



PORTUGAL

MADE: EMA KNEŽEVIĆ

FEATURES

- IT IS ONE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH IT HAS NO ACCESS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
- THE REASON WHY WE COUNT IT AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN EUROPE IS BECAUSE IT HAS A SIMILAR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, NATURAL AND CULTURAL CIVILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS.
- IT IS SURROUNDED BY THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE WEST AND THE SPANISH OCEAN TO THE EAST

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- IT OCCUPIES THE WESTERN PART OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA IT ALSO INCLUDES THE ISLANDS OF MADEIRA AND THE AZORES IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
- THE RIVER TEJO DIVIDES PORTUGAL INTO TWO PARTS THE FIRST UNIT IS A HILLY AND HUMID NORTHERN PART WHERE DECIDUOUS FOREST PREDOMINATES DUE TO A LOT OF RAINFALL.
- THE SECOND UNIT IS PREDOMINANTLY PLAIN AND ARID SOUTHERN HALF, WHERE MAQUIS, CORK OAK AND HOLM OAK FORESTS ARE REPRESENTED.

POPULATION

- THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED COASTAL AREAS ARE IN THE WEST THERE ARE THE LARGEST PORT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF LISBON AND PORTO
- LISBON IS THE CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT SEA AND AIRPORT, ESPECIALLY FOR THE TRAFFIC BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

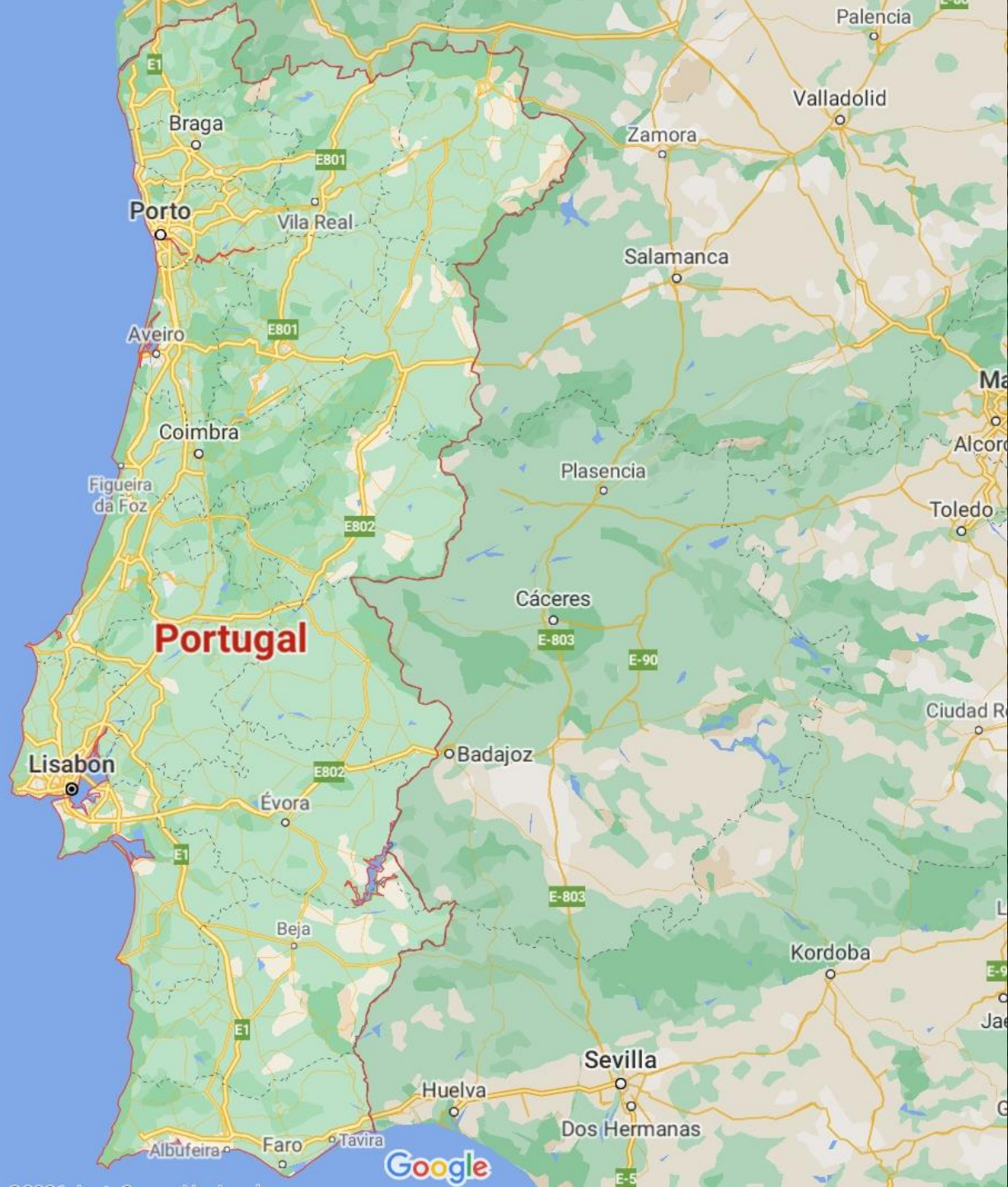
HISTORY

- IN THE PAST IT WAS A GREAT WORLD COLONIAL AND NAVAL POWER, WHICH LED TO ITS NAVAL ORIENTATION
- DUE TO THE LOSS OF INCOME FROM THE COLONIES AFTER THEIR LIBERATION, THE LACK OF ORES AND THE UNSTABLE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE STATE OF PORTUGAL, IT HAS LONG BEEN A POORLY DEVELOPED AGRICULTURAL STATE.
- ACCELERATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BEGINS AFTER JOINING THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 1986.
- THANKS TO FUNDS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, THEY ARE USED TO BUILD ROADS, INDUSTRY AND TO MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE

THE MOST COMMON JOBS

- THE MOST REPRESENTED ACTIVITIES ARE: TOURISM, FOOD INDUSTRY, WOOD AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES





THE END

