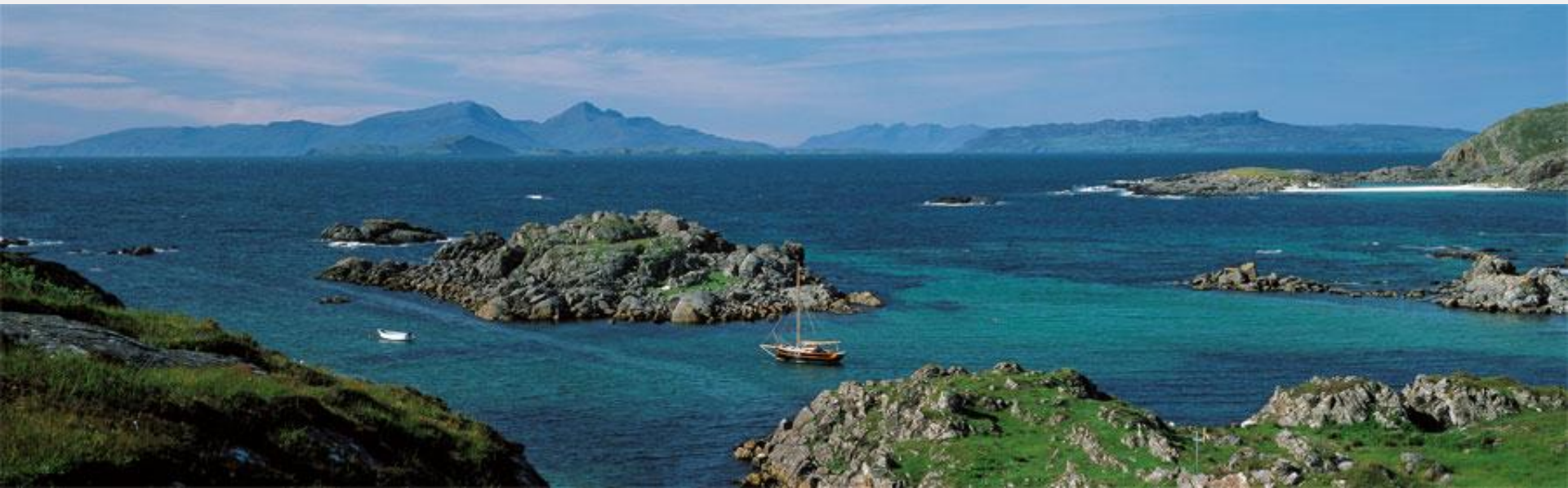
They consist of rolling moors broken in places by rocky cliffs. The top of the hills are largely barren, but rich pasture land covers most of the lower slopes. Many sheep and cattle are raised in the southern uplands. In the south, the uplands rise to the Cheviot Hills







