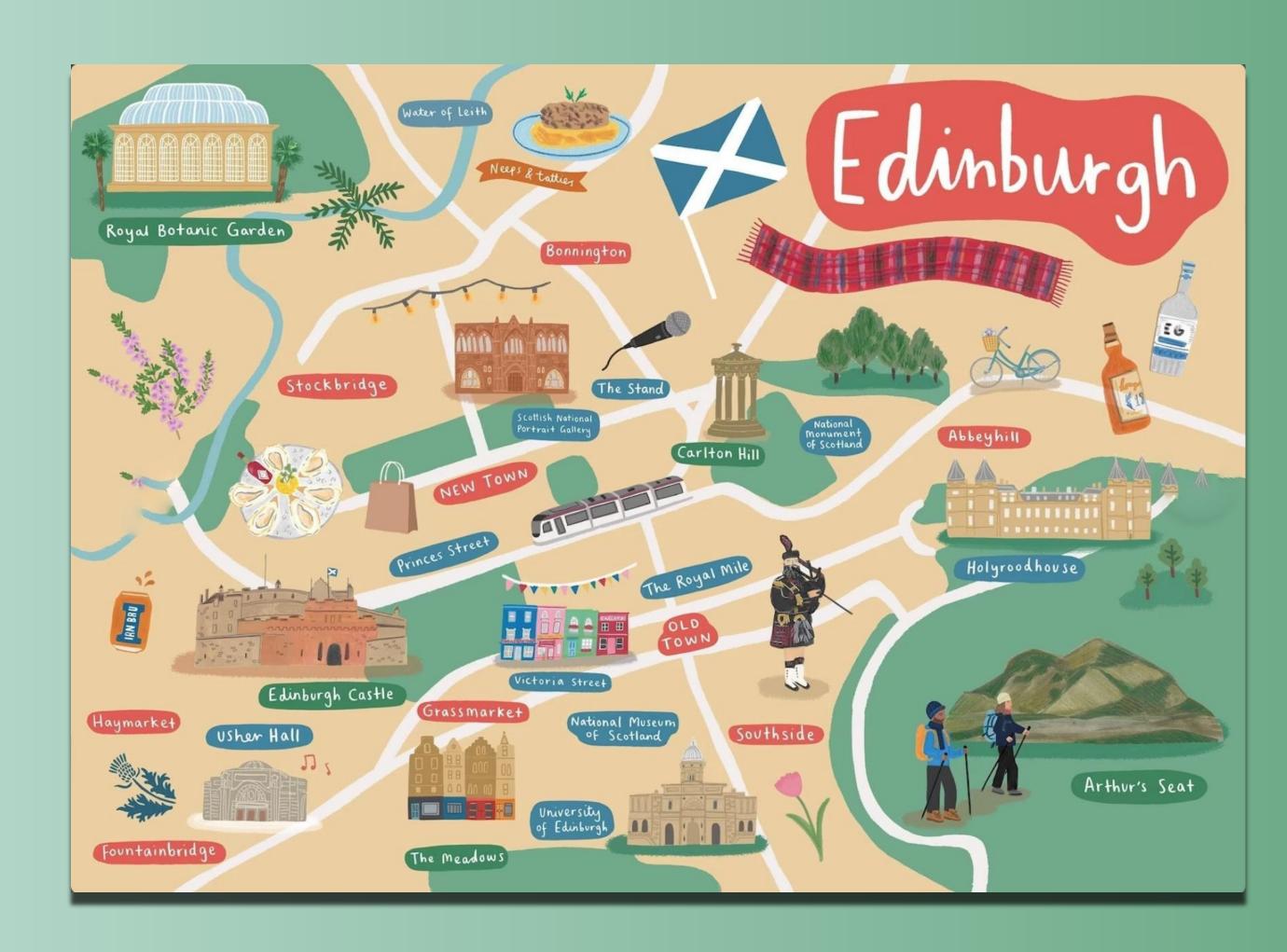
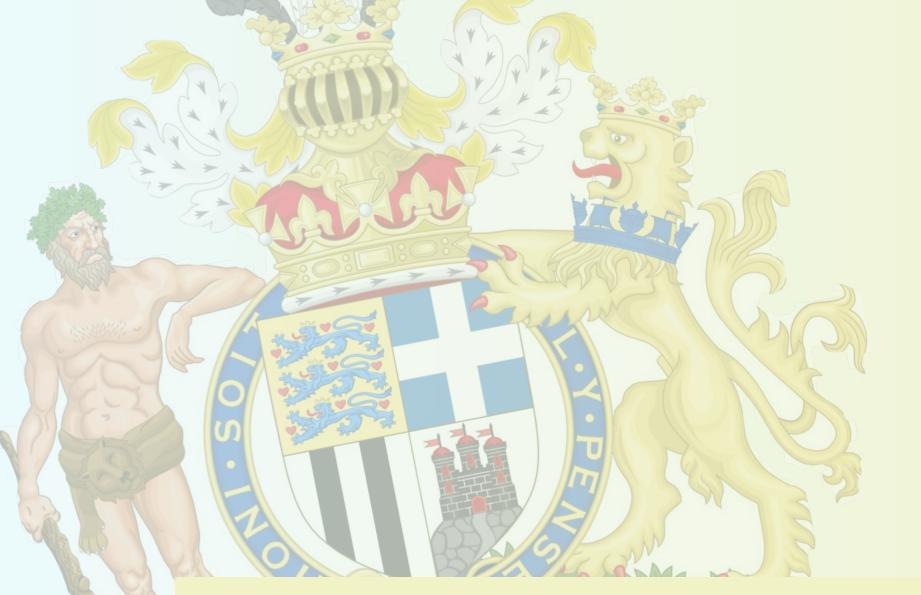


