

Scotland



thistle

- About 800 islands
 - The Shetlands
 - The Orkneys
 - The Hebrides
 - The Isle of Skye
-
- The Highlands and The Lowlands
-
- Northern Highlands
 - Grampian Mts – the highest peak is Ben Nevis (1,344 m)
 - Central Lowlands
 - Southern Uplands



Loch Ness



- Loch Lomond



The Highlands

- a historic region of Scotland
- culturally distinguishable from the Lowlands
- destruction of the Scottish clan system

1746: Battle of Culloden – final defeat of the Jacobites

1747 – **Act of Proscription** outlawed the wearing of the tartan and the carrying of arms. Clan jurisdictions were abolished and even the bagpipes could not be heard.

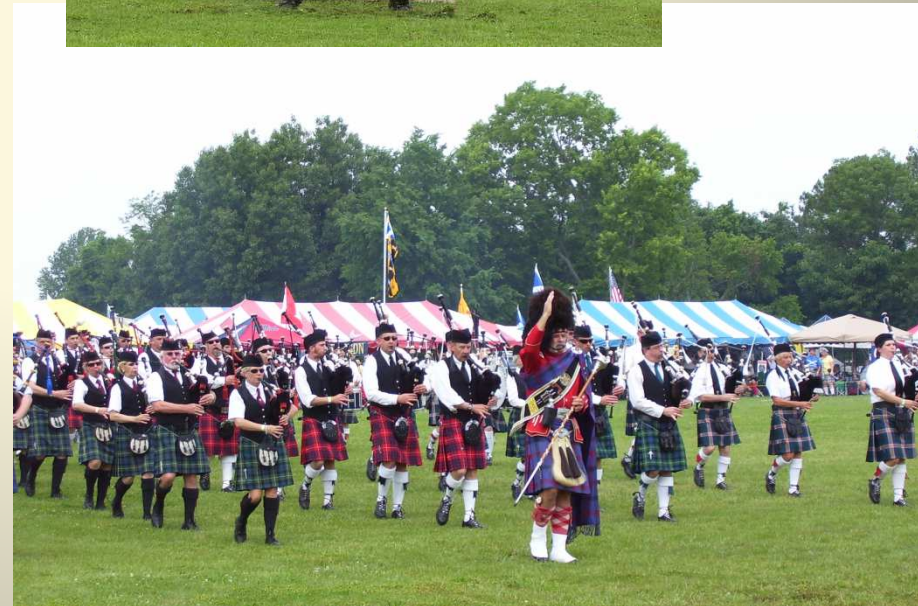
1782 – the Act of Proscription was repealed and the commercialization of tartans began.

- sparsely populated – **Highland Clearances**
- enclosures: tenant farmers were forcibly removed to make way for sheep farming on a large scale
- the forced displacement of people in the 18th and 19th c.
- mass exodus of the Scots to the New World



The Highland Games

- throwing the hammer
- tossing the caber
- playing the bagpipes
- dancing



The Kilt

- The **kilt** is a knee-length garment with pleats at the rear, originating in the traditional dress of men and boys in the Scottish Highlands of the 16th century.
- Since the 19th century it has become associated with the wider culture of Scotland in general, or with Celtic (and more specifically Gaelic) heritage even more broadly. It is most often made of woollen cloth in a tartan pattern.
- Although the kilt is most often worn on formal occasions and at Highland games and sports events, it has also been adapted as an item of fashionable informal male clothing in recent years, returning to its roots as an everyday garment.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilt>

- Since the traditional kilt does not have pockets, the sporran serves as a wallet and container for any other necessary personal items.



- **Tartan** is a pattern consisting of criss-crossed horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colours. Tartans originated in woven wool, but now they are made in many other materials. Tartan is particularly associated with Scotland. Scottish kilts almost always have tartan patterns.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartan>



Scotland

- Area: 78,772 km²
- Around 5.2 million people
- Scottish people, the Scots, a Scotsman/woman
- Official languages: English, Gaelic, Scots
- Capital: Edinburgh
- Largest city: Glasgow

- Edinburgh
- Glasgow
- Dundee
- Aberdeen
- Perth
- St Andrews
- Inverness



Images and symbols

- Whiskey
- Bagpipes



- **Golf** might have been invented here
- **Haggis** is a traditional Scottish dish made from sheep's heart, liver, and lungs, minced with onion, oatmeal, spices and salt, and mixed with stock.