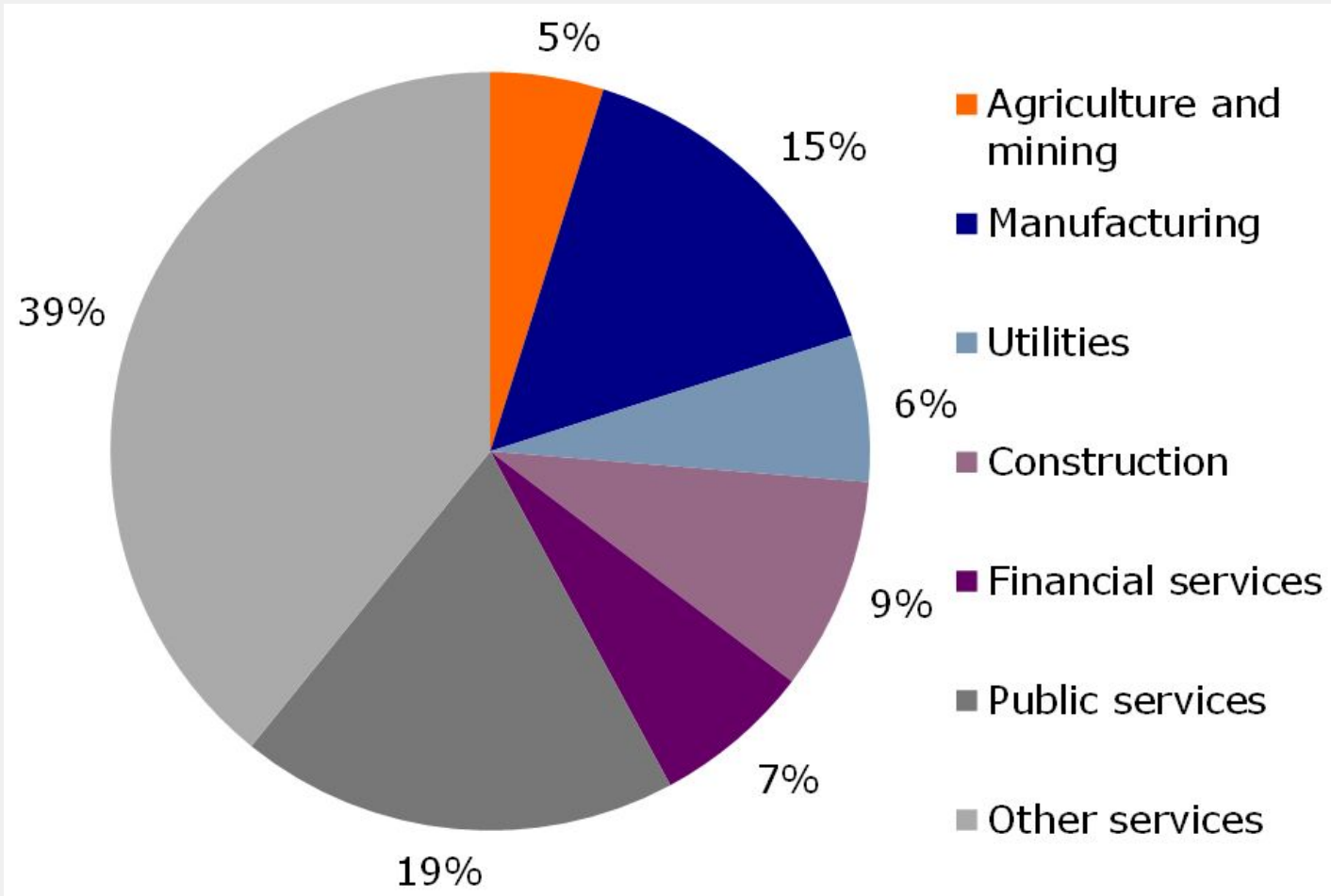
- The islands
- Scotland has hundreds of islands. A large group of islands called the Hebrides lie off the west coast of Scotland's mainland.
- The Orkney and Shetland groups lie north of the mainland and form the boundary between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.







- Economy of Scotland
- Scotland has a Western-style open mixed economy closely linked with the rest of Europe and the wider world. Traditionally, the Scottish economy has been dominated by heavy industry underpinned by shipbuilding in Glasgow, coal mining and steel industries. Petroleum related industries associated with the extraction of North Sea oil have also been important employers from the 1970s, especially in the north-east of Scotland.
- Edinburgh is the financial services center of Scotland, with many large finance firms based there, including: Lloyds Banking Group (owners of HBOS); the Government owned Royal Bank of Scotland and Standard Life. Edinburgh was ranked 15th in the list of world financial centers in 2007, but fell to 37th in 2012, following damage to its reputation, and in 2016 was ranked 56th out of 86.



Highland earnings

1

GVA per person, 2012, £'000



Source: ONS

- Edinburgh
- Edinburgh is the capital and second largest city in Scotland. Founded on Castle Rock by ancient British tribes who utilised the strategic elevated position of the volcanic rock.





- Glasgow
- Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and in its prime it was often referred to as the 'Second Capital'. Glasgow was founded in the 6th century by St Mungo.







- Dundee
- Situated on the north side of the Firth of Tay. Dundee is the administrative center for the Tayside Region of east Scotland and the country's fourth largest city.