Location and Climate

Edinburgh is situated in the east of Scotland. This city is not only known for its culture but also for its distinctive climate.

Average temperatures here range from 1°C in winter to 19°C in summer, with a fair amount of precipitation and a reasonable number of sunny days. Edinburgh is located on hills and is surrounded by the waters of the Firth and Leith.





The city is also famous for its symbols, including its coat of arms, flag, and even the motto «Nemo Me Impune Lacessit»





Historical Overview

Edinburgh's history is truly remarkable. The city boasts a rich past, and there are several key moments worth highlighting.

Important stages and events that have shaped Edinburgh include the medieval period and the influence of individuals such as Sir Walter Scott and David Hume.

Sir Walter Scott, a renowned Scottish novelist, and poet, played a pivotal role in shaping Scotland's cultural identity during the 19th century.

His literary works, including classics like "Ivanhoe" and "Waverley," celebrated Scottish history and traditions, making him a key figure in the Romantic literary movement.





Medieval Origins

Edinburgh's roots can be traced back to the 7th century when it was just a humble hilltop fortress known as «Eidyn's burgh»

Over time, it evolved into a bustling market town, primarily due to its strategic location between England and the Highlands.



Royal Residence

In the 12th century, Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland and a royal residence, solidifying its importance.

The construction of Edinburgh Castle atop an extinct volcano served as a symbol of royal power.



Age of Enlightenmen t

The 18th century marked the city's intellectual and cultural blossoming, with luminaries like David Hume and Adam Smith residing and shaping the Enlightenment era.

It was a period of significant philosophical and economic ideas.



David Hume, an Enlightenment philosopher, historian, and economist, was born in Edinburgh in the 18th century. His philosophical ideas on empiricism and skepticism profoundly influenced Western philosophy.