Robert Burns

- Scotland's national poet
- 25 January – Burns' Night
- Auld Lang Syne
- Hogmanay – Scottish New Year



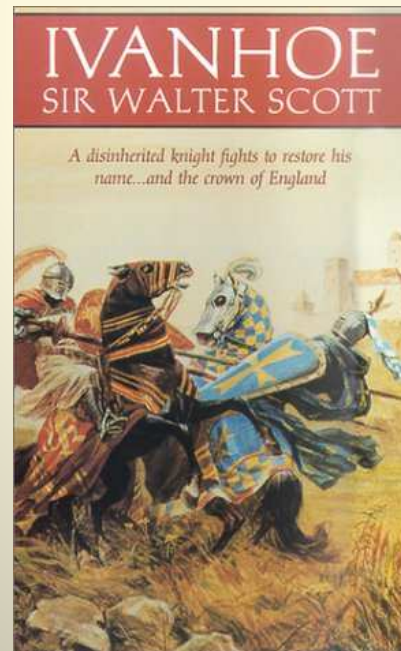
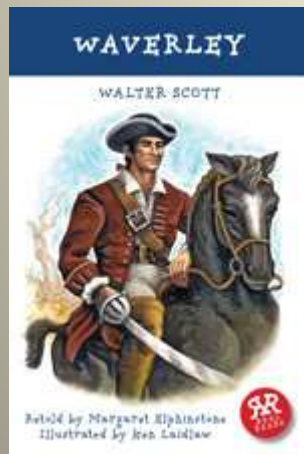
Auld Lang Syne by Robert Burns

Should old acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should old acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

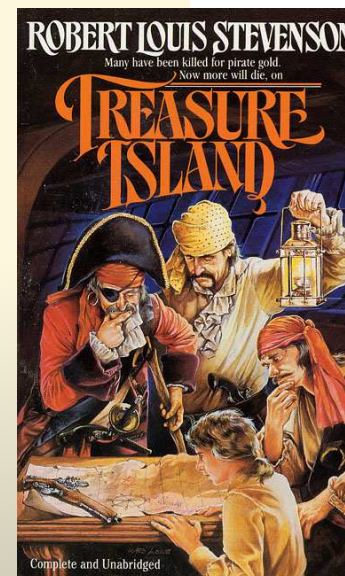
Chorus:

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For days of auld lang syne.

Scottish men of letters



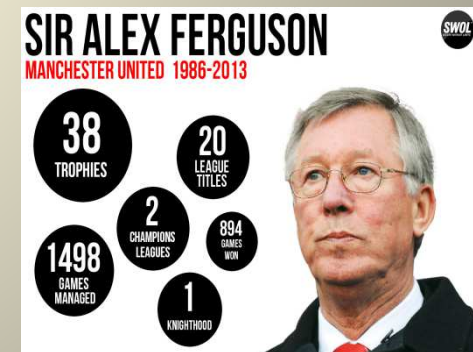
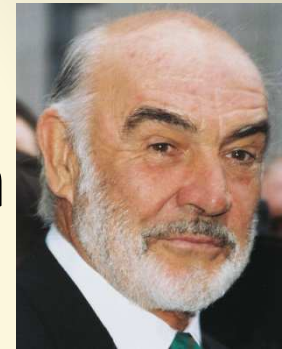
Robert Louis Stevenson
(1850 - 1894)





Famous Scotsmen

- **Alexander Graham Bell** – invented the telephone
- **Sean Connery** – actor, starred in 7 Bond films
- **Alexander Fleming** – a biologist, discovered the antibiotic substance penicillin – Nobel prize winner in 1945
- **Sir Alexander Ferguson** – manager of Manchester United 1986 - 2013