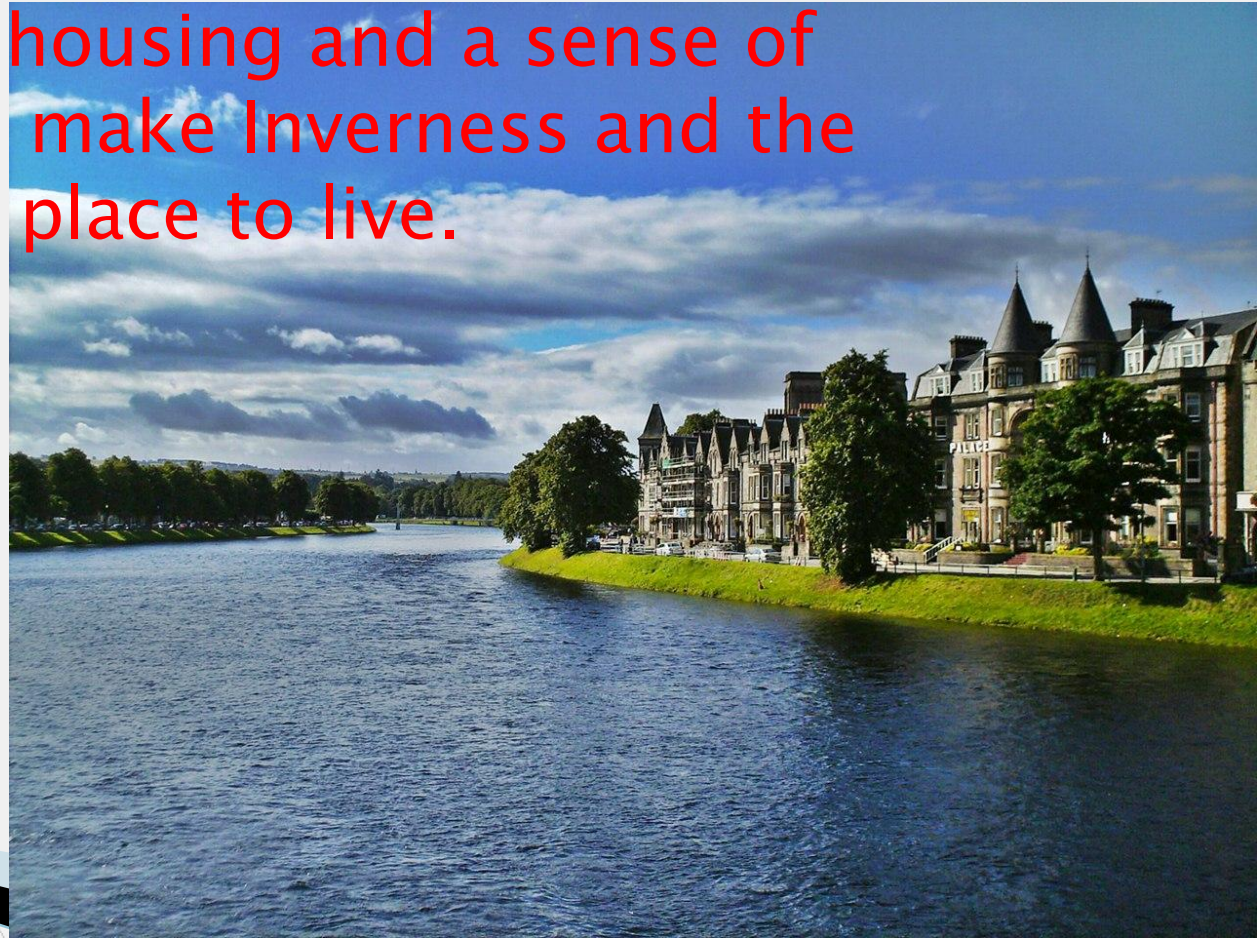
- ❑ Aberdeen
- ❑ Aberdeen has grown considerably since 1972 and is now the third largest city in Scotland. There is much there for visitors who have an interest in history and art.







- Inverness
- Often referred to as the 'capital' of the highlands Inverness is the northernmost major city of Scotland. Fresh air, an uncrowded and clean environment, healthy living, quality housing and a sense of community all make Inverness and the Highlands the place to live.







- Perth
- Perth lies beside the River Tay in the Taysideregion; it is the smallest of Scotland's cities. The Scottish Parliament met there on occasions and it was the home of many Scottish kings.







- ▣ Robert Stevenson - Scottish writer and poet, author of the world-famous adventure novels and stories.



- ▣ Gerard Butler - a popular Scottish actor and producer. Gerard Butler starred in films such as "The Phantom of the Opera", "The 300 Spartans" and "RocknRolla"



- Charles Rennie Mackintosh was a Scottish architect, designer, water colourist and artist.



- ▣ Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle KStJ, DL (22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930) was a Scottish writer and physician, most noted for creating the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes



**Thank you for your
attention!**