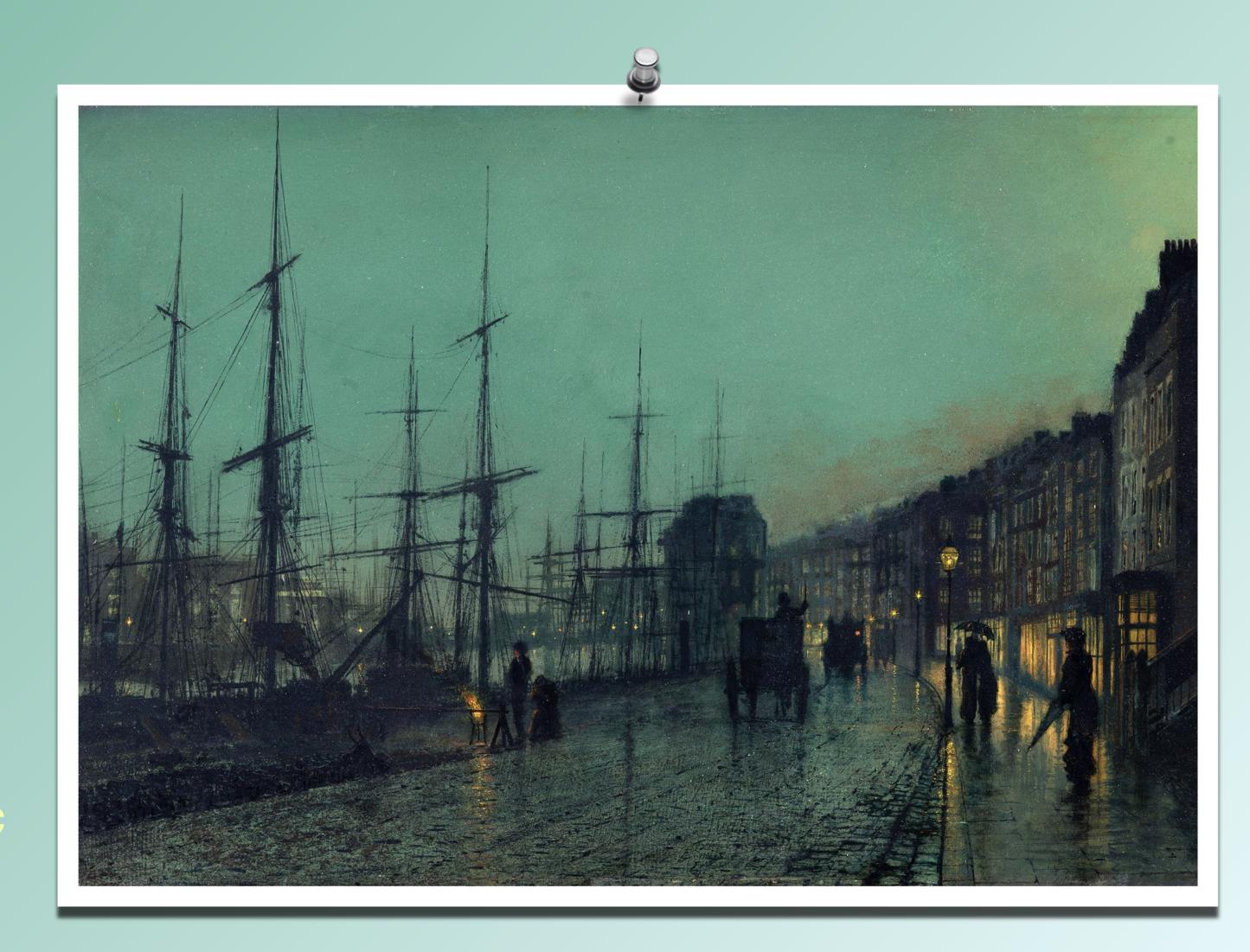
Hume's contributions to the understanding of human nature and the philosophy of knowledge remain highly regarded and continue to inspire philosophical discourse.



Industrial Revolution

The 19th century witnessed Edinburgh's transformation with the advent of the Industrial Revolution.

This brought about urban expansion, the introduction of railways, and a surge in economic activity.



Modern Edinburgh

In the 20th and 21st centuries, Edinburgh continued to thrive as a center of culture, education, and finance.

The city's annual festivals, including the world-famous Edinburgh Festival Fringe, draw artists and visitors from around the globe.



Economy, Education & Culture

Edinburgh is also renowned for its contribution to the economy, especially in the financial sector.

It's home to numerous universities and educational institutions. The cultural scene is thriving, with theaters and concert halls.



Architecture & Landmarks

Architectural styles in Edinburgh range from Gothic to Neoclassical. Majestic buildings and landmarks adorn the city.

Main attractions include Edinburgh Castle, the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and the Royal Mile.



Conclusio n

Today, we've explored the essential aspects of Edinburgh = its location, history, economy, education, culture, and architecture.

Edinburgh is a city with a remarkable past and a bright future.

Thank Mou

We would like to thank you for your attention and interest in this presentation. We hope that you have felt the magic of Edinburgh, and that some of you may be inspired to visit this wonderful city.