Edinburgh

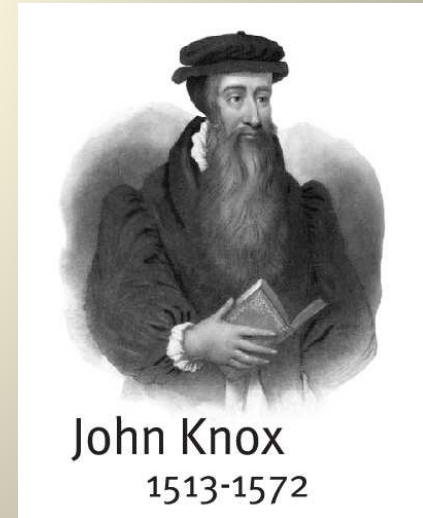
- Edinburgh Castle
- The Royal Mile – connects Edinburgh Castle and Holyrood Palace
- Holyrood Palace – official residence of the Queen in Scotland



- The Edinburgh Military Tattoo

Church of Scotland – the Kirk

- An established church
- Presbyterian – run by elders not bishops
- Based on the teachings of John Calvin
- the church in Scotland broke with Rome in a process of Protestant reform led, among others, by John Knox in 1560.
- In the 2001 national census, 42% of Scots identified their religion as "Church of Scotland".
- its head: the English monarch although it is completely separate from the Church of England



St Andrew



- St Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland
- St Andrew is celebrated on 30 November
- St Andrew's flag is the flag of Scotland
- St Andrew's Day is a day to celebrate Scottish culture
- St Andrew's Societies celebrate Scottish culture around the world
- St Andrew's Day is a bank holiday in Scotland but entitlement to leave depends on the employer
- Scotland is one of the few countries to have one of Christ's disciples as their patron saint
- St Andrew was one of the Twelve Apostles (disciples of Jesus) and brother of St Peter
- St Andrew is believed to have died on a diagonally transversed cross which the Romans sometimes used for executions and which, therefore, came to be called St Andrew's Cross
- St Andrew's Day is connected with Advent, which begins on the first Sunday after November 26

<http://www.scotland.org/features/fast-facts-about-saint-andrew-and-the-st-andrews-cross>

Scottish history in brief

Saint Margaret of Scotland (c. 1045 – 16 November 1093), also known as

Margaret of Wessex and **Queen Margaret of Scotland**, was an English princess of the House of Wessex. Margaret was sometimes called “The Pearl of Scotland”. Born in exile in **Hungary**, she was the sister of Edgar Ætheling, the short-ruling and uncrowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. Margaret and her family returned to England in 1057, but fled to the Kingdom of Scotland following the Norman conquest of England of 1066. Around 1070 Margaret married Malcolm III of Scotland.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Margaret_of_Scotland



Scottish history in brief

- **Caledonia** – Roman name for this area
 - the poetic name for Scotland
- **Hadrian's Wall** (120 km long) in 127 AD
- The Scots fought for their independence:
- **Edward I** (King of England 1272-1307) subjected Wales to English rules, built castles there and then turned his attention to Scotland. **Hammer of the Scots.**
- 1277 – Battle at Stirling Bridge led by **William Wallace** (Scottish victory)
- The overwhelming defeat of the English by **Robert the Bruce** at the Battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling in 1314.
- 1603 – Union of Crowns: James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne. His mother: Mary, Queen of Scots.
- 1707 – Act of Union. Great Britain. Many people opposed this union.
- Jacobite uprisings in 1715 and 1745: Bonnie Prince Charlie – grandson of the Catholic James II.
- 1999 – Devolution

Devolution in the UK

- The process of taking power from a central **authority** or **government** and giving it to smaller, more local regions is called **devolution**. This began in the UK in 1997, with the result that since 1999 there has been a Parliament in **Scotland**.
- The Scottish Parliament is based in **Edinburgh** and is funded by a **grant** from the UK government. Scotland had some limited **autonomy** from London for quite a long time, but the decision to begin creating a **separate** Parliament did not happen until a national **referendum** in 1997. The Scottish Parliament can make its own laws and even has some powers over national income tax **rates**. Members (known as MSPs) are elected by a type of **proportional representation**.



Scottish independence movement

- The independence referendum will take place on **18 September 2014**, and the proposed **Independence Day of Thursday 24 March, 2016**, follows the dissolution of the current Scottish Parliament, which is set to be scheduled to take place at midnight on Wednesday 23 March, 2016.
- March 24 is also the anniversary of the Union of the Crowns in 1603.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-scotland-politics-25070576>