

Portugal



BY: TONI ŠINKOVIĆ

Coat of arms and flag of Portugal



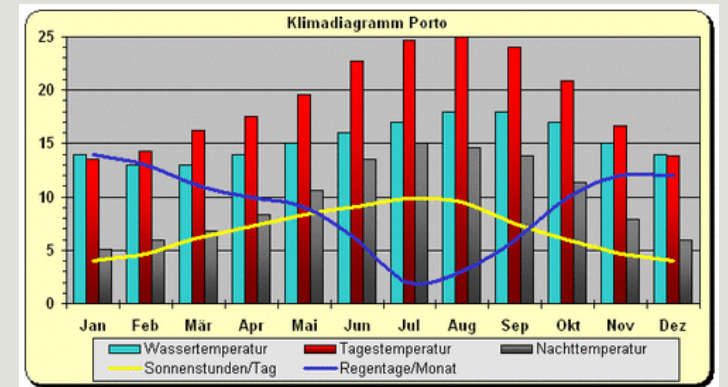
Geographical location

- Portugal is a country in western Europe, bordering Spain on its northern and eastern frontiers
- on the west and south borders, it has exit to the Atlantic Ocean
- It is located on the western coast of the Iberian Peninsula
- The Portuguese territory also includes a series of archipelagos in the Atlantic Ocean (the Azores and Madeira)
- Tagus River separates Portugal on hilly and wetter north from warmer and drier south
- In the north, deciduous forests grow due to higher rainfall
- In the south, maquis, cork oak and holm oak forests are represented



Climate

- In Portugal, we distinguish two climates: a moderately warm humid climate and a Mediterranean one
- In the north of Portugal, under the influence of the Atlantic Ocean, a moderately warm humid climate prevails.
- It is characterized by fresh summers, mild winters and plenty of rainfall throughout the year.
- In the south of the country, the Mediterranean climate prevails due to the influence of the Mediterranean.
- It is characterized by hot summers and mild and humid winters.
- The influence of the Mediterranean climate is limited to narrow coastal areas, in contrast to the oceanic climate.



Economy

- In recent years, a diverse industry has developed strongly in Portugal.
- Most progress was made in oil refineries, metallurgy, food industry, automotive industry, production of cement, paper, textiles, footwear, furniture and cork.
- Tourism is also developed, mostly in the Azores and Madeira.
- Agriculture, whose production is weak, employs $\frac{1}{4}$ the active population.
- The main products are wheat and corn, but large quantities still have to be imported.
- The yield of olives, tomatoes and figs stands out.
- Portuguese wines are popular.
- The country exports vegetables and fruits, wood and cork, but imports cereals and fish.



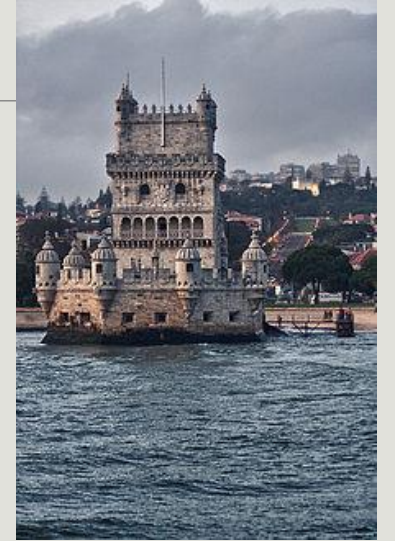
Demographic

- According to estimates, Portugal has a population of 10,662,000, of which 9,838,000 are Portuguese and the rest are about thirty other nations.
- According to the number behind the Portuguese come:
- Brazilians (168,000); Chinese (93,000);
- Angolan (82,000); Roma (76,000);
- Spaniards (41,000);
- Germans (10,000).



Culture

- Portuguese music is represented by many different musical forms
- The most famous Portuguese music is fado
- It is usually associated with the Portuguese guitar and the Portuguese word *saudade*
- Saudade can be described as a common human feeling - as falling in love with someone who is very far away.
- Such a style is a distinct mixture of sadness, pain, nostalgia, happiness and love.
- They are known for their museums and theaters
- National Palace of Pena
- Belém Tower
- <https://hr.tripnholidays.com/1508-portugal-p-hr>



Partition of Portugal

- Portugal is divided into 6 regions:
- Alentejo region
- Algarve
- Minho
- Alto Trás-os-Montes subregion
- Azores
- Madeira



Cities of Portugal

- Cities in Portugal are (with population):

- Lisbon - 550,000 inhabitants (with a wider area outside the city and about 2 million)
- Porto - 240,000 (over 1.5 million with a wider area outside the city)
- Braga - 171,000
- Aveiro - 73,559
- Coimbra - 148,443
- Faro, Algarve - 58,305
- Viseu - 98,167

Capital: Lisbon



Coimbra



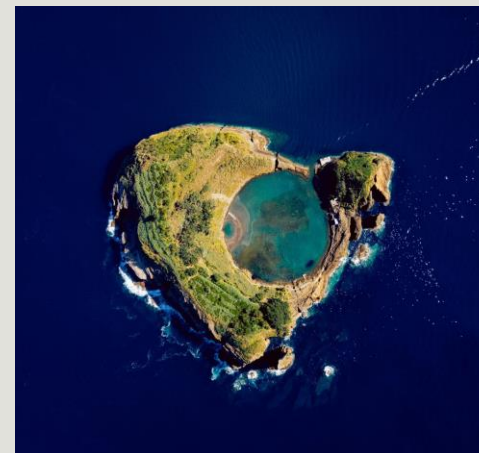
Port of Lisbon



Porto



Azores



Madeira



Braga



Aveiro

History of Portugal



The name Portugal, in itself, reveals parts of the early history of this country - it comes from the Roman name Portus Cale, a possible mixture of Greek and Latin name meaning "Beautiful Port". Portugal became a kingdom in 1139, and the first king was Afonso I. of Portugal. Portugal expanded its influence during the 15th and 16th centuries.

The celebrities of those centuries are: Fernando Magellan who sailed the world, Bartolomeo Diaz who reached the Cape of Good Hope and the eastern end of Africa, Vasco da Gama and others. Even after the restoration of independence (1640), Portugal continued to lose economic and political power, due to a series of events such as the Lisbon earthquake, Napoleon's conquest, Brazil's independence and the civil war between absolutists and liberals. In 1974 by a military coup after which the country underwent major democratic changes. In 1975, Portugal gave independence to its remaining colonies, and a year later it had its first free elections in which the Socialists won, led by Mario Soares who became the prime minister. Portugal is one of the founders of NATO, and since 1986 it has been a member of the European Union.